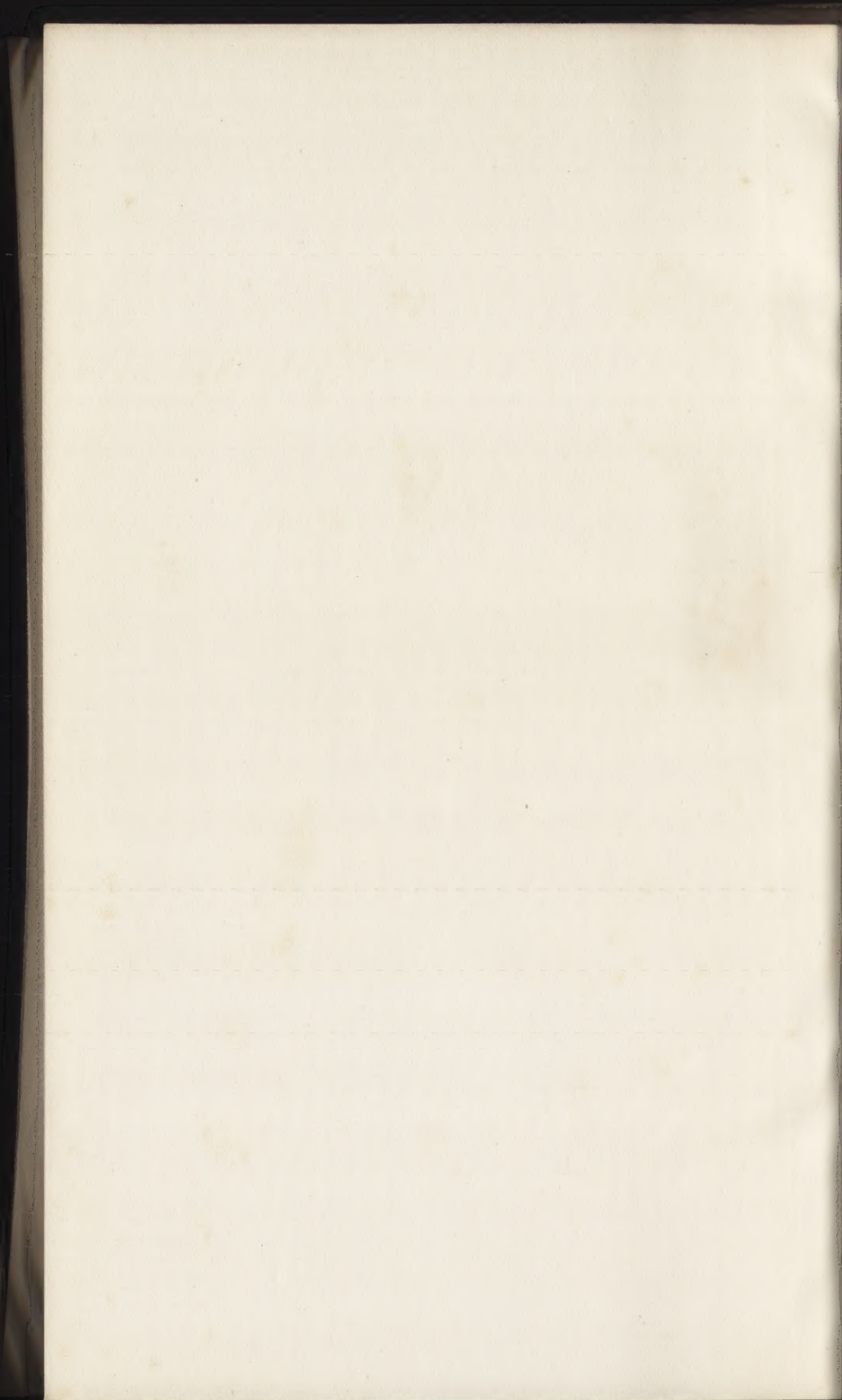
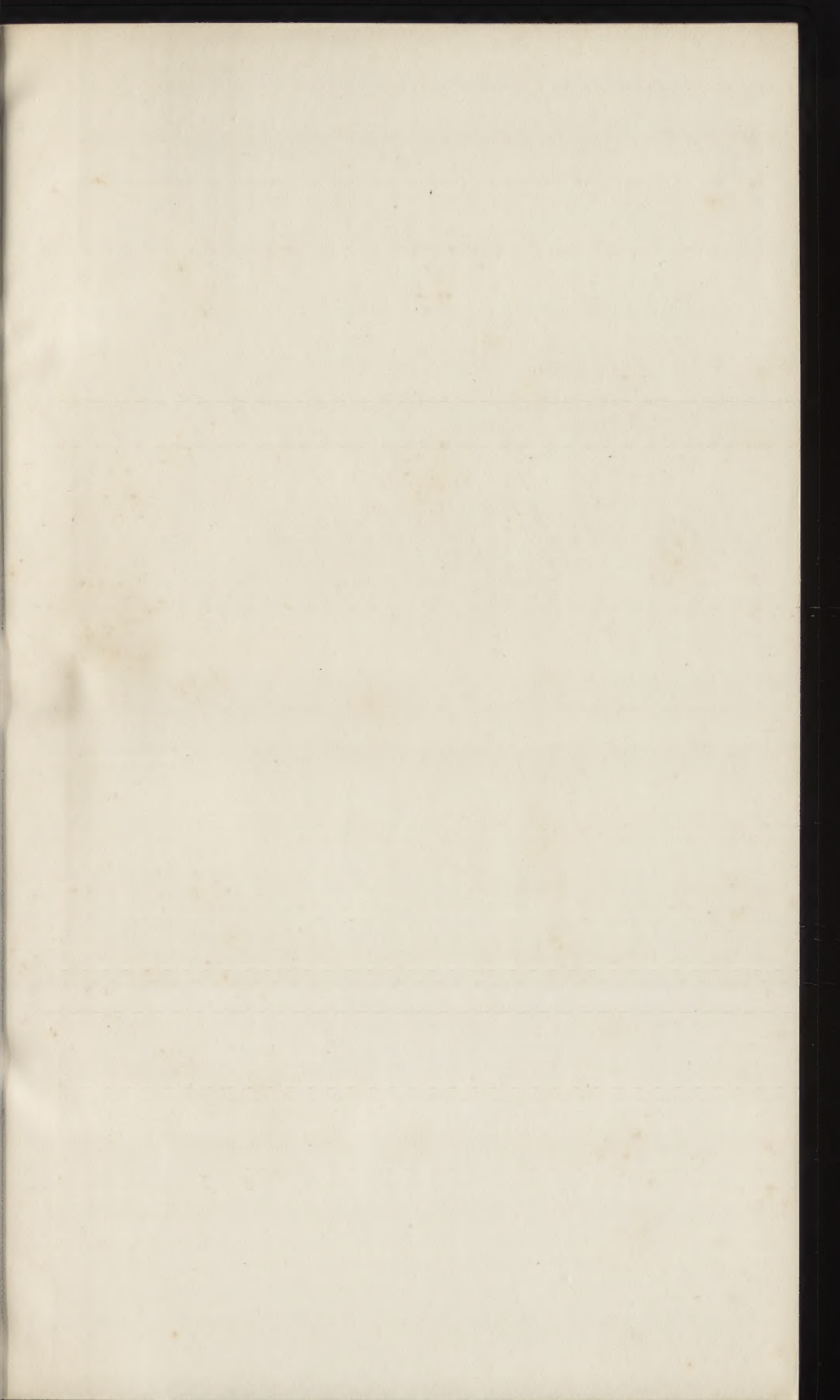
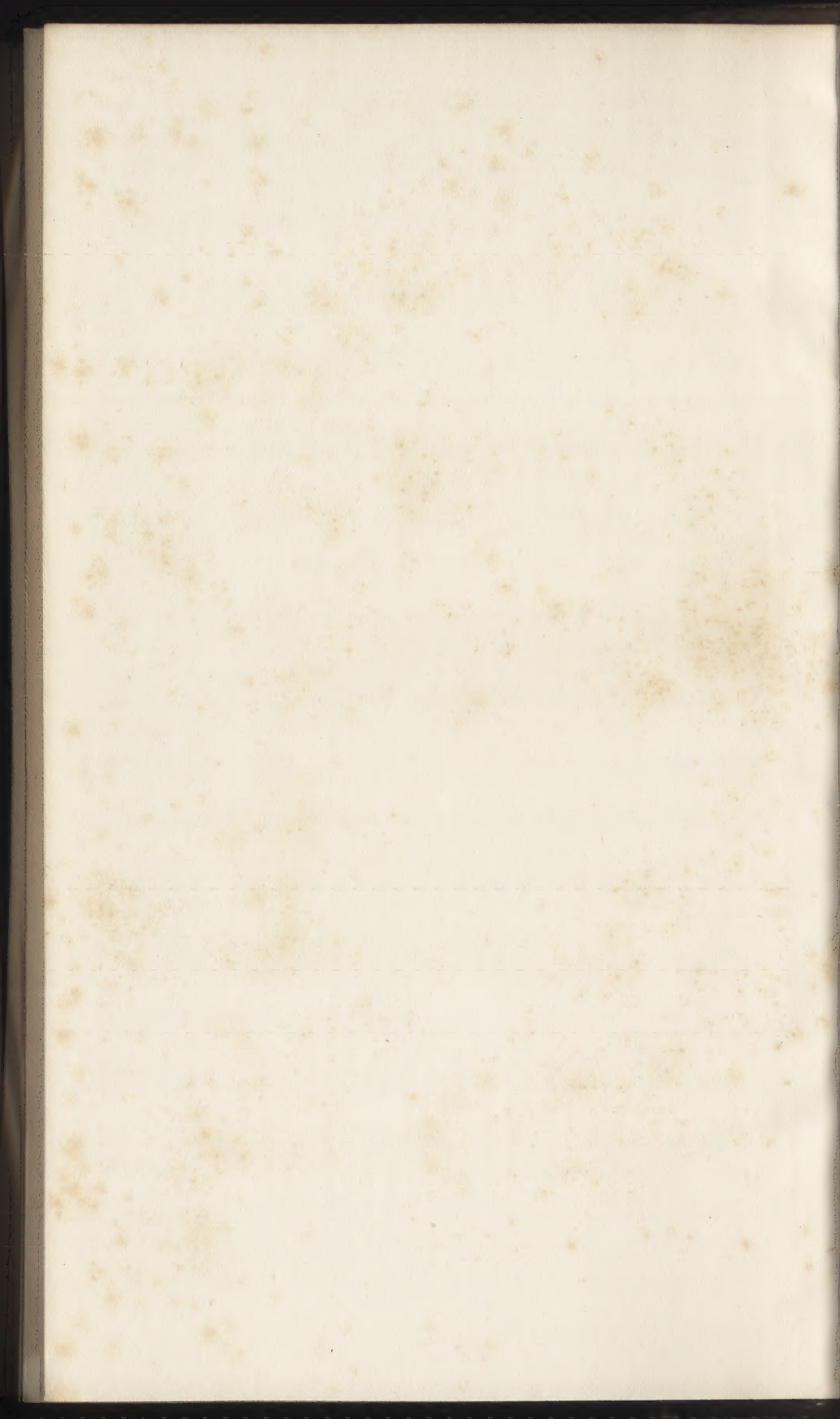


2 vols

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THE
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Sparrmann sculp.

King John's House.

Published 1 Aug. 1783, by S. Hooper.

A
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL
Description
OF THE
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON;
CONTAINING
AN ACCOUNT OF ITS
TOWNS,
SEATS,
|| ANTIQUITIES,
CHURCHES, || PUBLIC EDIFICES,
SCENERY,
AND RESIDENCES OF THE
NOBILITY, GENTRY, &c.

Accompanied with Biographical Notices of Eminent and Learned
Men to whom this County has given Birth.

BY JOHN BRITTON AND EDWARD BRAYLEY.

Illustrated with Engravings.

London :

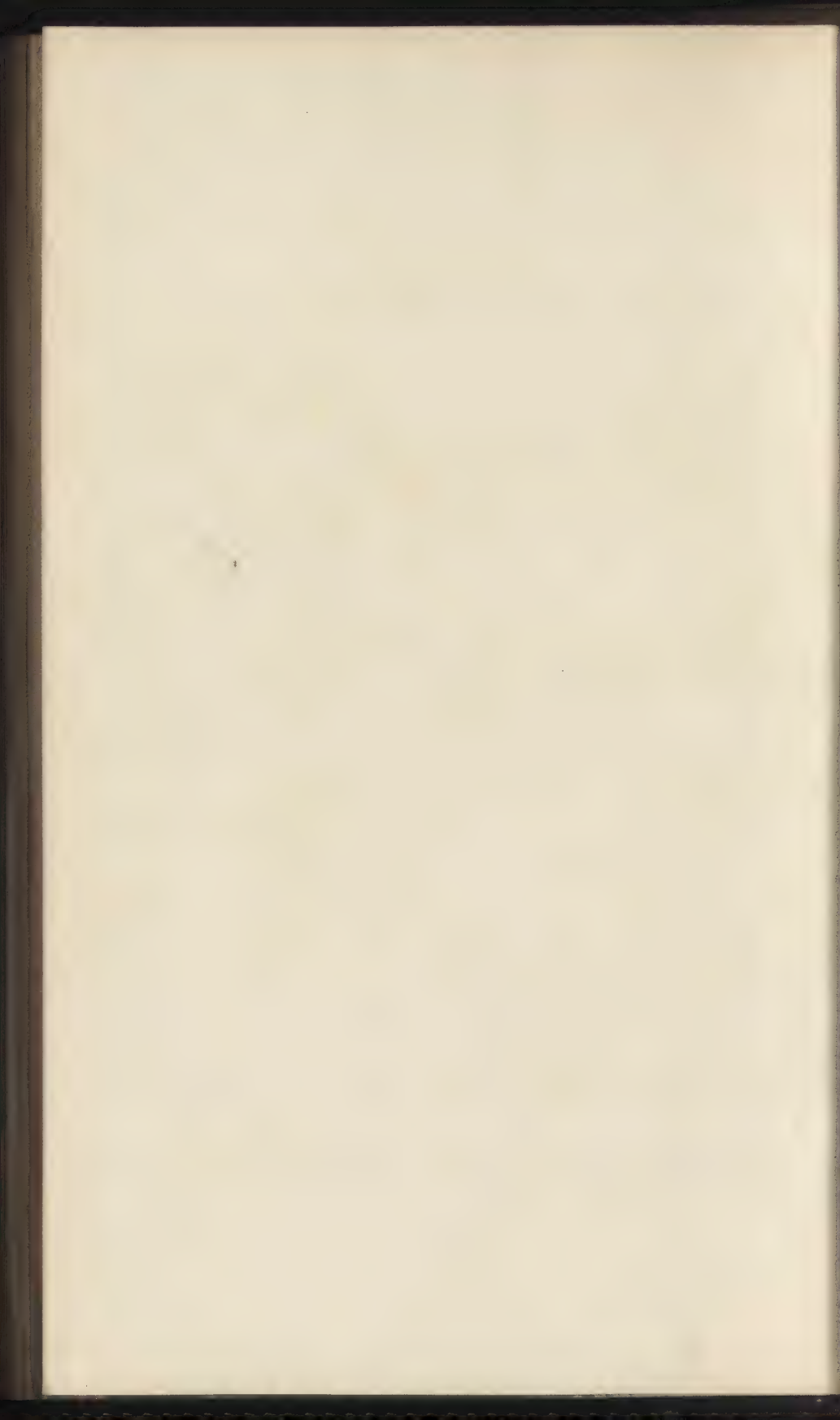
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Sold by all Booksellers in the County.

1805.



TO
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
GEORGE ROSE,
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE THEREOF FOR
THE AFFAIRS OF TRADE,
JOINT PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES,
A TRUSTEE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
AND ONE OF THE VERDERERS OF THE NEW FOREST,
THIS VOLUME
OF
TOPOGRAPHICAL DELINEATIONS
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

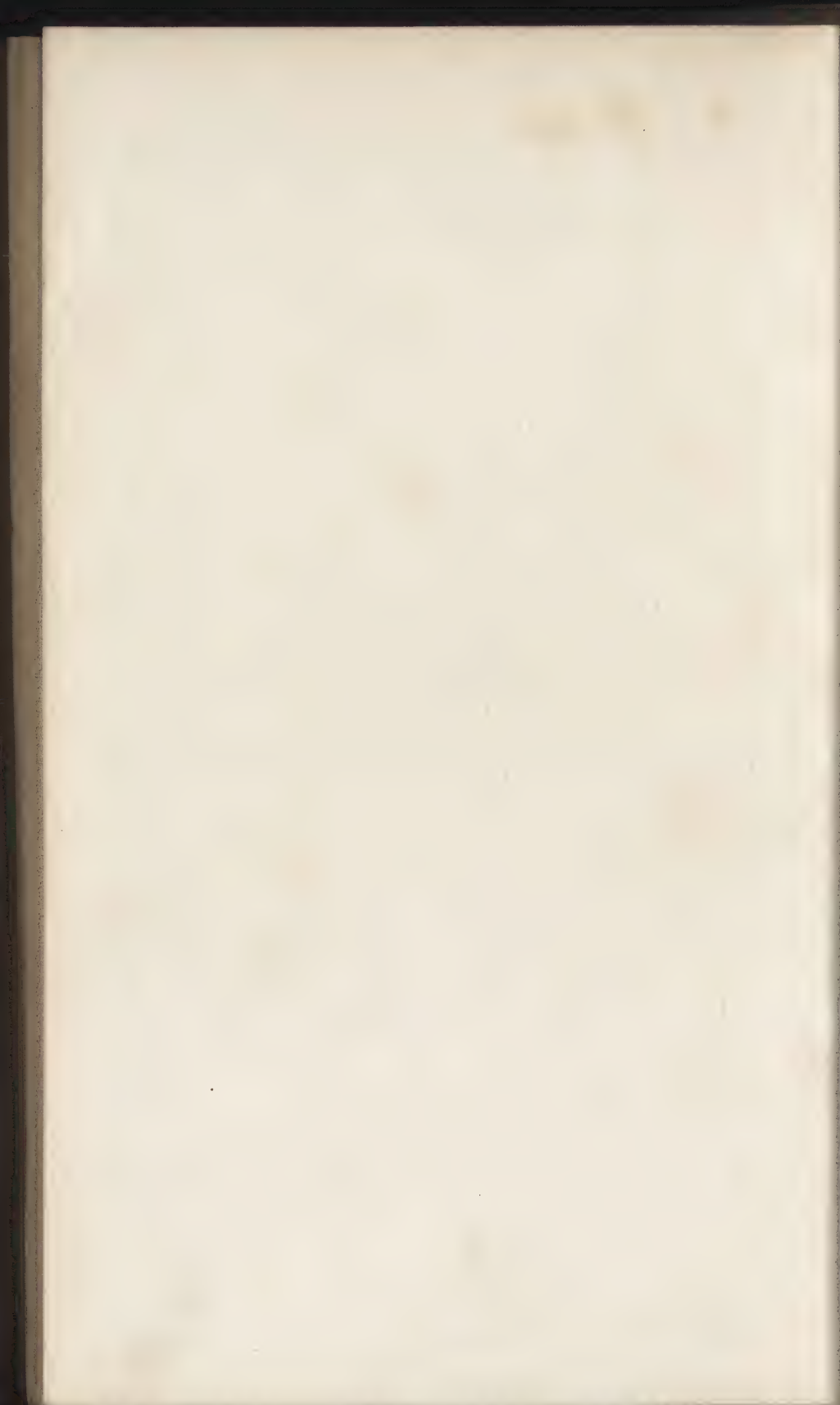
BY
HIS OBLIGED AND
OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANTS,

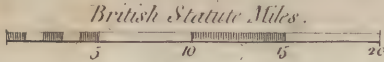
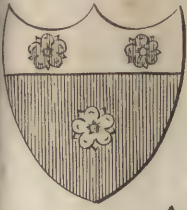
E. W. BRAYLEY,

AND

J. BRITTON.

December 1, 1804.





BERKSHIRE

WILT SHIRE

SURREY



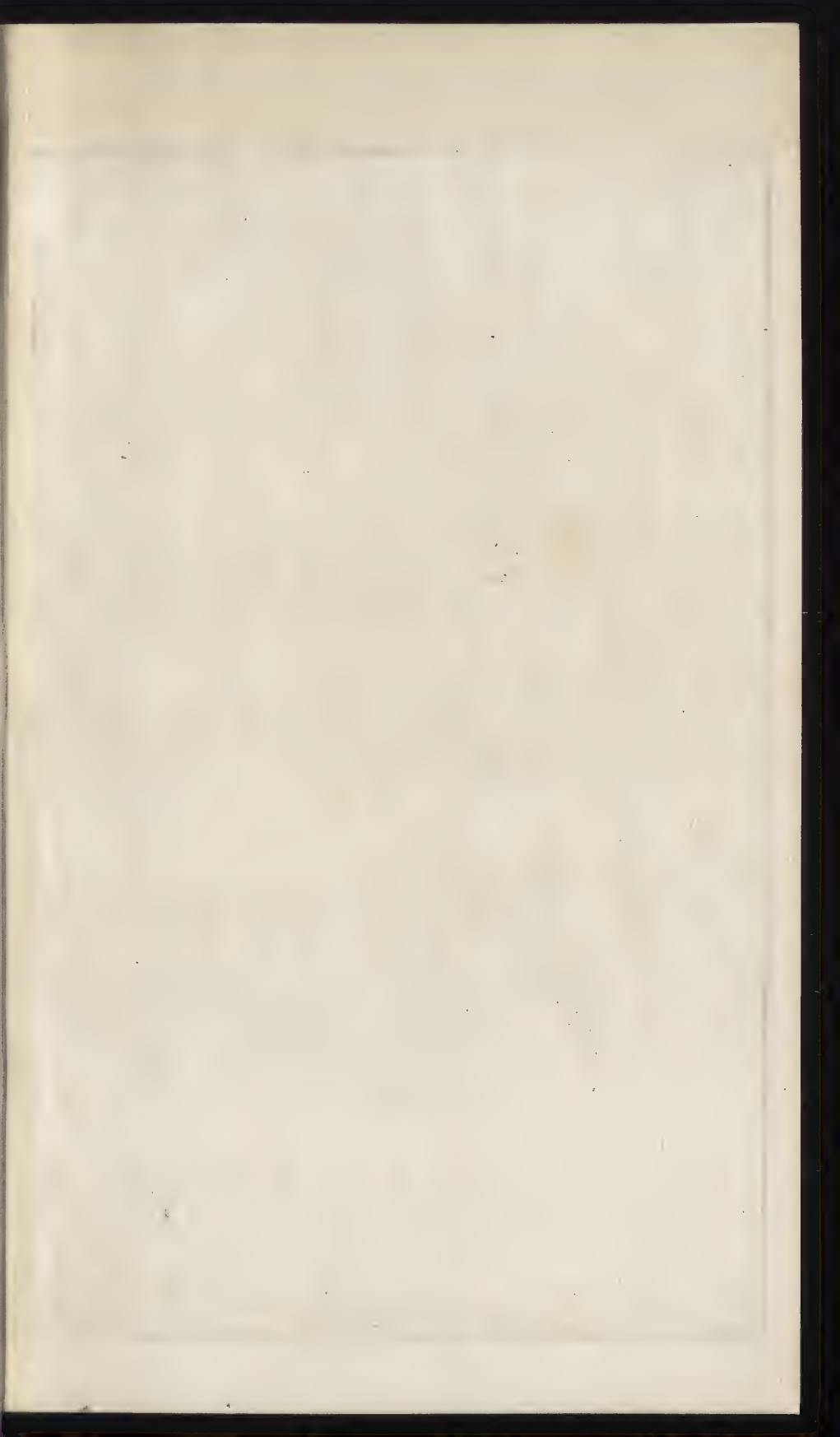
New MAP of
HAMPSHIRE
Drawn from the
Latest Authorities

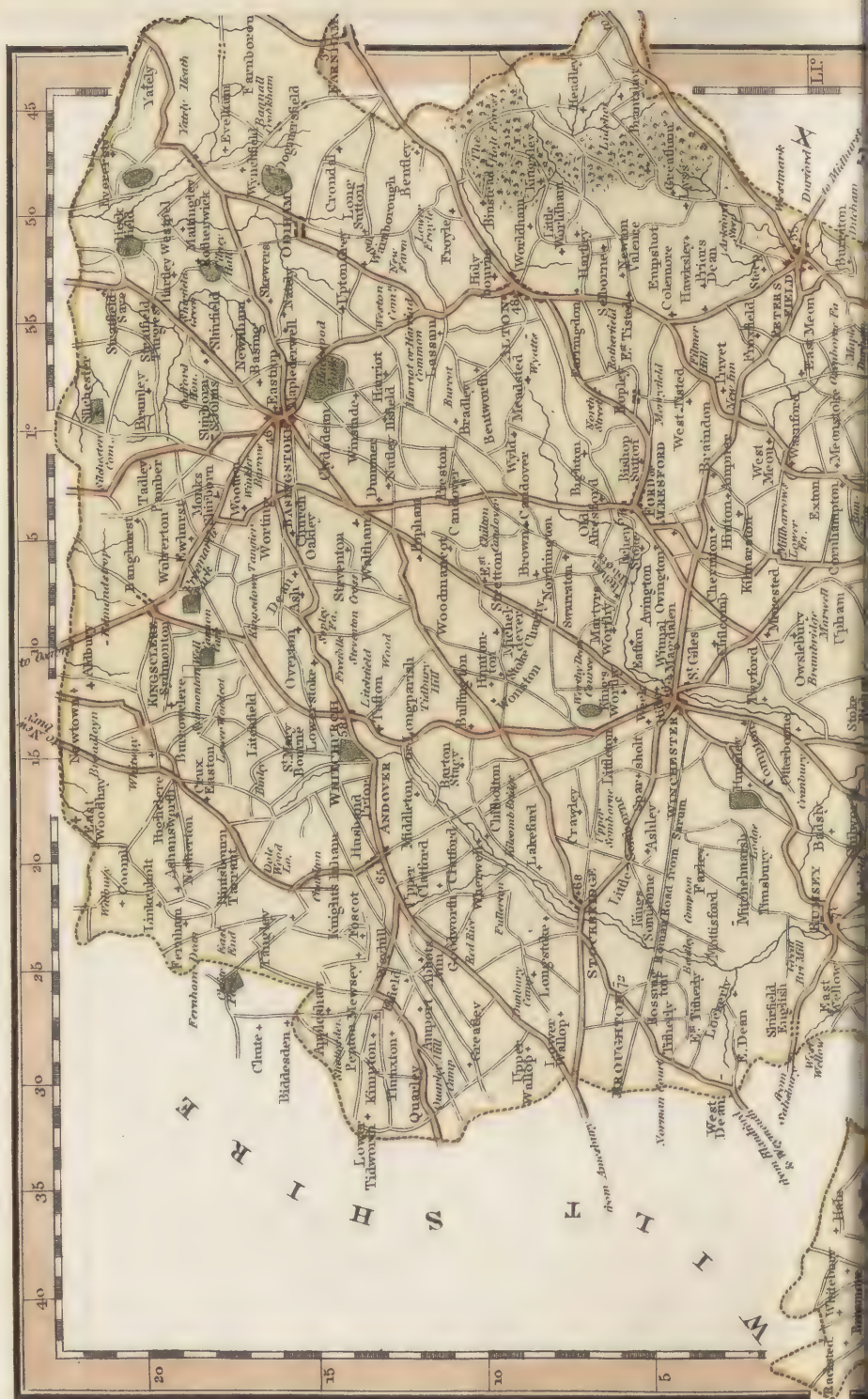


- Remarks
- Winchester is a City.....
 - Boroughs.....
 - Market Towns.....
 - Villages & Castles.....
 - Parks.....

Longitude West from London





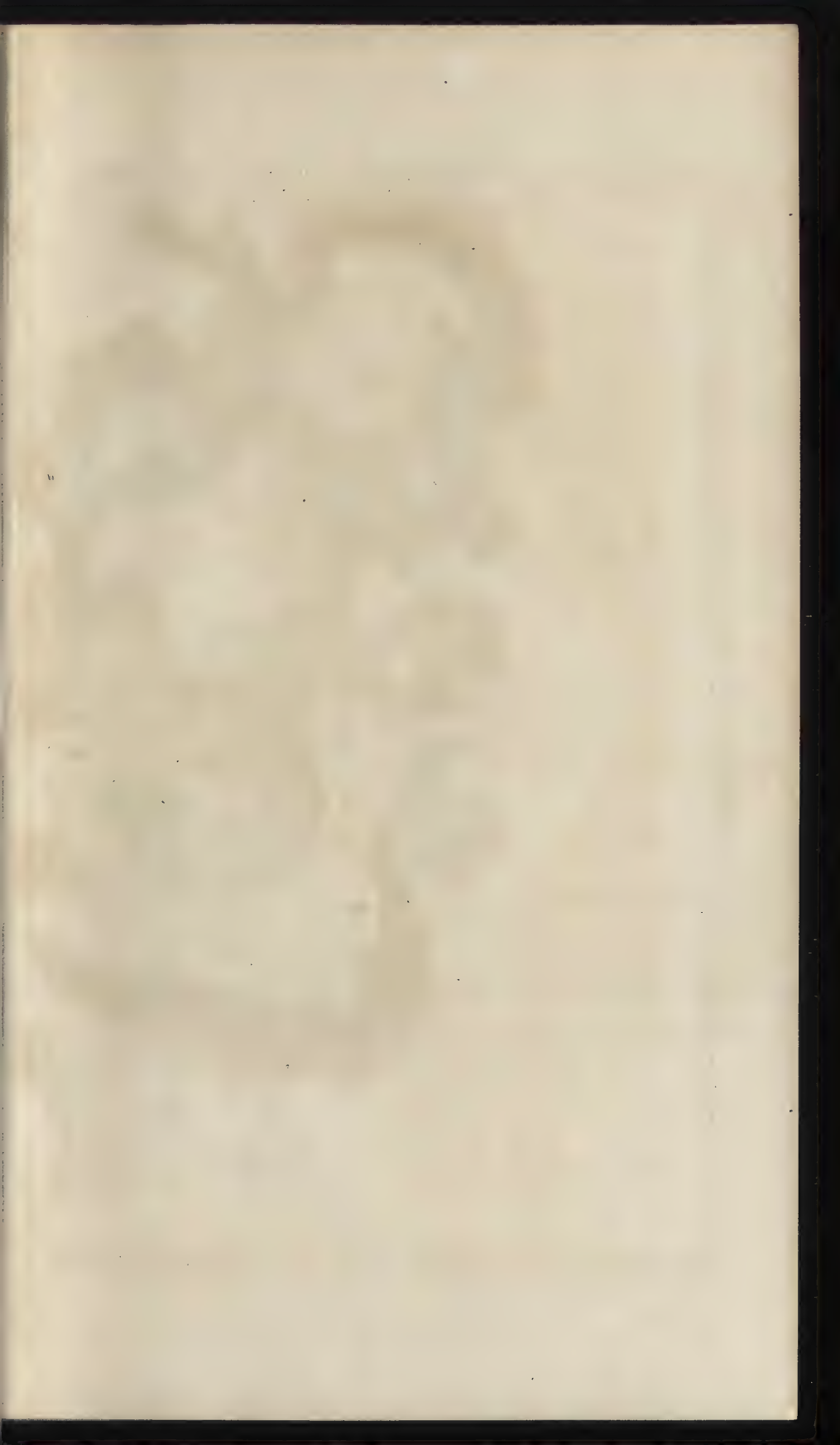




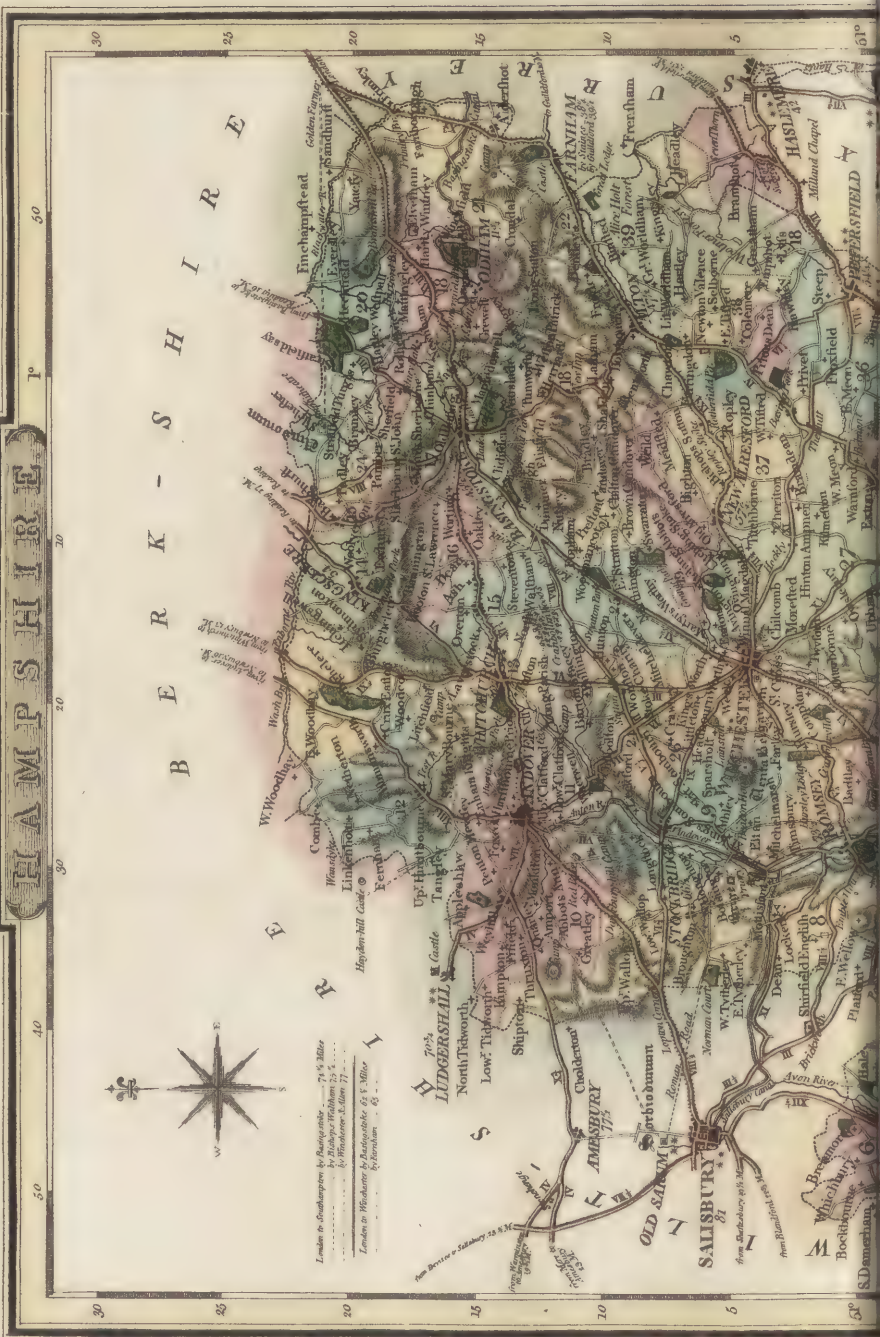
HAMPSHIRE.

London Published as the Act directs Dec^r 25. 1806 by J. W. B. S.





CLAMP LITERATURE





EXPLANATION.

Once, as	WINCHESTER
County Town	SOUTHAMPTON
Market and Borough Towns	ROMNEY
Willes	Barnstaple
Cities and Towns	Exeter
Abbeys and Priories	Exeter
Encampments	Exeter
Roman Stations	Exeter
Turpentine and Principal Roads	Exeter
Turpentine Cuts	Exeter
Mail Coach Roads	Exeter
Places that send members to Parliament are distinguished by stars according to the number of members returned.	
The Small Figures denote the distance of each Place from London, the Roman Figures the distance between any two Places, as	
Roads, are written as Old, Post, or Roman Roads are marked	

HUNDREDS & LIBERTIES.

1 Bishop's Waltham	15 Overton	29 Titchfield
2 Mansbridge	16 Chuteley	30 Farnham
3 New Ford	17 Basingstoke	31 Portsmouth
4 Christchurch	18 Odham	32 Havant liberty
5 Ringwood	19 Bournemouth	33 Bournemouth
6 Fordingbridge	20 Fordingbridge	34 Finch Dean
7 Redbridge	21 Goudale	35 Hambledon
8 Thurgate	22 Bentley liberty	36 East Meon
9 Kings Somborne	23 Bournemouth	37 Bishops Sutton
10 Andover	24 Barton Stacey	38 Selborn
11 Wharwell	25 Mitheldever	39 Alton
12 Tadworth	26 Buddlegate	40 West Meon
13 Evington	27 Fawley	41 East Meon
14 Kingsclere	28 Meon Stakes	42 East Meon

1° W. of Greenwich

Drawn and Engraved under the direction of J. Britton.



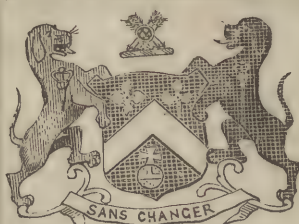






In following the truth.

Earl of PORTSMOUTH
Hurstbourne Park



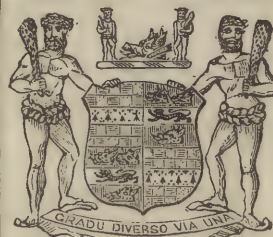
Without changing.

Viscount EVERSLEY,
Winchfield



Fortiti de under difficulties.

Lord ASHBURTON.
The Grange, Alresford.



The same way by different steps.

Lord CALTHORPE
Elvetham Pk; Winchfield



By courage I repel adversity.

Lord LONDESBOROUGH
Lymington



The palm is for virtue.

Lord SELBORNE
Blackmoor, Petersfield

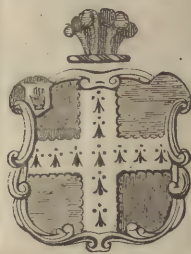


BARONETS



Labore et virtute.
By labor and virtue.

BATES
Basingstoke



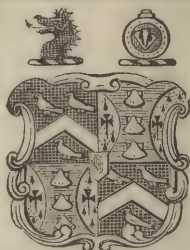
Nil temere neque timore.
Nothing rashly nor with fear.

BERNEY.
Hythe, S'hampton



BURRARD

Walthampton, Lymington



Virtutis præmium laus.
Praise is the reward of virtue.

CLARKE-JERVOISE
Idsworth Park



Æquo adeste nimo.
Be ye ready with unruffled courage.

COPE
Bramshill Park



Largs.

CURRIE.
Petersfield

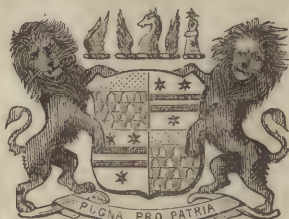


BARONETS



Per ardua.
Through difficulties.

CURTIS
Gatcombe, Shampn



Fight for your country.

DOUGHTY-TICHBORNE
Tichborne Park



The love of country is sweet.

FITZ-WYGRAM
Leigh Park, Havant



Prudens simplicitas beat.
*Prudent simplicity
blesses.*

FREDERICK
Winchester



HAMILTON
Marlborough Ho:



Deus prosperat justos.
God prospers the just.

HEATHCOTE
Hurley Park



BARONETS



Deus protector meus.
God is my protector.

HUMPHERY
Andover.



KNIGHTON
Horndean



Per mare, per terras.
Over sea, over land.

MACDONALD
Liphook



Auxilium ab alto.
Help from on high.

MARTIN
Upton Gray, Odiham

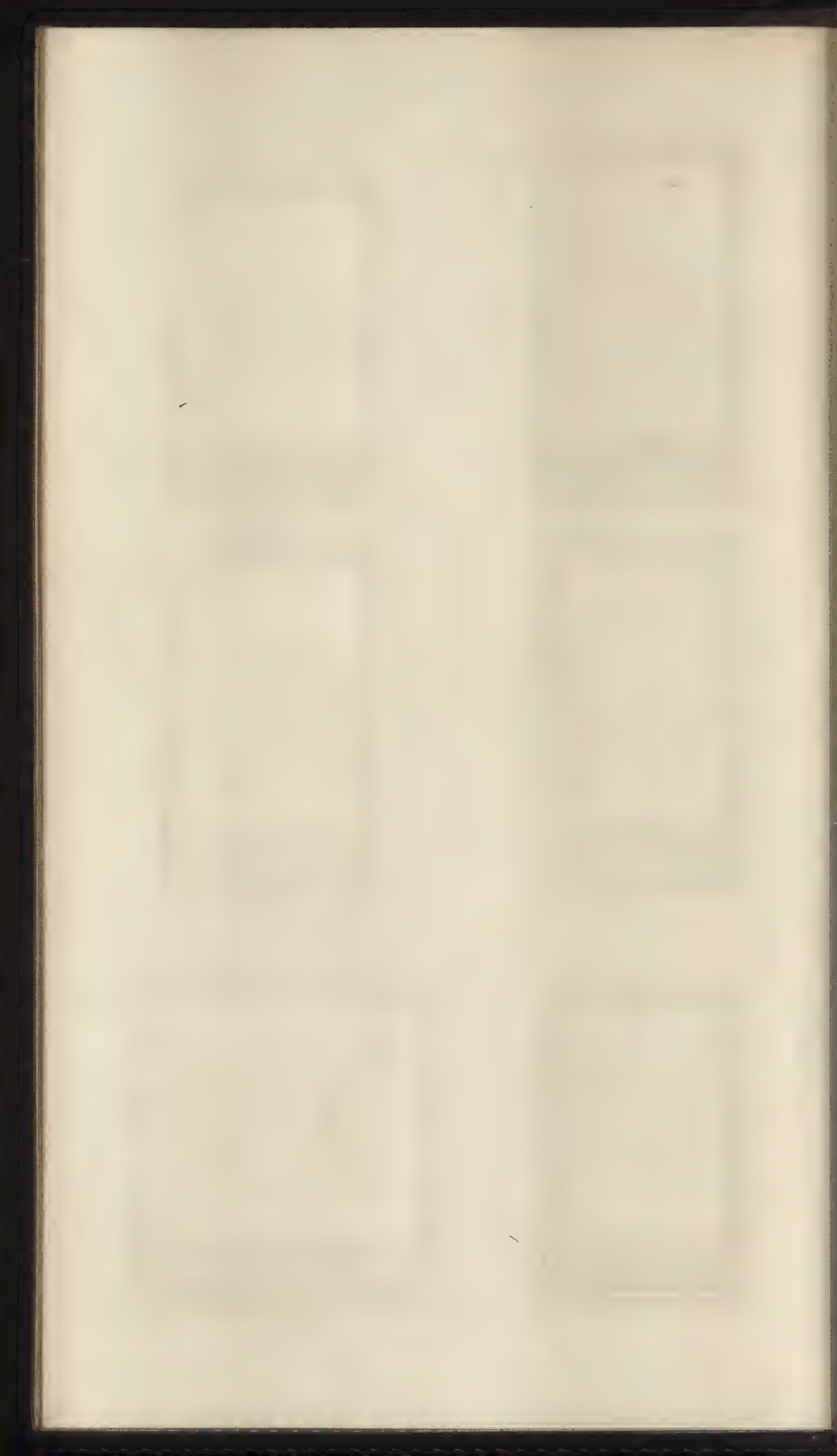


MILLER
Froyle, Alton



I know not how to change my faith.

OUTRAM
Bournemouth

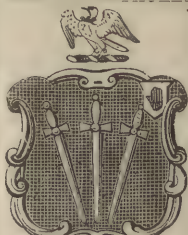


BARONETS



*Sub libertate quietem.
Rest through liberty.*

PARKER
Fareham



*Aimez loyauté.
Love loyalty.*

PAULET
Little Testwood



POLLEN
Redenham, Andover



*Garde ta foy.
Keep thy faith.*

RICH
Shirley House



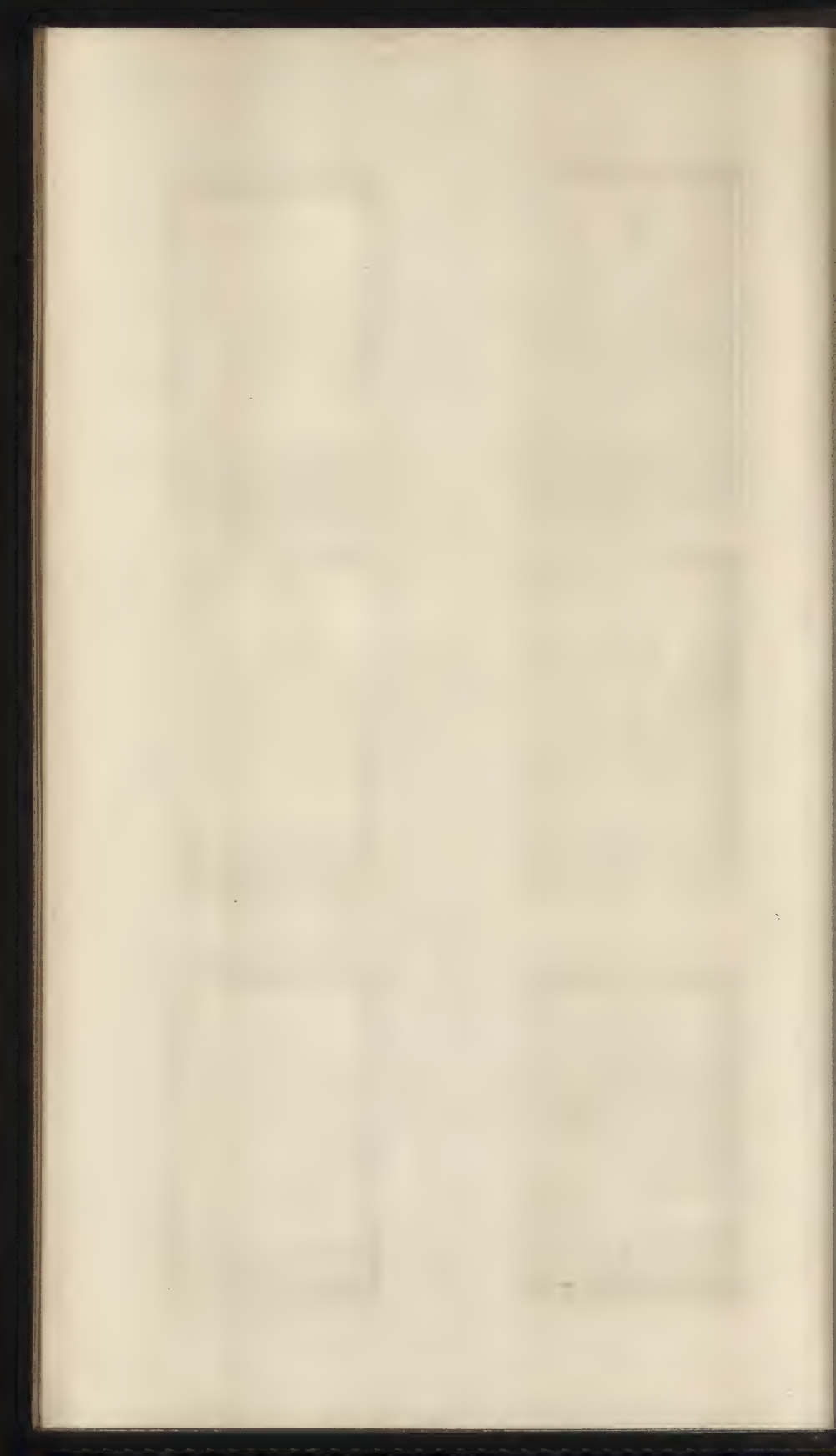
Faythe hathe no fear.

RYCROFT
Kempshott Park

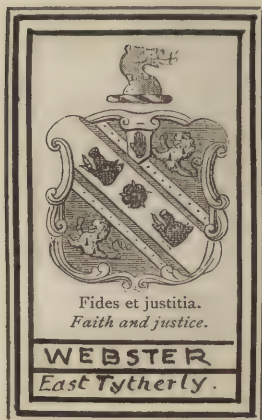


*Fey e fidalgia.
Faith and fidelity.*

SHELLEY
Boscombe, ChristCh.



BARONETS





THE
BEAUTIES
OF
England and Wales.

HAMPSHIRE.

THE *Aborigines* or original inhabitants of HAMPSHIRE, who had migrated from the Continent in the first ages of the population of Europe, appear to have been dispossessed by the *Belgæ*, who were originally of German extraction, but had crossed the Rhine into Gaul, and thence extended their conquests into Britain, between two and three centuries prior to the arrival of Cæsar. They consisted of various clans, distinguished by their several names; but that which had proved itself the most valiant, retained the national name of *Belgæ*,* without any adjunct, in token of pre-eminence. This tribe seated itself in the central parts of Hampshire, and, previous to the Roman invasion, had attacked and driven out the *Segontiaci*, who inhabited the northern extremity of Hampshire, and the adjoining parts of Berkshire, bordering on the river Kennet.

The primary name of Hampshire was *Gwent*, or *Y Went*, a term descriptive of its open downs; and hence the appellation *Caer Gwent*, or City of the Gwentians, now Winchester. The Lower Gwentians, or *Segontiaci*, derived their name from *Isgwent*, *Isgwentwg*, or *Isgwentog*, terms allusive to their relative situations

A 3

to

* "The meaning of the name of *Belgæ* seems to be preserved in the Welsh: *Belj* implies that which breaks out, makes irruption or ravages: so *Belgau*, *Belgiaid*, *Belgwyr*, *Belgwys*, and *Gwyr Belg*, might be rendered irruptors, depredators, ravagers, or warriors."

to the proper Gwentians, and had *Vindonum*, or Silchester, for their chief city.

Between the period of the arrival of Cæsar, and that of the entire subjugation of Britain by the Romans, the Belgæ had obtained dominion over the greatest part of the tract stretching between the British Channel and the Severn; but being at length subdued by the Romans under Vespasian, their country was included in the province named *BRITANNIA PRIMA*. On the departure of the Romans, the government of Hampshire reverted to the Britons, who bravely defended themselves against the Saxon powers for many years; but their united forces, under Natanleod, were at length defeated by Cerdic, in a general battle fought in the New Forest. The Saxon chief pursuing his victory, founded the kingdom of the West Saxons, making Winchester his residence and capital; and in that city, Egbert, his descendant, caused himself to be crowned *King of all England*. Under the Saxon domination, the original name of the country was changed into *Huntunscyre*, from which its present appellation is evidently derived.

Hampshire is bounded on the east by Surrey and Sussex; on the south by the British Channel; on the west by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; and on the north by Berkshire. It extends in length, from north to south, about fifty-five miles; in breadth, from east to west, about forty: its circumference is about 150 miles. Its figure approaches nearest to that of a square; with a triangular projection at the south-west angle. In the survey drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, its superficial contents are estimated at 1,812,000 acres, but this is probably an exaggerated calculation. Its limits on the south side, are the numerous creeks and inlets formed by the sea; on the west and east they are mostly artificial; on the north, they are chiefly composed by the rivers Enborn and Blackwater. It is divided into thirty-nine hundreds, containing 253 parishes,* one city, twenty market-towns, and about 1000 villages. The number of houses, according to the population act, amounts to 39,257; the number of inhabitants to 219,656: of the latter 105,667 are males, and 113,989 females. The whole county, together

* Driver's Agricultural Survey.

together with the Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, are comprehended within the diocese of Winchester. Its parliamentary representatives are twenty, exclusive of those for Newtown, Newport, and Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight; viz. two for the shire, and two for each of the following places; Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Petersfield, Stockbridge, Christchurch, Lymington, Whitchurch, and Andover.

The surface of Hampshire is beautifully varied with gently rising hills, and fruitful vallies, adorned with numerous seats and villages, and interspersed with extensive woodlands. Its southern parts were the first peopled, and there the population is still the greatest; the mildness of the seasons; and the convenience of the ports, operating as strong inducements to continued residence. The chief part of the county is inclosed; though large tracts of open heath, and uncultivated land, remain in the vicinity of Christchurch, and on the borders of Dorsetshire. The aggregate extent of the waste lands, exclusive of the forests, is supposed to include between 90 and 100,000 acres. The *Soils* are extremely numerous, but the far greatest proportion is tending to chalk; and a ridge of chalk hills, or downs, may be traced across the county, in the parallel of Winchester. On the north side, bordering on Berkshire, the soil is deep, and very productive: here, great quantities of corn are annually grown, and the elm and oak flourish greatly; though the latter, in many instances, has been originally transplanted. On the acclivities of the hills towards Basingstoke, the land is in general very deep, and strong, with chalk beneath: round Whitchurch it is less deep, and chalky, but produces good crops of corn, and saintfoin. From Overton towards Stockbridge, and thence to Redbridge, a beautiful vale extends, divided into well-watered meadows, and producing from two to three loads of hay per acre. Round Andover the land is high, and down-like; yet the soil, though thin, is very favorable to the growth of barley; towards Romsey, it is yet more fertile; and the land is well cultivated, and interspersed with woods, and fine hedge-row timber. South and south-west of Romsey, the country is principally occupied by the *New Forest*; though very large open tracts still remain,

as already stated, on the borders of Dorsetshire, and in the neighbourhood of Christchurch: the soil of the New Forest is chiefly loam and gravel. The vicinity of Redbridge is distinguished for its valuable salt-marshes. The parishes eastward of Alton, and bordering on Surrey, are chiefly appropriated to the growth of hops, the plantations of which have been greatly increased of late years, through the reputation of the *Farnham* hops; yet, though equally good, and produced in contiguous grounds, such is the fascination of a name, that the price they bear at market, is generally from forty to fifty shillings per hundred weight below those with the *Farnham* mark. The hop grounds are supposed to occupy about 800 acres: the produce varies considerably, but on an average, may be estimated at about five cwt, per acre. Towards Petersfield the land is more open, with a considerable quantity of down; approaching Portsmouth, it is more inclosed, and interspersed with timber and underwood. Round Fareham and Warnford the hills are chalky, and partly covered with beech wood: here also are extensive downs; and on the banks of the river Itchin are some valuable water meadows.*

The rotation of crops, on the more rich or low lands, is generally wheat, turnips, barley with seeds, and mowed; the average produce, is from thirty to thirty-two bushels an acre: on the high grounds, the average produce of wheat is about sixteen bushels per acre; of barley, twenty-two bushels; and of oats, twenty-four bushels.

* "This county," observes the author of the Agricultural Survey, "is particularly famous for water meadows; which are extremely productive, and, in general, well attended to. The farmers are, in many instances, at considerable expence in purchasing a supply of water, besides the first expence; which is from five to six pounds per acre, exclusive of the continual repair of the sluices, &c. They are usually shut up in November, or the beginning of December, and are watered alternately every other week, till the beginning of March, when they are fed off, for about five or six weeks, with ewes and lambs: the water is afterwards turned on as before, till the meadows are fit to be mowed, when, in general, they produce from two to three loads per acre, and are frequently cut twice in a season."

bushels. Pease, rye-grass, trefoil, saintfoin, white and red clover, are also much cultivated. The principal *Manures*, are peat ashes, chalk, or lime, marle, and sea-weed. The system of drill husbandry is but little practised. The plough, on the heavy lands, is mostly drawn by four horses; light ploughing is performed by a single-wheeled plough, and two or three horses. The team-horses are particularly fine; the farmers vying with each other in the appearance of their cattle.

Hampshire has obtained considerable repute as a breeding country, and particularly of *Sheep* and *Hogs*. The original Hampshire sheep is horned, and white-faced; and though this breed has been much improved, the South-down has been introduced of late years, and obtained the preference in many parts; as they are found to fatten on a less quantity of food. The flocks are in general very large; and the downs are mostly covered with them: the whole number of sheep annually fed in the county, is supposed to amount to 350,000. In the uplands, the practice of folding is pretty general; yet, in the lower parts, it is little attended to. For its breed of *Hogs*, Hampshire is proverbially famous; and this breed is of the largest kind, the farmers encouraging it as the most profitable. Those in the vicinity of the forests are principally fed on acorns, and beech-mast, which give them a superiority over most others in the kingdom; and their weight is from sixteen to forty score. Formerly, these animals were chiefly killed for bacon; but of late years, great numbers of those for home consumption, have been pickled down in large tubs; about three pecks of salt, and a quarter of a pound of saltpetre, are allotted to a hog of twenty score. The bones and the lean are previously taken away; and the fat being suffered to continue in the brine, nearly a whole year before it is used, becomes more firm, and goes further. Many *Horses* are bred in the forests, but they are in general extremely small; and from the scantiness of their food, have the appropriate appellation of heath-croppers. The *Cows* are not of any particular character; the Welsh breed has been lately introduced; yet as the dairies are but few, not much attention is given to their improvement. Many hives of *Bees* are kept in different parts of the county; the
honey

honey is in general of a fine flavour; and particularly that made by the bees who obtain their food from the downs.

A considerable quantity of land in this county is held under the Bishop of Winchester, as well as under the Dean and Chapter, upon lease for twenty-one years, renewable every seven on paying a fine; which is injudiciously increased in proportion to the improvements that have been made. Many estates belonging to other persons, are also held on lease for three lives, not renewable; and others expire at a certain time, or at the death of a tenant; customs that tend very much to prevent improvements.

A very considerable proportion of Hampshire is occupied by the Forest of *Alice Holt and Woolmer*, the Forest of Bere, and the New Forest. The former is separated into two portions, by intervening private property: its limits comprehend about 15,493 acres; 8694 of which belong to the Crown. On a survey made of the timber of this Forest, in the year 1608, 1301 oak trees were returned as fit for the use of the navy; and 23,934 loads, as defective: this quantity has since greatly decreased; and in 1783, the sound and defective wood together, amounted to only 15,142 loads; and those were of trees mostly of one age, that is from 100 to 120 years, without any having been planted to succeed them. In the division called *Alice Holt*, which contains about 2744 acres of Crown lands, the growing timber has, by a late valuation, been estimated at 60,000*l.* worth. This Forest is situated on the borders of Surrey and Sussex. The *Forest of Bere* extends northward from the Portsdown Hills, and, according to the perambulation made in the year 1688, and now considered as the boundary, it includes about 16,000 acres, of which one third is inclosed. This Forest is divided into two walks, respectively named East and West, to each of which are annexed several smaller divisions, called *purlieus*, though not properly so, as all of them are subject to the forest laws. From a survey of the timber in this Forest, in the year 1783, it appears that the quantity then growing, was only a twenty-eighth part of what was standing in the year 1608; and from the many encroachments made in modern times, its boundaries were continually decreasing. It contains about 200 head of deer, from
I which

which about seven brace of bucks are annually killed. The officers of this Forest, are a Warden, four Verderers, two Master Keepers, two Under Keepers, a Ranger, a Steward of the Swainmote Court, twelve Regarders, and two Agistors. The *New Forest* is particularly celebrated in history, from the vast enlargement of it by William the Conqueror, and from its being the scene of the accidental death of his successor, William Rufus. Its present appellation has an evident reference to the alteration made in its extent by the Conqueror; but a more ancient name of this district was *Itene*, or *Y. Thene*: it was also called *Natanleod*, from the British chieftain, who was here conquered by Cerdic, the founder of the West Saxon Monarchy. The importance of this tract is too great to be passed over cursorily; and a more extended description will be inserted under that part of the county which it occupies.

The Mineral productions of Hampshire are but few; and those mostly confined to the cliffs on the sea coast, particularly in the neighbourhood of Lymington, Hordwell, and Christchurch. The cliffs near Hordwell are upwards of 100 feet high, and abound with large nodules of iron ore, and pebbles, or flints; many of which contain fossil shells, or their impressions, of various and scarce species. These are found in a bluish kind of clay, or marle, which extends beneath a stratum of sand and gravel, about fourteen or fifteen feet thick, and reaches below the level of the sea. Many specimens of these shells were deposited in the British Museum, by the late Gustavus Brander, Esq. who published a description of them under the title of *Fossilia Hantoniensia*.

The *Manufactures* of this county are but few; and those are chiefly of cloth, as shaloons, and coarse woollens. Large quantities of malt are annually made at Andover; and at Wey-Hill, in its neighbourhood, is held the greatest fair in England for hops, sheery, cheese, and some other commodities. At Lymington is a manufacture of salt; but this business has much decreased from what it was formerly.

The principal RIVERS in Hampshire, are the Itchin, the Avon, the Boldre Water, the Exe, the Anton, and the Tese, or Test; several

veral smaller streams rise in the north-west parts, but soon quit the county in their passage to the Thames.

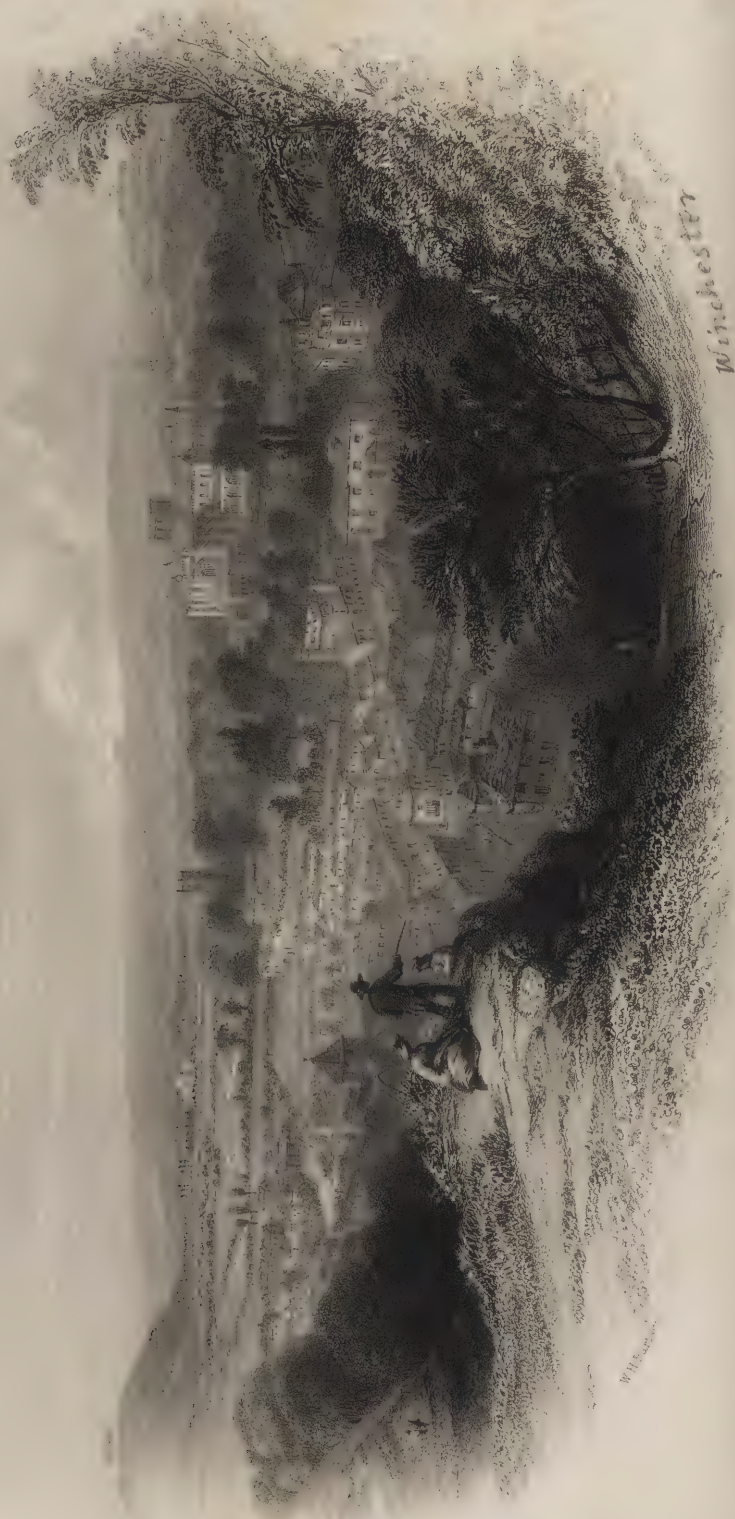
The *Itchin* has its source in the vicinity of Alresford, near the middle of Hampshire, and being soon increased by the Alne, flows westward to King's Worthy; where suddenly turning to the south, it passes Winchester, and the Hospital of St. Cross. Thence gliding through fertile meadows, it flows by Twyford, and passing Bishopstoke, hastens to unite its stream with the Southampton Water, which it falls into about half a mile eastward from the town.

The *Avon* enters the county from Wiltshire, and meandering in several channels near the western edge of the New Forest, is much increased by different rivulets rising in that district. This part of its course is well wooded, and much enlivened by the villas that ornament its banks. Passing Fordingbridge and Ringwood, it flows through a less interesting sandy level towards Christchurch; below which it receives the waters of the Stour from Dorsetshire, and conveys them with it to the sea in Christchurch Bay.

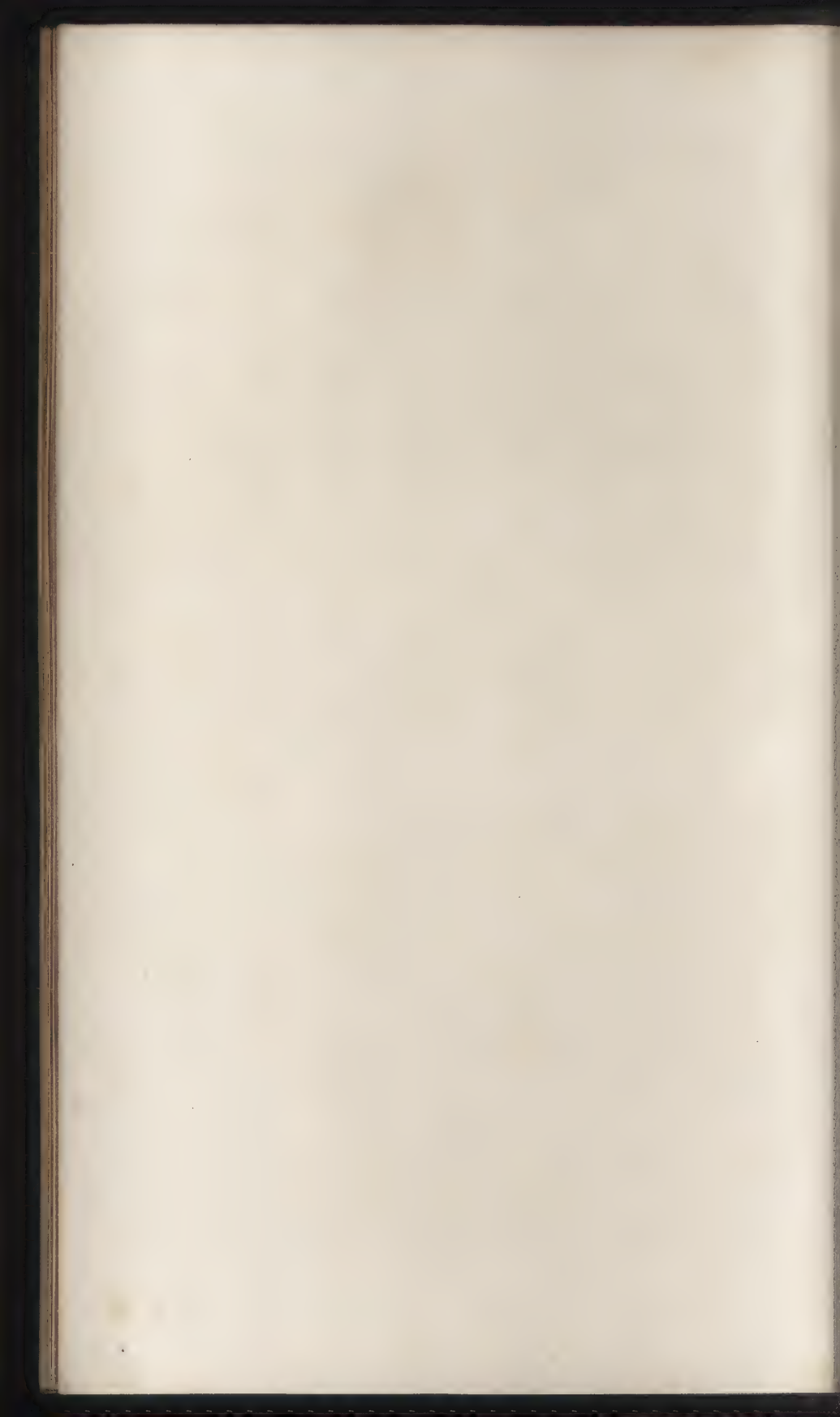
The *Boldre Water* is formed by various springs, that rise in the New Forest, and mostly unite above Brokenhurst; whence they, in a single stream, pass Boldre, and Lymington, to the sea. The *Exe* also has its source in the same district, and beginning to widen near Beaulieu, opens in a broad estuary to the sea below Exbury.

The *Anton* rises in the north-west angle of the county, and flowing through part of Andover, has its stream increased by the Till-hill Brook; and afterwards runs into the Tese, about one mile below Whirwell. The *Tese* has its origin in the neighbourhood of Whitchurch, and after its junction with the Anton, assumes a southerly course, and passing Stockbridge and Romsey, receives several small rills from the New Forest, near Redbridge; below which it opens, and forms the head of the *Southampton Water*. This is properly an arm of the sea, extending from above Southampton to Calshot Castle, and rendered exceedingly picturesque by its woody and irregular banks. Near *Hamble*, it is joined by the river of that name, which, swelling from an inconsiderable stream into a broad estuary, descends into it from the interior of Hampshire.

WINCHESTER.



Winchester



WINCHESTER.

THIS eminent and very ancient city, stands on the eastern declivity of a hill, gradually sloping to the river Itchin, the chalky cliffs of which, combined with the whiteness of the surrounding soil, is affirmed by Camden to have occasioned its original name, which was *Caer Gwent*, or the *White City*, an appellation that, from similar circumstances, was also bestowed on two other British cities, viz. *Venta Silurum*, in Monmouthshire, and *Venta Icenorum*, in Norfolk. Its present name is most probably a corruption from *Gwent-chestre*; and was not derived, as commonly imagined, from the fact of a royal weavery being established here under the Roman Emperors.

The early history of Winchester is involved in all the confusion of those distant ages, which, from the numerous romantic legends interwoven with their records, have been truly termed fabulous. Its origin, unquestionably remote as it is, has been carried to an era far beyond belief, and even made antecedent to the foundation of Rome itself, by a period of nearly one hundred and forty years.*

The

* "We have been told by former historians, that this city was built by a King of Britain, named Ludor Rous Hudibrass, 892 years before the birth of Christ, or 139 years before the foundation of Rome: but the very existence of such a King, as the above named, rests upon no better foundation than certain romantic tales, invented fifteen hundred years after the period in question, by British writers, in order to prove that their ancestors, no less than the Romans, were descended from the heroes of Troy. We cannot admit, as a real historical fact, that Winchester was founded by this pretended Monarch of our Island, without also believing that London was built by a supposed great grandson of Æneas, called Brutus, as a substitute for the ancient Troy, after having conquered all Greece, and the greatest part of Gaul; and that Bath was built and enriched with the inextinguishable fire of Minerva, by Bladud, the son and successor of our Hudibrass; with many other fables equally romantic, which all rest on the same authority."

History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, &c. of Winchester; by the Rev.

J. Milner, M. A. F. S. A.

The celebrated Dunwallo Mulmutius, who is represented as contemporary with Darius of Persia,* has been also brought in to embellish its history, and he is recorded as having erected its walls, though on the same insufficient evidence, as ascribes its origin to Hudibrass, eighth in succession from Brute, or Brutus, a supposed great grandson of Æneas of Troy.

"After our city is stripped of all these false honors," observes Mr. Milner, "she will nevertheless still retain a well-founded claim to as high an antiquity as that of perhaps any other city within the compass of the Island. It is clear, both from argument and authority,† that South Britain, at least, was first peopled from the opposite coast of Gaul, and particularly from the Armorican coast of the Celtic Gauls, whom, in language, manners, and religion, they so much resembled; that the southern coast of the same was first inhabited, and that thence population gradually spread itself into other parts of the country.‡ This being so, and the relative situation of the twenty-eight original British cities considered,§ we can have no difficulty in pronouncing that the first Celtic settlers, embarking at the nearest Armorican port to Britain, that of the
Unelli,

* Galfrid.—Rudb. dicet.—De Reg. Brit.—Mat. West. Æt. V.

† "Cæsar gives no opinion of his own concerning the first inhabitants of Britain, he only reports their own accounts, which were so agreeable to their superstition, and to their prejudices against the new colonies from Belgium. Tacitus having considered this matter, concludes as follows: "In universum æstimanti Gallos vicinum solum occupasse" credibile est." Bede says; "In primis hæc insula Britones solum, a quibus nomen accepit, incolas habuit, qui de *Tractu Armoricano*, ut fertur, Britanniam advecti, australes sibi partes illius vindicarunt." The same is the sense of the Saxon Chronicle, according to its true reading; as also amongst modern writers, as Camden, Borlase, Whitaker," &c.

‡ "Cum plurimam insulæ partem [*Cincipientes ab austro*] Britones possedissent," &c. Bede, Ecc. Hist. lib. 1, c. 1.

§ Gildas, Hist. c. 1.—Nennius, Hist. c. lxx.—Bede, Hist. c. I.—Rudb. Hist. Major. c. 11.

Unelli, or Cherburg, from the vicinity of which they must often have seen the white cliffs of the Isle of Wight, landed, and established themselves at *Caer Peris*, or *Porchester*, the only ancient city which is actually on this coast. From thence, proceeding up the country in a north-west direction, they could not overlook that beautiful and commodious spot, which possessed the several advantages within itself, or close to it, of a well-watered valley, and of fertile fields, for their own support, and that of their valuable flocks; of extensive downs interspersed with covers proper for the chase;* and of shady forests† necessary for defence, and for the mysterious rights of the Druidical religion: here then they made their chief settlement on the southern coast.”‡

The Celtic Britons being afterwards dispossessed by the Belgæ, Winchester became, as already stated, the chief city of that nation in this Island, and retained its pre-eminence till the Belgæ were finally subdued by *Vespasian*, and their capital submitted to the Roman arms. Afterwards, about the year 50, all the Belgic cities of note, between the *Anton*, or *Southampton river*, and the *Severn*, were fortified in a regular manner, by *P. Ostorius Scapula*, and garrisoned to defend the country from the incursions of the yet unconquered Britons. “This then is the proper period to which the regular construction of our city, in a square form, which was that of the Roman camps in general, is to be ascribed, together with the city walls, composed of flints and strong mortar, the substance of which, after so many repairs and alterations, still remains.§ These fortifications were not raised, except for the purpose

* “*Vita omnis in venationibus.*” *Cæs. Bell. Gal. l. vi.*

† “The forests, indeed, round this city, have been destroyed as cultivation increased; but authority proves that there must have been much wood here, and experience proves that the soil in general is favorable to its growth.”

‡ *History &c. of Winchester, Vol. I. p. 4, 5.*

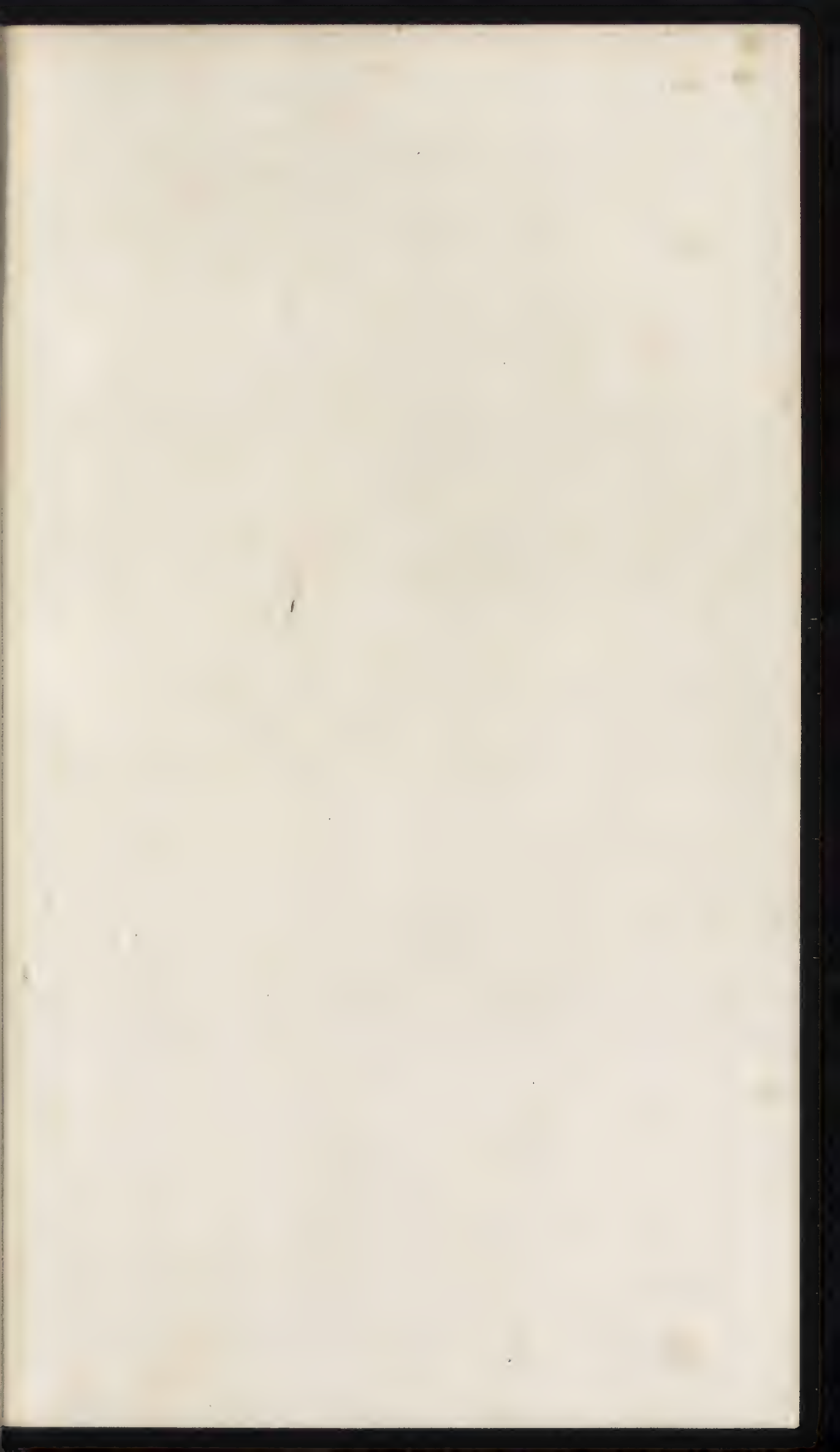
§ “The opinion that the substance of a considerable part of our city walls is of the period here assigned to them, will receive great support from

pose of being defended by a garrison: hence there can be no doubt but that some Roman legion, or some cohorts, were then stationed in this city. These troops, according to their usual custom, had their *Castrum Æstivum*, or summer encampment, in the neighbourhood, as well as their winter quarters in the city itself. We accordingly find the vestiges of this encampment in the situation where we should naturally look for them, on that singular peninsulated hill, within a mile of the city, called Catherine Hill, which communicates with the Roman road, between Porchester and Winchester on one side, and with the river which washes its foot on the other. On the top of this hill we discern the dimensions and form of the said *Castrum* in the bold intrenchment which still surrounds it, and which approaches to the Roman quadrangular shape, as nearly as the figure of the hill would admit.* By the Romans the name of the city was changed from *Caer Gwent* to *Venta Belgarum*: many traces of the roads made to the surrounding stations, during the period of their occupation, are still visible, and particularly of those which conduct to *Vindonum*, or Silchester, and *Sorbiōdunum*, or Old Sarum: two temples, the one consecrated to Concord, the other to Apollo, are also recorded to have been built here, by the Romans, in the vicinity of the Cathedral.† Roman sepulchres have also been discovered within these few years just without the walls of the city, both to the east and to the north; in nine of them that were opened in the year 1789, human bones were found; and five of the number contained urns of black pottery, exceedingly well shaped and tempered, one of them being fluted, and the rest plain. A coin
apparently

from comparing the same with the still existing walls of Silchester, which city we know was utterly destroyed soon after the Romans abandoned our Island.” Near the west end of the cathedral are the shattered remains of an old flint wall, which, by its mode of construction and cement, seems also to indicate Roman workmanship.

* Milner's History, Vol. I. p. 23, 24.

† Rudb. Hist. Major Hist. Wint. c. ii.



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The A...

from Stebbins & M.



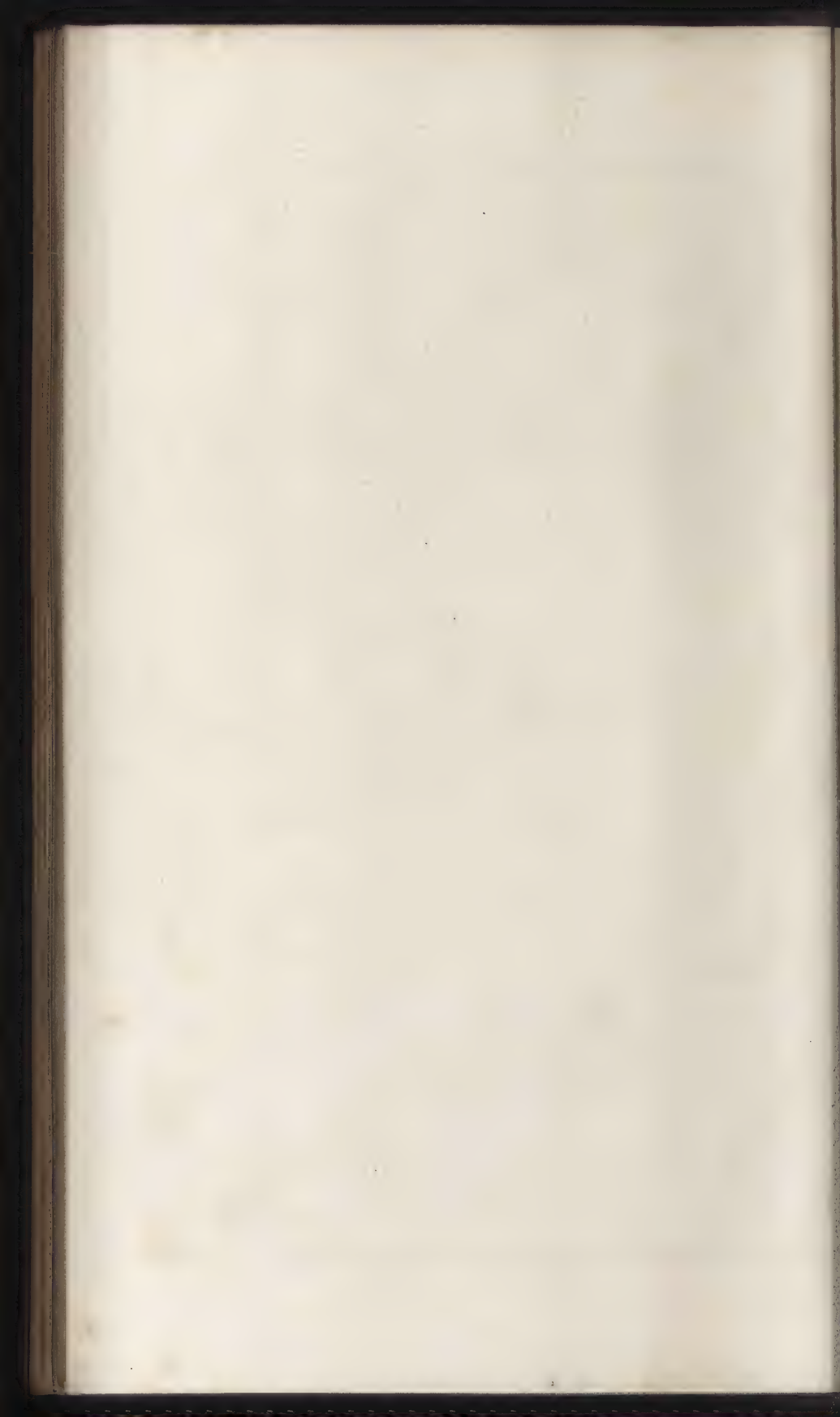
- REFERENCE.
- 1 Marked Place during the Plague, 1625
 - 2 Market Croft
 - 3 Cheyney Court House
 - 4 Cheyney Court Prison
 - 5 New Market House
 - 6 St. Laurence's Church
 - 7 St. Swithun's Church
 - 8 The Pear House
 - 9 St. John's House and Free-school

Drawn and Engraved under the direction of J. Dutton.

Engraved by J. Knapton from a Drawing by G. Cole.

London, Published for the Proprietors, by Terner & Hood, Paultry, Fish, &c. 1786.

to accompany the Beauties of England and Wales.



apparently of Augustus Caesar, a Roman fibula, and some other antiquities, were also discovered in one of the sepulchres.*

From a comparative examination made by Mr. Milner, between various Roman and British authors, there is good reason to suppose, that a considerable district, of which *Venta*, or Winchester, was the capital, became the dominions of the brave Arviragus, or Caractacus, after his release by Claudian. That Emperor is recorded to have sent him back into Britain, with orders, that he should be reinstated in the government of a part of his inheritance. This was strictly in accordance with the approved policy of the Romans, in making Kings the instruments of their ambition; and Caractacus, who had also the appellation of Cogidubnus,† is thenceforth said to have become the firm ally of the Emperor, whose names he also assumed, as appears by the inscription on a stone dug up at Chichester in the beginning of the last century, in which he is literally styled, *Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, King and Legate of the August Emperor in Britain.*‡ In his family the civil jurisdiction of the district is traditionally said to have remained till the death of Lucius, with whom the dynasty of British tributary Princes is recorded to have expired.

The real history of Lucius, who has been celebrated as the first Sovereign that embraced Christianity, is enveloped in a mass of legendary fable; and so improbable are the transactions ascribed to him, that not only the relation of his conversion to the Christian faith has been denied, but also the fact of his very existence rendered questionable. On this head, however, it has been observed, that hardly any point in our national history is more positively, unanimously, or circumstantially asserted, not less by the Britons themselves, than by the Saxon, and other antagonists of the British writers.§ Notwithstanding this evidence, it must be

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B

acknowledged,

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 27. Vol. II. p. 209.

† Conqueror of the *Dobuni*.

‡ Philosophical Transactions, No. 379.

§ "To quote the authorities on this occasion," continues Mr. Milner, "would be almost equivalent to making a list of all our ancient authors, and other ecclesiastical writers, who treat of the period in question."

acknowledged, that truth and fiction are so intimately blended in the records which relate to Lucius, that every attempt to separate them is, perhaps, impossible.

The extended sway attributed to this King at a period when the greatest part of Britain was completely subjected to the Romans, is, probably, of all the events of his history, that which renders it the most disputable. After his own baptism, and that of his Queen, and greater part of his subjects, by Faganus, or Fugatius, and Duvianus, who had been sent from Rome, for the purpose, by Pope Eleutherius, he is stated to have founded churches in each of the twenty-eight cities, which subsisted in Britain prior to the Roman Conquest, and which had subsequently "been the chief seats of the Flamines, or Pagan priests; settling upon the Christian priests, the revenues that the former had before enjoyed."

"With respect to the hierarchy to be established," continues Mr. Milner, who supports the history of Lucius to its full extent, "it seemed best to Lucius and his prelates, that the same should be observed, which before had obtained amongst the Flamines, according to which, London, York, and Caerleon, became Metropolitan Sees: hence our city of Venta, though the particular object of the regard of Lucius, and probably the capital of his dominions, was, indeed, left destitute of that pre-eminence, to which, as the chief city of the west, it was otherwise entitled; but, in return, it was honored with certain distinctions peculiar to itself. Instead of causing one of the Heathen temples in it to be purified, and consecrated, for the purpose of a Christian church, as he did in the other cities,* he built our *Cathedral* from the ground, upon a scale of grandeur and magnificence which has never since been equalled; and he bestowed upon it the right of sanctuary, with other privileges.† Moreover, as in this city had been the chief school

* "Templis Deorum a Paganosa purificatis superstitione uni Deo ejusque sanctis ecclesias dedicantes."

Rudb. Hist. Maj. Chap. 11. ex Giraldo.

† This Cathedral is affirmed by Rudborne, on the authenticity of Moratius, to have been 209 paces, or upwards of 600 feet, in length, and ninety-two paces in height.

school in the Island of the Pagan Flamines, so Lucius annexed to the Cathedral here a *Monastery*, as our historian calls it,* or rather a community of clergy, living together in common. When the Cathedral was completed, it was consecrated in the name of the Holy Saviour; and a religious Bishop, by name Denotus, was vested with the spiritual authority and jurisdiction belonging to it.†

The improbabilities of this account, circumstantial as it is, are sufficiently obvious to render it extremely disputable, even to those who are but slightly acquainted with the state of Britain at the period here spoken of; and several judicious authors regard it as altogether fabulous. The ambiguity which attends the time of the death of Lucius, as well as the place of his burial, has also been advanced as an argument against the credibility of the events recorded in his history; and it is certain that the obscurity in which these circumstances are involved, is calculated to excite considerable suspicion. A King who had become so famous as Lucius must have been, were the accounts true that Christianity was generally established throughout the Island by his means, could hardly have descended to the grave so obscurely, as to leave the period of his decease unascertained, or the place of his interment undecided. Winchester, as well as other British cities, has been assigned as the scene of the latter; but the German writers report, "that a little before his death, either resigning his Crown, on being dispossessed of it by the Romans, he went abroad, and preached the gospel in Bavaria, and in the country of the Grisons."‡

With the termination of the government of Lucius, the authority of the British Princes in this part of the Island is said to have ended, and Venta to have been thenceforth governed immediately by Roman officers. This city is also supposed to have been the principal residence of the Emperors Carausius and Allectus, who assumed the Imperial Purple in Britain, and whose coins have been dug up in greater numbers here, and in the adjoining fields, than those of any two lawful Emperors whomsoever.§

B 2

During

* Rudb. Hist. Maj. ex Moracio.

† Hist. of Winchester, Vol. I. p. 41, 42.

‡ Ibid p. 43.

§ Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 45.

During the latter part of the general persecution carried on against the Christians, by Dioclesian, about the end of the third, or beginning of the fourth century*, the Cathedral and Monastery attributed to Lucius, are said to have been levelled with the ground, and all the ecclesiastics either slaughtered or dispersed. The cessation of the persecution is ascribed to Constantius Chlorus, in the time of whose successor, the great Constantine, the avowed patron of the Christians, the Cathedral of Venta is stated to have been rebuilt on the site of the former one, and in a similar form, that of the cross. This second building is said to have been dedicated in honor of St. Amphibalus, a priest, and martyr, who having sought refuge in the house of St. Alban at *Werlancester*,† was discovered, and put to death; as was also his kind host, for having given him entertainment. With the new Cathedral the Monastery is presumed to have been re-established; and it aspires to the honor of having had an Emperor for one of its monks. This was Constans, son of Constantine, who, after the successful usurpation of his father, about the year 407, had been "tempted, or compelled, sacrilegiously to desert the peaceful obscurity of the monastic life,"‡ and having been invested with the Imperial Purple, had been left to command in Spain; but, on the revolt of Gerontius, his bravest general, was made prisoner, and put to death.

The increasing calamities of the Roman Empire having occasioned the withdrawing of all the Roman troops from Britain, its several provinces reverted to the governments of its native Chieftains, who appear to have maintained an independent authority, till a sense of mutual danger arising from the successful enterprises of the Scots and Picts, caused them to elect Gortheryn, or Vortigern, as their King.

This

* There is a great difference in the chronology of different writers concerning the time of this persecution. Rudborne places it in his great History in 266, and less erroneously in his little History in 296. The Saxon Chronicle assigns the year 283; Matthew of Westminster 303, with whom Eusebius and Lactantius nearly agree. *Milner*.

† Now St. Albans, in Hertfordshire.

‡ Gibbon's Roman Empire, Vol. V. p. 342.

This Prince had previously ruled in the western district, and under his government Winchester became the metropolis of the Island, and was afterwards the residence of his successors, Ambrosius, and Uther Pendragon: the former is believed to have died by poison in this city.*

After the irruption of the Saxons under Cerdic, and the defeat of the united army of the Britons in the New Forest, Venta again claimed masters, and became the capital of the West-Saxon kingdom. In this revolution, the Cathedral is stated to have been converted into a Heathen Temple, and made subservient to the gloomy and impure rites of Thor, Woden, Frea, and Tuisco. The name of the city itself was also changed; and from *Caer Gwent*, or *Venta Belgarum*, it became *Wintanceaster*, or Winchester. The victorious Cerdic was crowned King of the West-Saxons, in conjunction with Kynric, his son, in 519; and, after several years active warfare, in extending and preserving his conquests, he died, and was buried here in the year 534.†

B 3

From

* See Milner, Vol. I. p. 62. The authorities quoted in confirmation, are Galfrid, Mat. West. and Ranulph.

† The legendary tales attached to the History of King Lucius, are not the only fabulous relations connected with the annals of this city. The story of the British King Arthur, has, by "many a chronicler of ancient days," been particularly connected with it, and many of his exploits have been referred to this vicinity. On this head, the disquisition on the history of Arthur, by Mr. Milner, is satisfactory, and complete, and we shall take the liberty of inserting it for future reference.

"What then, it will be asked by many an admirer of the antiquities of Winchester, what then becomes of the boasted feats of the renowned Arthur, which are said to have taken place at this time in the said city, and which have hitherto been considered as its chief glory? of the castle which he built? of the round-table which he erected? of the four-and-twenty knights installed, with their splendid tilts, and tournaments held there? of his institution of parliaments, and of oaths of allegiance? and lastly, of the dreadful battle fought between Arthur and his nephew Mordred, on the adjoining downs, called Magdalen Hill, and of the final triumph of this first Christian worthy?"

"To

From this period Winchester continued to be the metropolis of the West Saxons; but no event of importance is recorded concerning

"To these questions, the historian, who is mindful of his first duty, namely, that which he owes to truth, will be forced to answer, that the erection of the Castle of Winchester, the invention of the round table, with the other ceremonies of chivalry, as also the institution of Parliaments, are of a later date, by many centuries, than the age of Arthur; and that the exploits of this valiant hero, and true patriot, which, according to an ancient and judicious Saxon writer, were worthy to be recorded in the faithful page of history,* have been degraded by absurd and romantic fables, originating in national and local prejudices on one side, and in ignorance and carelessness, in confounding dates and places, on the other.

"Uther Pendragon is stated to have died at St. Albans, not without suspicion of poison by the Saxons, about the time that Cerdic became master of Winchester, namely, in the year 516. On this occasion the celebrated St. Dubritius, Bishop of Caerleon, and predecessor, in the metropolitical dignity, to the great St. David, being anxious to procure a prop to his falling country, called a meeting of the British grandees and prelates, in a place the most safe from the incursions of the Saxons, namely, at *Caer Seiont*, near the modern town of Caernarvon,† where
Arthur,

* "Hic est Arthurus de quo nugæ Britonum delirant: dignus plane quem non fallaces fabulæ, sed veraces historiæ prædicarent."

Gul. Malm. de Gestis Reg. Angl. l. 1

† Here occurs one of those errors which was occasioned by ignorance, or inattention, in distinguishing between places of the same name. Geoffrey, of Monmouth, and Benedict, of Glocester, say, that a general meeting of the Britons was held at Silchester, in which Arthur was elected King. Now it is very improbable that such a congress could have taken place so near to the capital city of Cerdic, (had Silchester been then in being, which it was not,) at a time when, according to Mat. West. himself, the latter carried his victorious arms wherever he pleased. But Geoffrey's history was collected from records written in the British language; and in this tongue there were two cities of the name of *Caer Seiont*; one near the modern town of Caernarvon; the other on the borders of Hampshire. Now that meeting of the Britons which could not have taken place in the latter county, was very likely to have taken place in the former. Milner.

cerning it, till the year 635, when the arrival of the apostle Birinus, whom Pope Honorius had deputed to preach the gospel in

B 4

those

Arthur, who had already given very pregnant proofs of his military talents, was chosen King, notwithstanding the illegitimacy of his birth, in preference to the children of his legitimate sister Anne, by Lothus, a Scottish chieftain, who were Mordred and Galwan. His conduct justified the expectations that were formed of him. He for several years upheld his country from sinking, and routed different bodies of the Saxons, both to the north and south of Wales, which was his peculiar demesne, as being now almost the only part of Britain which they had not overrun. Twelve of his victories are peculiarly celebrated; the last of which was his forcing the Saxons, for the second time, to raise the siege of Bath. In achieving these conquests, he was assisted not only by his own forces, but also by auxiliary troops which he procured from his allies, both within and without the Island, particularly from Hoel, the King of Brittany. We have proofs that, after many severe battles, Arthur made peace with Cerdic, the most powerful of the Saxon Kings; and it is probable that he entered into treaties with the other Princes of the same nation, upon honorable terms. This then was the period for those magnificent solemnities, and feats of arms, which we read of his celebrating; and which solemnities, in after times, agreeably to the customs then prevailing, were described to be tilts and tournaments. The actual scene of these, and the place where Arthur usually kept his court, was either *Caer Gwent* itself, namely, the *Caer Gwent* of Monmouthshire, *Venta Silurum*, or the adjoining city of *Caerleon in Wentfend*; that is to say, the territory of *Venta*, as the whole country thereabouts was called.* The former of these cities being quite destroyed, and the latter reduced to a mere-village, the splendid scenes with which Arthur had ennobled them, were, through ignorance or flattery, transferred to our *Caer Gwent*, at a time

* Whenever the name *Caer Gwent* occurred in the British songs or records, it was of course written in Latin, *Venta*, or *Wintonia*, by Geoffry, Mat. of Westminster, and others; which appellations, at the time we are speaking of, were exclusively applied to our city. An opinion having thus prevailed, that King Arthur had kept his court here, the ancient Castle was assigned for his place of residence, which, in the next place, it was asserted that he had built; and of course he was asserted to have set up the round table which was found there. See *John Stow, Annals, &c.*

those parts of Britain that were still involved in Paganism, materially changed the state of affairs. Birinus is stated to have obtained a favorable reception at the Court of Kinegils, who, with his son Quilchelm, then swayed the sceptre of the West Saxon Kingdom; and in a short period, his mission was rewarded by the conversion of both those Monarchs, as well as of a considerable number of their subjects.

The sudden influence which Birinus obtained over the minds of the Saxons, is, agreeably to the monkish legends of that age, attributed to the fame of a miracle, which attended his embarkation for this Island. "Having performed the sacred mysteries, he left behind

time when it was one of the most important cities in the Island. The same season of peace allowed Arthur the necessary leisure for making a pilgrimage of devotion to the Holy Land. This journey afforded sufficient materials for the bards, whom Geoffry copies, to work up into the most extensive conquests; they accordingly represent their hero as subduing all the countries through which he passed. During his absence, he committed the regency of his Kingdom to his nephew Mordred, who considering the Crown as his due, in right of his mother, took measures to secure it to himself, as well as the affections of his aunt, Queen Guenhumara, the most important of which was to strengthen himself, by making a fresh treaty with our King Cerdic. These particulars coming to the knowledge of Arthur, he hastens home, and endeavours, in the first place, 'to gain possession of his capital, and of his Queen, who, dreading the effects of his displeasure, takes refuge, and puts on the religious veil, in the famous Abbey of St. Julius, at Caerleon.'* He therefore hastens to the aforesaid *Caer Gwent*, which is ignorantly supposed to be our city; a battle ensues before it, which is therefore stated to have happened on Magdalen Hill: in a word, Arthur is victorious; but is soon after grievously wounded in a second battle, in which Mordred himself loses his life. Finding his end approaching,

* Mat. West. ad. an. 541. That there was a Nunnery dedicated to St. Julius, the British Martyr, in the said city, is attested by Benedict, Ang Sac. Vol. II. p. 659; also by Giraldus, quoted by Camden, Monmouthshire. Now it was an easy matter for the Queen to fly from the *Gwent*, or *Vintonia* of Monmouthshire, to Caerleon, but a very difficult one to get thither from our city, especially in the situation of affairs in which this is said to have happened.

behind him what is called a *corporale*,* containing the blessed sacrament, which he did not recollect until the vessel in which he sailed, was some way out at sea. It was in vain for him to argue the case with the Pagan sailors who steered the ship, and it was impossible for him to leave his treasure behind. In this extremity, supported by a strong faith, he stepped out of the ship upon the waters, which became firm under his feet; in short, he walked in this manner to land, and having secured what he was anxious about, returned, in the same manner, on board the vessel, which in the mean time had remained stationary in the place where he left it. The ship's crew were of the nation to which he was sent, who, being struck with the miracle which they had witnessed, lent a docile ear to his instructions: thus our apostle began the conversion of the West Saxons before he landed upon their territory."†

From

proaching, Arthur gives up his kingdom to his relation, Constantine, and retires, with the utmost secrecy, to prepare himself for death, among the solitaries of Glassenbury, where he dies in so much obscurity, that his credulous countrymen will hardly admit the fact itself, of his being dead, until his tomb is discovered in the reign of Henry the Second.‡ In thus endeavouring to disengage the antiquities of our city from the fables with which they have been hitherto disfigured, we have at the same time disentangled one of the most perplexed periods of our national history, and reconciled, in a certain degree, the British with the Saxon historians. The existence and the feats of Arthur, to the extent, and in the places, which have been here assigned to them, are reconciled with probability; but it is proved that these have no immediate relation with our city."

History, &c. of Winchester, Vol. I. p. 73, 80.

* A communion cloth, or square piece of linen, on which the chalice and host are placed by the priest who officiates at mass. *Bailey.*

† This legend is recorded by several ancient writers: Mr. Milner regards it as a prodigy so well attested, "that the most judicious historians have not dared openly to deny it."

‡ Girald. Cambren. Higden. Camden. The writers of the "History of Winchester," more romantic than Geoffrey himself, but less excusable, because they propagate the most revolting falsehoods without the shadow of authority, make Cerdic first gain possession of this city; they then cause him to be driven out of it by Pendragon; and lastly, they tell us he killed Arthur in battle, and thus became master of it a second time. *Milner.*

From Winchester, Birinus, by the consent of Kinegils, removed to Dorchester, near Oxford, then a considerable city, and apparently the place where Quilchelm kept his court. Here, for the present, he established the Episcopal See, while Kinegils himself began to collect materials for building a new Cathedral in his own city, but died before he had completed it, in 643. This Cathedral is stated to have been commenced on the site of the former one, and was intended to have been the principal foundation of the kind in the west;* but the death of Kinegils interrupted the design; for his son and successor, Kenewalch, being a Pagan, a stop was put to the building, and it was not renewed till after the lapse of several years, and the conversion of Kenewalch to Christianity. This change was effected at the Court of Anna, the Christian King of the East Angles, to which Kenewalch had fled for an asylum, when dispossessed of his throne by Penda, King of Mercia. Being afterwards restored through the interposition of his friends, he completed the building of the Cathedral, and endowed a Monastery near it. The Church was then dedicated by St. Birinus, in the name of the Holy Trinity, St. Peter, and St. Paul, anno 648. About twelve years afterwards, and ten after the decease of Birinus, Kenewalch divided the Diocese into two portions, assigning to that of Dorchester, the jurisdiction of his possessions in the north part of his kingdom, and establishing Winchester as the See of the south. Before the death of Kenewalch, which occurred in 674, the city, and surrounding country, was almost depopulated by a plague. St. Hedda, the fifth Bishop of the West Saxons, removed the remains of St. Birinus, which had been buried at Dorchester, to Winchester, and interred them in the Cathedral. The learned Bishops, Daniel, and St. Aldhelm, succeeded St. Hedda; but no event of distinguished importance is recorded of the city till the reign of Egbert. This

* "In votis ejus (Kinegils) erat in Wintonia ædificare templum præcipuum, collectis jam plurimis ad opus ædificii." *Ann. Wint.* "Eodem tempore (an. 644.) Kenewalchus sedem episcopalem in Wintonia fundavit." *Mat. Wcst.* This agrees with the Saxon Chronicle, which ascribes the foundation of the Church and See of Winchester to Kenewalch.

This Sovereign, who had been banished in the early part of his life by King Briteric, had so successfully studied the example of the great Charlemagne, at the Imperial Court of Aix la Chapelle, as to become his rival on this side of the water, when called to the Crown, on the death of Briteric, in 800. After many severe battles, he obtained the ascendancy over all the other Saxon states, and uniting the whole into one Monarchy, was solemnly crowned King of all England, in Winchester Cathedral, in the year 827. On this occasion, he published an edict, dated from this city, abolishing all distinctions of Saxons, Jutes, and English; and commanding that all his subjects should in future be called by the latter name only.

The union of the Saxon kingdoms under Egbert, advanced Winchester to the dignity of Metropolis of the whole Island: and here the weak Ethelwolph, Egbert's successor, dated his charter for the general establishment of tythes, about the year 854 or 855. "The said instrument testifies, that it was subscribed by Ethelwolph himself, and by his two vassals, Bhurred, King of Mercia, and Edmund, King of the East Angles, as also by a great number of Nobles, Prelates, &c. in the Cathedral Church at Winchester, before the high altar; and that being thus signed, by way of greater solemnity, it was placed by the King upon the said altar."* About this period, the commerce of the city is recorded to have greatly increased, and the principal inhabitants appear, from Trussell's Manuscripts,† to have formed a *Guild* under the royal protection. This association is said to be the first of the kind, recorded in history, by the space of a whole century. The celebrated St. Swithun, or Swithun, a native of Winchester, or its suburbs, held the See during the greater part of this and the following reigns; and by his advice, Ethelbald, Ethelwolph's successor, raised

* Milner. "In civitate Wentana in ecclesia S. Petri ante altare capitale. Et tunc pro ampliore firmitate Rex Ethelwulphus posuit cartulam super altare." *Will. Malm. &c.*

† Written in the reign of James the First, and preserved among the archives of Winchester.

raised fortifications in the vicinity of the Cathedral and Cloisters, to preserve them from the destructive fury of the Danes, who now began to make incursions into different parts of the kingdom, with large armies. The good effects of this measure were soon experienced; for, in the next reign, that of Ethelbert, the Danes landed a considerable force at Southampton, and advancing to Winchester, made themselves masters of the city, wherein they committed the most horrid and lamentable excesses; but the Cathedral, with its adjoining offices, appears to have escaped their rage; a circumstance only to be accounted for, by supposing it effectually screened from their depredations. The Danes were, at length, routed with great slaughter, on their retreat to their ships; and the immense spoils which they had taken in the city, were recovered. The era of complete disaster was, however, not far distant; and, after various desperate battles fought by the brothers Ethelbert and Alfred, afterwards surnamed the Great, Winchester was abandoned to Danish vengeance; and among the other devastations, all the ecclesiastics belonging to the Cathedral were massacred, and the building itself greatly damaged. This event appears to have happened either in the year 871, or 873. The subsequent success of Alfred restored Winchester to some portion of its former splendor, and it again became the seat of government; and the *Codex Wintoniensis*, or General Survey of the Kingdom, which had been made by Alfred's order, was deposited, with other public records, in this city. Alfred himself began a monastery here for his friend and chaplain, St. Grimbald, on the north side of the ~~CATHEDRAL~~ *WINTON*, or Cathedral; intending it also, as a burial-place for his own family; but dying before its completion, he was provisionally interred in the Cathedral, from which his remains were afterwards removed to the ~~new~~ *new* ~~foundation~~ *foundation*, as the new foundation was then termed.

In the reign of Athelstan, Alfred's grandson, a remarkable combat is said, by local tradition, and various historians, to have taken place near this city, between "the Danish giant, Colbrand, and Guy, Earl of Warwick." Many exaggerated circumstances are connected with this battle; but "the ground-work of the history,"
it

it is observed by Mr. Milner, "is founded on so many ancient records, and supported by innumerable traditions, as likewise by a great number of monuments still existing, or that existed until of late,* that to reject it favors of absolute scepticism. It seems necessary, however, to add, that our native historian, being supported by constant tradition, and certain monuments, deserves much more credit, in placing the scene of this action in Hyde Meadow, called, from this circumstance, *Dane-mark*, and in arming his Danish champion with a huge battle axe, than does the Canon of Leicester,† who transfers the combat to the valley (*Chilcomb*) on the other Side of St. Giles's Hill; and who makes Colbrand fight chiefly with a mallet, or huge club, armed with iron." The prosperity of the city in the reign of Athelstan, may be estimated from the circumstance of that Sovereign establishing six mints here, for so many different kinds of money. "These mints were placed in the centre of the city, where the pent-house at present stands, but which then seems to have formed the site of the royal palace."

The succession of Edgar, surnamed the *Peaceable*, one of the best and greatest of the Saxon Kings, increased the importance of Winchester. Among the judicious laws which he established, was that

* "Such as,—First, *Athelstan's Chair*, being a turret, so called, in the north wall of the city, from which he is said to have been a spectator of the combat. Secondly, a *Representation* of the said battle, in stone, which Wharton tells us formerly existed in the said wall. Thirdly, two mutilated *Statues*; one of a very tall man, the other of a little man, in the attitude of fighting, said by Butler, in the *Lives of the Saints*, to have existed in the Chapel, at Guy's Cliff. Fourthly, *COLBRAND'S AXE*, as it is called by Rudborne, which was preserved, in his time, in the treasury of the Cathedral. Hist. Maj. There also it was in the reign of James the First, as Trussel testifies; and probably continued until the universal pillage in the grand Rebellion."

History of Winchester, Vol. I. p. 145.

† Knyghton. A particular account of the combat, abridged from this historian, is inserted in the *History, &c. of Winchester, Vol. I. p. 146. Note.*

that celebrated one to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, providing a standard legal measure for the whole of his dominions.* This was the origin of the celebrated *Winchester Measure*; the standard vessels made by Edgar's orders, being deposited in this city.† In the reign of this Sovereign, anno 963, St. Ethelwold, a native of Winchester, was appointed to the Episcopal See, and during his prelacy, he caused the Cathedral to be partly rebuilt; and on its completion, in 980, he re-consecrated it with great solemnity, in the presence of King Ethelred, Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, and eight other Bishops; besides a numerous assemblage of nobles, and other laity. On this occasion, to its former patrons, St. Peter, and St. Paul, was added the name of St. Swithin, whose relics were removed from the Church-yard, where they had been previously buried, according to St. Swithin's own desire, and re-interred under a magnificent shrine, that had been provided for the purpose by King Edgar. In the prelacy of this Bishop, and under the direction of Dunstan, the married secular canons, who then officiated in the Cathedral, were expelled, and their places supplied by Benedictine monks, brought from the Abbey at Abingdon. Similar measures were pursued in other parts of the kingdom; but, on the accession of Edward, surnamed the Martyr, Elfrida, his step-mother, attempted to change the direction of the current, and, by her influence in the province of Mercia, occasioned three abbeys, which St. Ethelwold had founded, to be suppressed, and their possessions given to married clergymen. This brought on the famous Synod, which was held in the Refectory of the Cathedral Monastery in this city, in which it was debated, whether the monasteries in general should be dissolved; the question is said to have been decided by a super-natural voice declaring in favor of the monks!

Ethelred, who was surnamed the *Unready*, from his tardiness in taking measures to repress the incursions of the Danes, appears to have

* The original bushel of Edgar is still preserved in the Guildhall of Winchester.

† "Mensura sit sicut apud Wincestriam habetur."
Leges Edgari, ap. Bromp. n. xiii.

have determined on the general massacre of the Danes in this city, shortly after his nuptials with Emma, the *Pearl of Normandy*, in 1002. "Here the massacre begun; and here, as soon as it was completed, those unmanly and indecent revels, called the *Hocktide Sports*, were instituted in memory of the part which the English women had borne in it, by Ethelred,* and continued, with a short interruption, until of late years. The dreadful vengeance taken by the Danish King, Swayne, (or Svein,) who landed soon afterwards, sickens us by its very recital.† With respect to our city, which appears not to have been summoned by Swayne before the year 1013, it instantly opened its gates to the conqueror, submitting to whatever terms he chose to impose upon it."‡ In the devastations that ensued, the good St. Elphage, who was then Bishop, and is recorded to have

* "The secret letters of Ethelred, directed to all parts of his kingdom from this city, ordered, as Henry Huntingdon says, (reporting what he had heard from old people living at the time,) that all the Danes indiscriminately should be put to death; and this was executed, as we learn from the Chronicle of Wallingford, with circumstances of the greatest cruelty, even upon women and children, in many parts: but in other places, it seems that the English, instead of killing their guests, satisfied themselves with what was called *hockshining*, or *houghing* them, by cutting their ham-strings, so as to render them incapable of serving in war. Hence the sports which were afterwards instituted in our city, and from thence propagated throughout the whole kingdom, obtained the name of the *Hocktide merriments*." The massacre itself took place on St. Brice's Day, November 13; but the sports, by an ordinance of Ethelred, were transferred to the Monday in the third week after Easter.

† "Pars civitatis Cantuariæ incenditur, deinde tota capitur. Homines jugulantur, alii flammis devorantur, alii de muris præcipites dantur, plures per verenda suspensi deficiunt. Parvulia maternis uberibus avulsi, aut lanceis, in altum projecti, excipiuntur, aut minutim in frusta conciduntur. Matronæ per plateas cruribus distractæ, demum ignibus injectæ moriuntur."

Mat. West. an. 1011. Osbern. in Vit. S. Elph.

‡ "Wintonienses perterriti pacem cum eo fecerunt, et obsides, quos vel quot expetiit dederunt." *Sim. Dunelm. an. 1013.*

have introduced the use of Organs into his Cathedral,* was seen to rush between the murderers and their helpless victims, crying out to the former, "If ye are men, spare at least the innocent, and the unresisting; or if you want a victim, turn your swords upon me: it is I who have so often reproached you with your crimes, that have supported and redeemed the prisoners you have made, and have deprived you of many of your soldiers, by converting them to Christianity." Whether the solicitations of the Prelate were effectual, does not appear; but he was himself seized, and imprisoned; and, after seven months confinement, cruelly murdered at Greenwich, on declaring himself incompetent to raise the money (3000 marks of gold) which they had demanded for his ransom.

On the division of the kingdom between Edmund Ironside and Canute, West-Sex was retained by the former; but after his death, in the following year, Canute attained the entire Sovereignty. Soon afterwards, he divided his dominions into four parts, the jurisdiction of three of which he vested in subordinate rulers, but retained the fourth, and most honorable portion, in his own hands. Making Winchester his capital, he greatly increased the riches of the Cathedral; but the most extraordinary of all his presents, "was that of his royal Crown, which he placed over the crucifix of the high altar, having vowed never more to wear the same, at the time that he proved to his flatterers the emptiness of their praises, in hailing him Lord of the Ocean, by commanding, in vain, the flowing tide not to approach his feet."† In this city also, Canute held a general meeting of his nobility, at which many equitable and wise laws were passed, for ensuring public tranquillity and happiness. Other ordinances, of a more unpopular and severe nature, were likewise enacted, for preserving the royal forests, and beasts of chase.

On the death of Hardicanute, (son of Canute, and Emma, Ethelred's widow,) Edward, his half brother, surnamed the *Confessor*, from his presumed sanctity, was called to the throne by the general voice;

* M. S. ap. Godwin; quoted in Milner's History.

† Milner's History, Vol. I. p. 177. This celebrated occurrence is supposed to have taken place on the beach at Southampton.

voice; and his coronation was conducted with great rejoicings in this city. On this occasion, Edward granted a charter to the Cathedral, ordering the donation of half a mark to the Master of the choir; and a cask of wine, and 100 cakes of white bread, to the Convent, as often as a King of England should wear his Crown in the city of Winchester.

During the reign of this Monarch, a remarkable trial of the fiery ordeal is registered to have been made on the person of Queen Emma, who had been accused, among other calumnies, of a criminal intercourse with Bishop Alwyn, her kinsman. This Prelate had accompanied her to England, on her marriage with Ethelred, in quality of counsellor, or guardian; and being then a layman, was constituted Earl of Southampton, and invested with a command against the Danes. The peace between Edmund Ironside and Canute, left him at liberty to pursue his inclination for devotion and retirement, and he became a monk at Winchester, to the See of which he was afterwards raised, by desire of the Queen. The stories propagated of her intercourse with Alwyn, coming, at length, to her knowledge, she is said to have insisted on undergoing the proof of the fiery ordeal; and the Cathedral of Winchester was appointed as the place of trial. Here, in presence of the King, and a crowded assembly of all ranks of people, she is stated to have walked unhurt, over nine red-hot plough-shares; and, in memory of her extraordinary deliverance, increased the possessions of the Church, by the gift of nine manors. A similar number is also recorded to have been given by the Bishop, and three others (those of Portland, Weymouth, and Wyke) by Edward himself, whose indignation against his mother, for marrying Canute, is said to have been removed by this event.*

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Another

* The particulars of this singular story, as detailed in the pages of Rudborne, and the Winchester Annalist, are thus given by Milner. "Emma having succeeded in her request to clear herself, and Bishop Alwyn, by the fiery ordeal, came from the Abbey of Wherwell to the Cathedral Church, and there spent the night, preceding her trial, in fervent prayer. The morning being come, the King, the Bishops, and

Another remarkable circumstance, verging on the miraculous, is recorded to have happened in this city, in the year 1053: this was the sudden death of Earl Godwin, the most powerful nobleman in the realm, who was supposed to have been instrumental in shortening the life of Alfred, the King's brother. An accidental occurrence, in the midst of a great entertainment, during the festival of Easter, which Edward was here celebrating, is stated to have led the Earl to wish, that the next morsel which he put into his mouth might choak him, if he was guilty of the alleged murder. The wish is said to have been accomplished; and Godwin, after a few minutes agony, being unable to force the viands either upwards or downwards, to have fallen dead under the table. Rapin considers this tale as an invention of the Norman monks, to blacken the Earl's character; and observes, from other historians, that the death of the Earl did not occur till the fifth day of his illness. The Broad Seal, now considered as the insignia of the Chancellor,

an immense multitude of persons, of all descriptions, assembled in the Cathedral, to be spectators of the event. The pavement of the nave being swept, nine plough-shares, red with heat, were placed in a line upon it, while Emma, having invoked the Almighty to deal with her accordingly as she is innocent or guilty of the crimes laid to her charge, prepares herself for the trial, by laying aside her robes, and baring her feet. She is then conducted by two Bishops, one having hold of each of her hands, to the glowing metal. In the mean time, the vaults of the Church thunder with the voices of the assembled multitude, who, in loud shouts, call upon the Almighty to save the royal sufferer, and their cries are echoed through the whole city, by the crowds who were unable to gain admittance into the Church. She herself raising up her eyes to Heaven, and walking slowly on, thus makes her prayer: 'O God, who didst save Susannah from the malice of the wicked elders, and the three children from the furnace of fire, save me, for the sake of thy holy servant Swithin, from the fire prepared for me.' In a word, she is seen to tread upon each of the burning irons, and is not even sensible that she had touched them; but addressing herself to the Bishops, who had now led her almost to the end of the Church, she exclaims, 'When shall I come to the plough-shares?' They turn round, and

Chancellor, appears, from Trussell's Manuscripts, to have been first made and kept in this city, in the reign of Edward.

Soon after the Norman Invasion, the Conqueror founded a Castle at Winchester, with the same intent as he had began many others in different parts of the kingdom; namely, to prevent a rising of the inhabitants; and here, on St. Giles's Hill, at a subsequent period; the great Earl Waltheof was beheaded, after a mock trial, for an act of imprudence which he had afterwards repented of, and disclosed. During this reign, Winchester still continued to be a principal Royal Residence; though London, which had now arisen to great importance, began gradually to assume the pre-eminence. The chief festival of the year, that of Easter, William made an invariable rule to observe in this city, with the utmost pomp; a circumstance in which his example was followed by his successor Rufus.

In the year 1079, the re-building of the Cathedral, and adjoining Monastery, was again commenced by Bishop Walkelin, a cousin

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to

and shew her that she has already passed them: the lamentations of the multitude then ceasing, the air resounds with acclamations of joy and thanksgiving, still louder than their former prayers had been. The King alone is found overwhelmed with grief, and bathed in tears, lying upon the ground in the choir; to whom Emma being conducted, he begs her forgiveness, in terms of the utmost humility and sorrow, for the injurious suspicions that he had entertained concerning her, and the rigour with which he had treated her. Not content with this, he requires of her, and the Bishops there present, to strike him with a wand, which he presents to them. She accordingly gave her son three blows; when, having embraced him, both she and Bishop Alwyn were put into full possession of their former rights and property, and ever after enjoyed the royal favour and respect in the degree they merited." The more ancient writers, as Ailred Rievallensis, Hen. Hunt. Will. Malm. Rog. Hov. and Sim. Dunelm. do not mention this event; but the Poly-Chronicon of Ranulph Higden, who wrote in the middle of the fourteenth century, relates it at length; and about the same time, anno 1338, on the translation of Orleton to this See, it was sung in the Priors' Hall here, with other popular songs, relating to the history of Winchester.

to the Conqueror, of whom he obtained a grant for carrying on the work, of as much timber as he could fell and carry away in three days, from the wood called Hanepinges, (now Hempage,) about three miles eastward from the city. Making a diligent use of this permission, he caused every individual tree to be cut down in the absence of the King, and carted to Winchester within the prescribed time. William was at first greatly incensed against the Bishop; but, on the latter falling at his feet, and requesting to be restored to favor, dismissed him with the observation, that 'he had made too exacting a use, of too liberal a grant.' Walkelin completed his building about the year 1093; and the new Cathedral was then dedicated, in the presence of almost all the Bishops and Abbots of England. On the decease of Walkelin, in 1098, Rufus seized on the bishopric, and retained it till his accidental death in the New Forest, in the year 1100. The next day his body was brought to Winchester, on no better vehicle than the cart of a charcoal-maker,* and was afterwards interred in the centre of the Cathedral choir.

Henry, the younger brother of Rufus, having the advantage of his elder brother, Robert,† in being upon the spot, seized the Royal Treasury at Winchester, and partly by its influence, was elected to the vacant throne. The same year he espoused Matilda, the lineal descendant of the West Saxon Kings, in this city, where she had previously worn the veil, but not taken the vows, in the Abbey of St. Mary. This Princess, who is highly celebrated in the annals of Winchester, under the title of *Molde*, the Good Queen, was delivered of a son here, within little more than a twelvemonth after her marriage; and on this joyful occasion, Henry granted a charter of additional privileges to the inhabitants. The same year, anno 1102, the Royal Palace, the Mint, the Guildhall, and

* "The lineal descendants of the said charcoal-maker, by name Purkis, still live within the distance of a bow-shot from the spot where Rufus fell, and still continue to follow the trade of their ancestor."

Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 198.

† Robert was then absent, upon the first croisade in the Holy Land.

and a number of houses, were consumed by a fire, which also destroyed many of the public records.

In this reign, a singular transaction is stated in the Saxon Chronicle, and by William of Malmesbury, to have taken place at Winchester. The current coin throughout the kingdom, having been greatly debased by the different mint-masters, Henry, by the advice of the celebrated Roger, Bishop of Sarum, gave orders for them to repair to this city by Christmas-day, anno 1125; here, being separately examined, they were all convicted of the frauds imputed to them, excepting three persons of the profession, dwelling at Winchester, and punished by mutilation, and the loss of their right hands. All the base money was at the same time cried down, and an entire new coinage ordered to be made by the three artists who had preserved their honesty. Henry, also, about the same period, caused a standard yard to be made from the length of his own arm, in order to prevent the frauds committed in the measurement of cloth: this is thought to have been deposited with the other standards in this city.*

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After

* "It was during this reign, as Trussel rightly observes, that Winchester attained to the zenith of its prosperity. It was the chief seat of government, where the King wore his crown, and assembled his nobility; and where the treasury, the Royal mint, and the public records were kept. Here also was a Royal Palace, of the greatest extent and magnificence; as likewise a noble Castle at the west end; and another was added about this time, no less considerable, at its eastern extremity, for the episcopal residence; not to speak of the Guildhall, or of other magnificent buildings, whether for public uses, or for the habitation of divers illustrious personages, who were accustomed to reside here. It was enriched with three Royal Monasteries, besides other religious houses of less note; and an almost incredible number of parish Churches and Chapels, amongst which sacred edifices, towered supreme, the vast Cathedral, venerable, even in those days, for its high antiquity, and for its possessing the remains of more personages of the ancient Royal line, than all the other Churches of the Island put together. A more important advantage than that was, its populousness and extent; its suburbs then reaching a mile, in every direction, further than they do at present:

After the death of Henry, and the usurpation of the Crown by his nephew, Stephen, Winchester suffered greatly in the distractions of the times. Stephen having seized the castles of the Bishops throughout the kingdom, and also committed other violences against the clergy, a Synod was held in this city, to protest against the injustice that had been used, and, if possible, to obtain redress. The Usurper was then at his palace here; but, instead of listening to the deputation sent by the prelates, he instantly departed for London, leaving the assembled Bishops, as well as the citizens in general, highly dissatisfied at his conduct. In this state of affairs, the Empress Maud landed on the coast of Sussex, to dispute the succession to the throne, and the Castle of Winchester was secured in her interest; but the city preserved its allegiance to the King, through the influence of the then Bishop, Henry de Blois, the Usurper's brother. In the course of the civil war that ensued, Stephen was made prisoner, and great part of the kingdom having declared in favor of his opponent, the Bishop thought it prudent to bend to the prevailing sentiment, and admitted the Empress, and her partizans, into this city, having previously met them on Magdalen Hill, in solemn procession, accompanied by all the religious, and most of the other inhabitants.

The haughtiness of Matilda having occasioned much disaffection, and the public opinion beginning to veer in favor of Stephen, the Bishop neglected to treat the Empress with his accustomed deference; and the latter becoming suspicious, summoned him to attend her at the Castle, where she had fixed her residence. On this occasion he returned the ambiguous answer, "*I will prepare myself;*"

present: on the north, to Worthy; on the west, to Week; on the south, to St. Cross; and on the east, to St. Magdalen's Hill. It was the general thoroughfare from the eastern to the western parts of the kingdom, and was resorted to from every part of it, on account of its celebrated fairs. Finally; it enjoyed a considerable woollen manufactory, particularly in the article of men's caps, which were worn until hats came into fashion; and an extensive commerce with the continent, from which it imported great quantities of wine, in return for its woollens, and other commodities." *Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 208.*

myself;" which he accordingly did, by strengthening his Castle of Wolvesey, and putting it in the best possible state to withstand a siege. Soon afterwards it was invested by the troops of the Empress, under the command of her natural brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and her uncle, David, King of Scotland. This event was the signal of insurrection to Stephen's friends, who hastening to Winchester, relieved the Prelate, and attacked those who had besieged him. "The armies were great and warlike on both sides; and they carried on their military operations during the space of seven weeks in the heart of the city, a calamity almost unparalleled in the history of other cities. The party of the Empress had possession of whatever was to the north side of the High Street, where the houses of the citizens stood in general, together with the royal Castle. The King's party held the Bishop's palace, the Cathedral, and whatever else was to the south of the High Street: by degrees, also, they forced their enemies from all the other quarters of the city, and confined them to the Castle; but, in effecting this, they made use of a most barbarous stratagem: they threw fire-balls from Wolvesey, upon the houses that were possessed by the opposite party; a destructive measure, in which the brave Earl of Gloucester disdained to imitate them. Thus they destroyed, first the adjoining Abbey of St. Mary, then the whole north, which was infinitely the most populous part of the city, together with twenty churches,* the Royal Palace, and the suburb of Hyde, with the magnificent Monastery of St. Grimbald, erected there in the preceding reign. At length the Imperial party were confined to the Castle, in which they might long have bid defiance to their enemies, had they not been straitened for want of provisions, and still more for want of water; the stream from the river, which flowed round it, having been obstructed by the besiegers. The chief object of anxiety to the brave brother and uncle, was to save the person of the Empress; and here the fertility of her genius came in aid of their valor. She caused a report to be spread of her illness; and then, after a suitable interval,

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val,

* Stow quotes an authority, according to which, forty churches were then burnt.

val, of her death; taking care, at the same time, to keep out of the sight of every one, except a few trusty friends. In short, she was inclosed like a corpse in a sheet of lead, and was thus suffered to pass in a horse litter, as if carried out for interment, through the army of the besiegers; a truce having been granted for the purpose. When at a proper distance, she was freed from her dismal inclosure; and mounting a horse, she made the best of her way by Luggershall, and Devizes, to Gloucester. In the mean time, Earl Robert, with his followers, and the King of Scots, taking advantage of the truce, suddenly issued from the Castle; but being pursued by Stephen's army, the Earl was taken prisoner, at Stockbridge;* and afterwards exchanged for the captive King, as he was of no less value to the Imperial, than Stephen was to the Regal party. One of the first concerns of the latter, after obtaining his release, was to strengthen the Castle with new works; but while busied in this undertaking, a large army collected against him from the surrounding country, and he was obliged to abandon his design, and save himself by flight. During the further prosecution of the war, the Bishop, who had been invested with legatine authority by the Pope, held a Synod here, in which it was resolved that "Ploughs should have the same privileges of sanctuary with churches; and a sentence of excommunication was pronounced by the whole assembly, with the ceremony of lighted torches in their hands, against all those who should attack or injure any person engaged in the employments of agriculture."† The terms of pacification entered into at Wallingford Castle, between Stephen and Henry, Maud's son, were ratified at Winchester, with the general consent of the Kingdom.

Many

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 215.

† Milner, from Mat. Paris, ad. an. 1142. "Statutum est (in Concil. Wint.) ut aratra in campis, cum ipsis agricolis, talem pacem haberent, qualem haberent in cimiterio, si existerent. Excommunicaverunt autem omnes qui contra hoc decretum venirent, candelis accensis; et sic milvorum rapacitas aliquantulum conquievit."

Many privileges were bestowed on the inhabitants of this city, by Henry the Second; and, in particular, that of being governed by a Mayor, with a subordinate Bailiff, anno 1184. In his reign the again increasing importance of Winchester received a considerable check by an accidental fire, which commencing at the Mint, where a new coinage was fabricating, burnt down the greater part of the city. On the death of this King, Richard, his son, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, possessed himself of the royal treasury, which Mathew of Westminster asserts to have contained valuables, in gold, silver, and precious stones, to the amount of 900,000*l.* a most immense sum, if the difference in the value of money is taken into consideration. Richard was crowned at London; but, after his return from captivity in the dungeons of Trivallis, he was again crowned in this city, with great solemnity and splendor.

In the year 1207, King John held an assembly, in this city, in which a tax was imposed upon the people, of a thirteenth of all moveable property; a measure that caused great and general disaffection. Here also, the same year, his Queen was delivered of a son, surnamed of Winchester, from his birth-place. In the ensuing year, the King granted to the citizens a charter of incorporation, on payment of 200 marks down, and 100 marks annually: he also confirmed their former immunities, and bestowed some additional privileges. In this city also, in the monks' Chapter-House, was the above pusillanimous Monarch absolved from the sentence of excommunication, which had been pronounced against him by the Pope, Innocent the Third, to whose Legate he had made the most abject and disgraceful submissions,

Henry of Winchester, who succeeded his father in the year 1215, held his court at Winchester during great part of his minority, under the guardianship, first, of William, Earl of Pembroke, and, after his decease, of Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of this See. This, in some measure, restored the consequence of the city, which had greatly suffered in the foregoing contentions: but the advantages arising from the King's residence here, were in a great degree counteracted by associations formed for purposes of rapine and plunder, in which not only many of the principal inhabitants

were

were concerned, but likewise several belonging to the King's own household, and body-guard. These illegal combinations were at length broken by the address and spirit of the Sovereign; and no fewer than thirty persons were condemned, and executed, on the occasion. During the disastrous contests between Henry and his Barons, Winchester suffered greatly; both parties alternately obtaining possession, and committing various acts of violence. After the decisive battle of Evesham, several parliaments were held here by the King; and here also, in the same reign, occurred the famous trial of John Plantagenet, Earl of Surrey, for cleaving the skull of Alan de la Zouch, Chief Justice of Ireland, as he sat upon the bench at Westminster Hall. This high-spirited Nobleman had been summoned to produce evidence of the tenure by which he held his lands, when, drawing his sword, he swore that his father and grand-father had held their estates by that right, and that he would maintain them by the same. This asseveration he fatally verified on the person of the Judge; but was acquitted of the murder on his trial, upon his solemn oath, "that he had not struck the deceased out of preconceived malice, or contempt of the King's authority; and upon twenty-four persons, of the rank of Knights, who were *compurgatores*, swearing they believed what the Earl had sworn to be true: he was, however, fined in the heavy sum of 1200 marks." During this reign, as well as the preceding ones from the time of Henry the First, many disputes arose about the privilege of electing to the See, between the Sovereign, the Pope, and the Monks belonging to the Cathedral.

The increased importance of London about this period, operated greatly to the disadvantage of Winchester; and though Edward the First held several parliaments here, in one of which the celebrated ordinances were passed, afterwards known by the name of the *Statutes of Winchester*, yet the Royal Residence was in a great measure removed; and with it, of course, departed the attendants on the court, and others engaged in public affairs, whose expenditure had hitherto contributed to the affluence of the city. Towards the conclusion of this reign, all the liberties of Winchester were declared void, by order of the King, whose displeasure had

been excited from the escape of Bernard Pereres, a foreign hostage, that had been confined in the Castle under charge of the Mayor, and other corporate officers. The good offices of Margaret, the reigning Queen, procured a restoration of the privileges of the city; and the memory of this benevolent Princess has been ever since held in great and deserved estimation by the inhabitants.

Shortly after the murder of Edward the Second, a parliament was caused to be held in this city, by the Queen and her paramour, Roger Mortimer, in which the illustrious Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, was attainted of high treason. Being condemned to die, on the day appointed for his execution, he was led to a scaffold erected before the Castle gate; but such was the general detestation against the bloody deed, that no person could be prevailed on to become his executioner till the evening, when the disgraceful office was undertaken by a wretch from one of the prisons, who, to save his own life, consented to decapitate the Earl.

In the reign of Edward the Third, Winchester was appointed as one of the fixed markets, or staples, for wool; and the merchants availing themselves of the solemn promise given by the King and his Council, not to revoke this order, erected large warehouses, and other buildings, for the more convenient management of the trade. The growing commerce of the city, was, however, interrupted by the destruction of Portsmouth and Southampton by the French, in the years 1337 and 1338; and again by the great Plague, which, about ten years afterwards, spent its first fury in this neighbourhood: but the most destructive event to the prosperity of Winchester, was the removal of the wool staple to Calais in the year 1363. "Henceforward," observes Mr. Milner, "her decline from wealth and commerce was sensible and uniform." In this reign the rebuilding of the nave of the Cathedral was commenced by Bishop Edyngton, who was Treasurer and Chancellor to the King. The honor of completing it, with other material alterations, was reserved however for his able successor, William de Wykeham.

Richard the Second, and his Queen, visited this city in the year 1388; and here, in 1392, a parliament was held, in consequence of London having suffered a temporary deprivation of its privileges, through the Royal indignation. Henry the Fourth had the solemnities

solemnities of his marriage with Joanna, Dowager Duchess of Bretagne, celebrated in Winchester Cathedral, by the venerable Bishop Wykeham, in 1401. The celebrated Henry Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, and afterwards Cardinal, was appointed to the See of Winchester on the death of Wykeham, by the above Monarch. Henry the Sixth was a considerable benefactor to this city, which he visited several times; and in 1449 he held a parliament here, which continued from the sixteenth of June, till the sixteenth of the month following. In this reign the trade and population had so greatly decreased, that the inhabitants, on a petition to the King for the renewal of a grant made by himself in 1440, represent that 997 houses were actually divested of inhabitants, and seventeen parish Churches shut up. On the death of Cardinal Beaufort, in 1447, the celebrated Waynflete was elected to succeed him by the Monks, on the recommendation of the King, who honored his installation by his own presence.

On the pregnancy of Elizabeth of York, Henry the Seventh's Queen, that Princess was brought to lye-in at Winchester from motives of state policy, in order to conciliate the Welsh nation, among whom a pretended prophecy had been industriously propagated, that the prosperity of their favorite Cadwallader, should regain the sovereignty of Britain. Henry himself affected to trace his genealogy to that King; and the better to fall in with the prevailing prejudice, he caused his new-born son to be christened Arthur, from the circumstance of his having drawn his first breath in the Castle, traditionally asserted to have been erected by the famous British hero of that name.

In the year 1522, Henry the Eighth, and his Royal guest, the Emperor Charles the Fifth, spent a week together in this city; on which occasion the celebrated *Round Table* was new painted, and a distich, in honor of the illustrious visitors, placed beneath it.* On the

* "The characters in the names of the twenty-four Knights, and the costume in the dress of the King, were those of the reign of Henry the Eighth, and have since, at each fresh painting, been copied, though incorrectly. The distich was as follows:

the death of Bishop Fox, in this reign, the far-famed Wolsey was invested with the temporalities of this See, in October, 1528, but was not installed till the following year, and then only by proxy: in 1529 he was deprived of his dignity; and this See remained vacant nearly four years, when the King bestowed it on the celebrated Gardiner. The final dissolution of the Monasteries, during the prelacy of this Bishop, and the consequent destruction of religious houses, rendered Winchester scarcely any thing more than a mere skeleton of its former grandeur.

In the year 1554, Winchester became the scene of the meeting, and subsequent nuptials, of Queen Mary and Philip, of Spain, which were solemnized with great splendor. The restitution of many estates, which had been alienated from the Bishopric during the reigns of her brother and father, were restored to the See through the influence of the above Sovereign; but Winchester itself had lost its importance; and in a charter obtained through the solicitations of Sir Francis Walsingham, is described as having fallen "into great ruin, decay, and poverty." This charter was granted by Elizabeth, in the latter part of whose reign, several Catholics were executed here, on the score of religion; though only one Protestant had actually suffered in this city, during the persecution under her more bigotted sister.

The commencement of the year 1603 was distinguished at Winchester, by the singular occurrence of James of Scotland, being proclaimed King of England, by the sole authority of the High Sheriff of Hampshire. This was Sir Benjamin Tichborne, who, on receiving intelligence of the death of Elizabeth, hastened from his family seat, and issued the proclamation, without waiting for orders from the Privy Council in London, who had passed several hours in deliberating on this important subject. The spirited and more decided conduct of the Sheriff, was deservedly rewarded by the new Sovereign, who granted to him and his heirs in perpetuity, the Royal Castle of Winchester, together with an annual pension

of

Carolus, Henricus vivant; defensor uterque;
Henricus fidei, Carolus ecclesiae."

Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 622.

of 100l. during his own life, and that of his eldest son, whom he also knighted. Before the expiration of the above year, another transaction, of much celebrity, occurred in this city; namely, the trial of the great Sir Walter Raleigh,* Lord Cobham, Lord Grey de Wilton, and others, with whom these noblemen had been implicated through the subtlety of the King's Ministers, on pretended charges of conspiracy. During these proceedings, Winchester presented some faint images of its former splendor; but still continued to decline during the remainder of this reign, though James occasionally visited it in his progresses to the west.

In the eventful reign of Charles the First, the City and Castle of Winchester were secured for the Parliament, by Sir William Waller; but about the conclusion of the year 1643, the Castle was seized and garrisoned by the Royalists, under the command of Sir William, afterwards Lord Ogle. About this period, a design was entertained of re-establishing the King's authority in the adjoining counties of Hampshire and Sussex; and Winchester was appointed as the general rendezvous of the army that was then forming in the west: fortifications were at the same time thrown up round the city, and particularly on the eastern and western sides, where the entrenchments may yet be traced. The activity of Waller, and the defeat of Lord Hopton on Cheriton Down, disconcerted this project; and Waller obtained possession of the city without loss:† the Castle, however, held out for the King; and

* See Beauties, &c. Vol. IV. p. 309, et seq.

† The wanton violence of the soldiery, at their triumphant entrance into Winchester, observes Mr. Milner, "heightened by their religious prejudices, was chiefly displayed against our venerable Cathedral. Here, the monuments of the dead were defaced; the bones of Kings and Bishops thrown about the Church; the two famous statues of the Kings, Charles and James, erected at the entrance into the choir, pulled down; the communion plate, books, hangings, and cushions, seized upon, and made away with; the Church vestments put on by the Heathenish soldiers, riding in that posture in derision about the streets, some scornfully singing pieces of the Common Prayer, while others tooted

and on the Parliament's troops drawing off to besiege Oxford, in conjunction with the Earl of Essex, the city itself was again secured by the Royalists.

The fatal battle of Naseby, in 1645, rendering the King's affairs desperate, and admitting time for new operations against the few places that were still held in his name, an army was dispatched, under Cromwell, to reduce Winchester. The place was summoned on the twenty-eighth of September, and refusing to surrender, the siege was commenced. The chief efforts of Cromwell were directed against the Castle, which, after a week's defence, capitulated on very favorable terms; but not without some suspicion of weakness, or treachery, on the part of the Governor. The works were immediately demolished, by blowing them up with gunpowder: the fortifications of the city were at the same time destroyed, together with the Bishop's Castle of Wolversey, and several Churches and public buildings.

The next great calamity which Winchester underwent, was a dreadful visitation by the plague, which broke out in the Metropolis in May, 1665, and extended its ravages to this city, very early in the following year. "The dead were here, no less than in London, carried out by cart loads at a time, and buried on the eastern downs, as the turfy mounds there still indicate. Almost all trade and mutual intercourse were at an end, and it was not without great difficulty, that the necessities of life were procured; and that the third great calamity, famine, was averted, by inducing the country people to bring their provisions to a weekly market, which was held, with all the jealous precautions possible, upon a rising ground, beyond the west gate, where the *Obelisk* is now erected. The custom was for the buyers and sellers to keep at a considerable distance from each other, whilst they made their bargains; which done, the commodities were left by the country people

tooted upon broken pieces of the organs. The stories of the Old and New Testament, curiously beautified with colours, and cut out in carved wook, were utterly destroyed; and of the brass torn from violated monuments, might have been built a house, as strong as the brazen towers in old romances." *Ryces's Mercurius Rusticus, &c.*

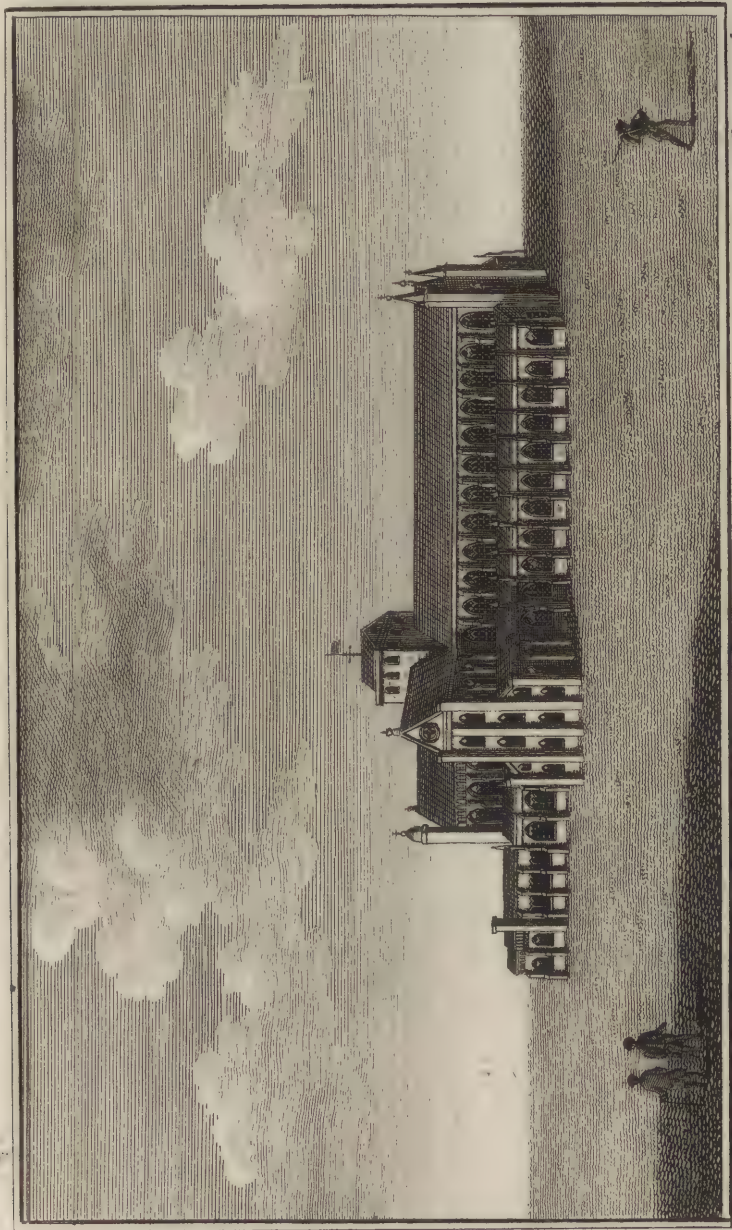
people upon a large flat stone, now forming the basis of the said Obelisk, and were fetched away by the inhabitants, who, in return, threw the money agreed upon into a vessel of water provided for the purpose."^{*}

During the latter part of the reign of Charles the Second, Winchester appeared in a fair way of retrieving some considerable portion of its former splendor, that Monarch having chosen it as his accustomed place of residence, when public business did not require his presence in London. He also purchased the site and remains of the Castle, together with the ground belonging to it, on which he began to erect a spacious and magnificent Palace. His example was followed by many of the nobility and gentry, and a number of handsome mansions was erected at this period: many others were designed, as well as various improvements in the general appearance of the city; but the death of the King, in February, 1685, occasioned the entire miscarriage of the plan. Even the palace itself was left unfinished; and so completely has its original purpose been changed, that, after being frequently used as a prison of war, it is now converted into military barracks for the district.

The last occurrence of any distinguished historical importance that took place in this city, was the trial and execution of Mrs. Alicia Lisle, widow of the famous John Lisle, Esq. a representative for this city, and one of the Judges on the trial of Charles the First. This unfortunate woman, then upwards of seventy years of age, was accused of harboring known rebels, after the battle fought by the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemore. The jury repeatedly declared themselves not satisfied with the evidence of her guilt, but were at length forced to condemn her by the interference of that abandoned miscreant, Judge Jeffreys, who presided on the bench. The only act of mercy that could be obtained for this victim to tyranny, was the alteration of her sentence from burning, into that of beheading. She was executed in September, 1685.

The

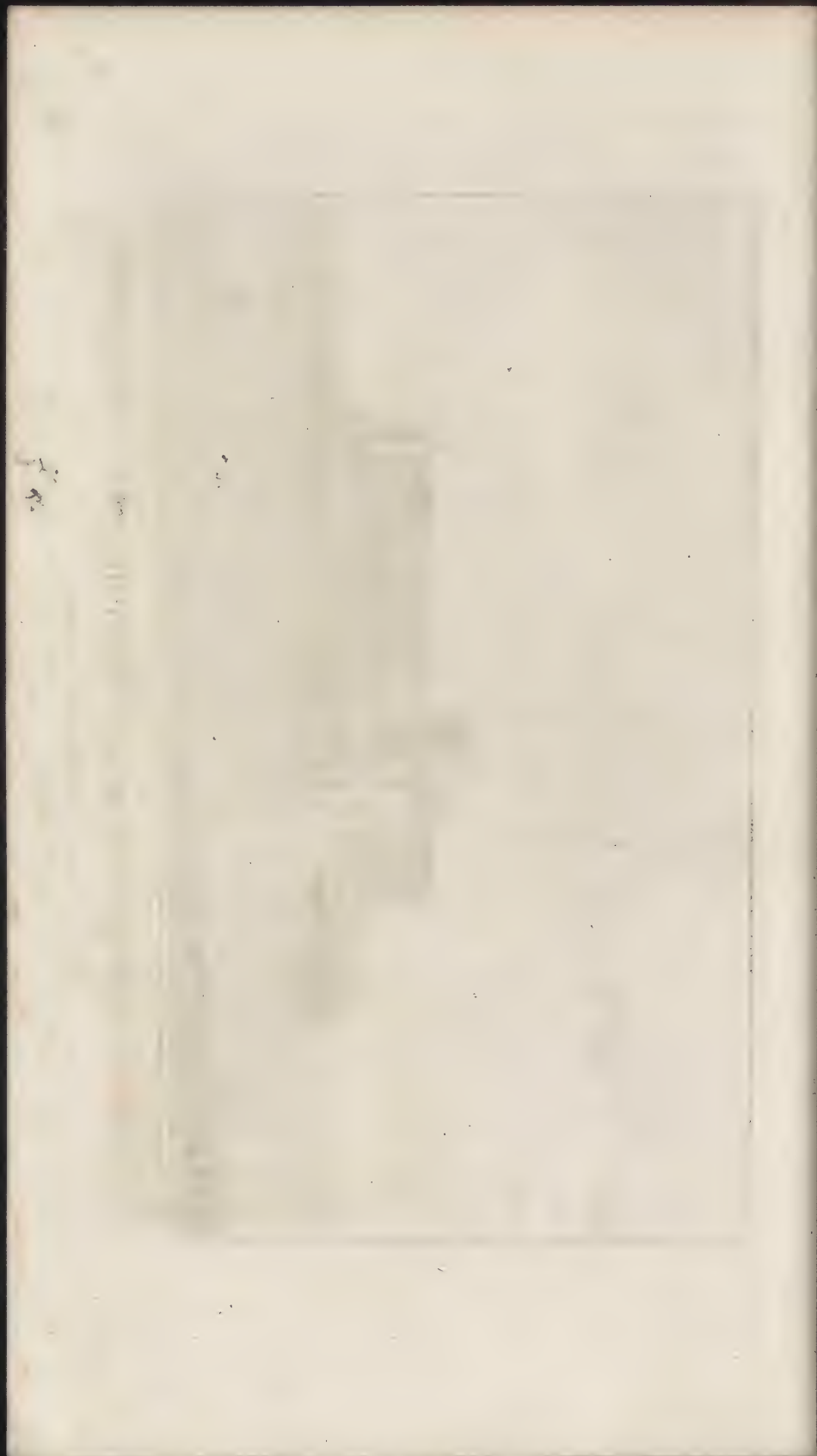
* Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 428.



Thornem sculp.

View of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of WINCHESTER, in Hampshire. ~

Published by Alcock & Tegg, No. 6, Paternoster Row.





Engraved by J. H. Sturt from a drawing by J. H. Sturt after a sketch by W. Skelton.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL. Hants.

London: Published by John Hume, 57, Pall Mall, (near the Theatre).

See the volume of Engraving and Plates.



The CATHEDRAL of Winchester is one of the most interesting buildings in England, whether considered with respect to the "antiquity of its foundation, the importance of the scenes that have been transacted in it, or the characters of the personages with whose mortal remains it is enriched and hallowed." It is also curious as an instructive example of architecture, whether of the Saxon, Norman, or English style, but particularly of the latter, both in its early and improved state.

The structure erected by the Saxon Kings, Kinegils and Kenewalch, is entirely destroyed; but of that built by Ethelwold, the Crypt, beneath the high altar, is yet remaining: some other parts, as the low aisles at the east end, have been attributed to his age, but erroneously. The walls, the pillars, and the groining of this crypt, are still in nearly their original state, and are, as Mr. Milner observes, "executed in a fine and bold, though simple and unadorned, manner, that gives no contemptible idea of Saxon art."*

"The Saxon Church, built by Kenewalch," continues this gentleman, "did not extend so far towards the west, probably by 150 feet, as Walkelin afterwards built it. In consequence of this scale of the ancient Church, its high altar, tower, transept, and the habitations of the monks, were considerably more to the east, than they were afterwards placed. Walkelin began his work by taking down all that part of the Church that was to the west of the aforesaid tower, in the place of which he built up from the

VOL. VI. DEC. 1804. D foundations,

* History of Winchester, Vol. II. p. 8. "The chief alterations of a later date, are the following: a new crypt, with pointed arches, has been made under the eastern extremity of the Lady Chapel; and several masses of masonry have been raised in both crypts; either to form sepulchres for bodies, the monuments of which are above, or to support the fabric over them, which in these parts is extremely defective; a great quantity of rubbish and earth has accumulated on the pavement, which hides the same, together with the bases of the pillars. The entrance into the crypts through what is called the Holy Hole, has been obstructed, and another made from the water-close, under the south-east aisle of the fabric." Ibid. Note. Another entrance has also been made under the north-east aisle from Paradise Garden.

foundations, the present large and massive tower, which hence bore his name; the lofty and capacious north and south transepts, and the body of the Church of the same height with them, and reaching to the full extent of the present fabric. He also built new cloisters, with all the other offices requisite for a Cathedral monastery, in the situation which they ever afterwards held, on the south-west side of the Church." Walkelin's buildings were completed in the year 1093, in the course of which, all the offices that had been left standing of the ancient Monastery, and whatever else remained of the old Church, except the high altar, and eastern aisles, were taken down; and in the next year, the old high altar appears to have been removed, as the relics of St. Swithin, and other saints, were then found under it.*

Abundant specimens of the work of Walkelin yet remain. "The most conspicuous of these," observes Mr. Milner, "is the square massive tower,† 140 feet high, and fifty feet broad, which is seen at the present day, in so perfect and firm a state to all appearance, as when it was built 700 years ago, and which was celebrated in ancient times for being the firmest in all England. It bears internal evidence of the age in which it was built, in the general simplicity and massiveness of its architecture, in its circular windows, adorned with the chevron, and beileted mouldings, and in the capitals and ornaments of its pillars. The inside of the tower, in both its stories above the present ceiling, and up to the very covering of it, is finished with the utmost care, and adorned with various ornaments, chiefly those above-mentioned.

The

* History, &c. of Winchester, Vol. II. p. 12.

† Mr. Gilpin allows that the history of Winchester is full of curiosity; and that its antiquities serve to illustrate its history: but amongst all its antiquities, he recollects no object of *beauty* except the old cross. Speaking of the Cathedral as the work of William of Wykeham (only) he expresses his surprise that so elegant an architect should have erected a structure so heavy and disproportioned as the tower; forgetting doubtless that the tower was erected by Walkelin 300 years before Wykeham existed! It is certainly, though heavy in appearance, one of the most magnificent specimens of Norman architecture in this kingdom.



Engraved & Published by Henry F. & J. W. L. in 1841, by F. W. L. in 1841.

Winchester Cathedral, Faint.



The transepts are also the work of Walkelin; and though they have been the most neglected of any part of the fabric, yet are they in a far more firm and secure state, than any portion of the building that is of a later construction. It is necessary, however, carefully to distinguish the original work from the alterations that have since been introduced: of the former sort, are the walls up to the very summits of them, with their thin perpendicular buttresses, and their narrow simple mouldings;* of the same date and workmanship are the whole of the several windows in both transepts, being large and well proportioned, with circular heads, ornamented with the billeted mouldings, and supported on each side by a plain Saxon (*Norman*) pillar, with a rude kind of square frieze and cornice, resembling those which are seen between the lights in the tower. The alterations that have been introduced into the transepts since Walkelin's time, are chiefly found in the windows; a great proportion of these have been changed at different periods, and in various styles and fashions. In many of them, the circular arch, and billeted moulding, are left to remain; and a pointed window, with Gothic mullions, is inserted under them: in others these have been quite taken away, and a pointed arch has been made to receive the window: in like manner, the St. Catherine's Wheel, on the north front of the said transept, is evidently of a later date than the Norman founder."†

The next alterations made in the Cathedral, were executed under the direction of that eminent Prelate Godfrey de Lucy, who

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appears

* "The interlaced arch-work on the upper part of the south transept, above the clock," is also mentioned by Mr. Milner, as part of the original work, but this is evidently of a later date.

† The Catherine Wheel in some degree resembles the circles of tracery-work in the vaulting of Bishop Waynflete's chantry. It might, however, have been inserted by Bishop Fox, or his cotemporary, Prior Silkstede, about the time that the other alterations were made in the Cathedral, that is about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is probably the largest in England, its diameter being nearly thirteen feet: that at Elgin Cathedral, Scotland, is only ten feet in diameter.

appears to have commenced the rebuilding of all those parts of St. Ethelwold's structure eastward of the high altar, which Walkelin had left standing, together with the Chapel of Our Lady. Dying in 1204, this Bishop was buried, as was the custom, in the centre of his own works, which are supposed to have been completed about three years afterwards. Lucy's work has been mistakenly attributed to the Saxons by the celebrated Warton; but, as Mr. Milner has judiciously observed, there is no person that is a judge of these matters, who viewing the low aisles at the end of the Church, and there seeing, both on the outside and in the inside, "the ranges of short pillars, supporting arches, formed of the upper part of a trefoil, the narrow oblong windows in different compartments, without any mullions, the obtuse-angled or lance-like heads of these and of the arches themselves, the clusters of thin columns, mostly formed of Purbeck marble, with bold and graceful ornaments on the capitals and bases, together with the intermingled quatrefoils inscribed in circles by way of ornament; who will hesitate to pronounce that the said work was executed in the same century with Salisbury Cathedral, namely, the thirteenth, that in which Godfrey de Lucy died."*

The next improvement of the Cathedral, seems to have been undertaken more from a desire to make it assimilate with the richly ornamented architecture of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, than from any particular decay in the structure itself. The real cause was undoubtedly, as Mr. Milner has suggested, a strong sense of the impropriety of suffering the Cathedral of this opulent and dignified bishopric, to remain destitute of those admired decorations connected with the English style, then so recently matured, and particularly, when so many other religious edifices throughout

* History, &c. of Winchester, Vol. II. p. 15. "Upon comparing together the work of our Godfrey de Lucy, particularly in the ancient part of the Lady Chapel, with that afterwards executed by Richard Poore at Salisbury, we clearly see that the former served as a model for the latter: we must not omit, however, that some windows of a later date have been inserted in a part of this building, no less than in that of Walkelin." Ibid.



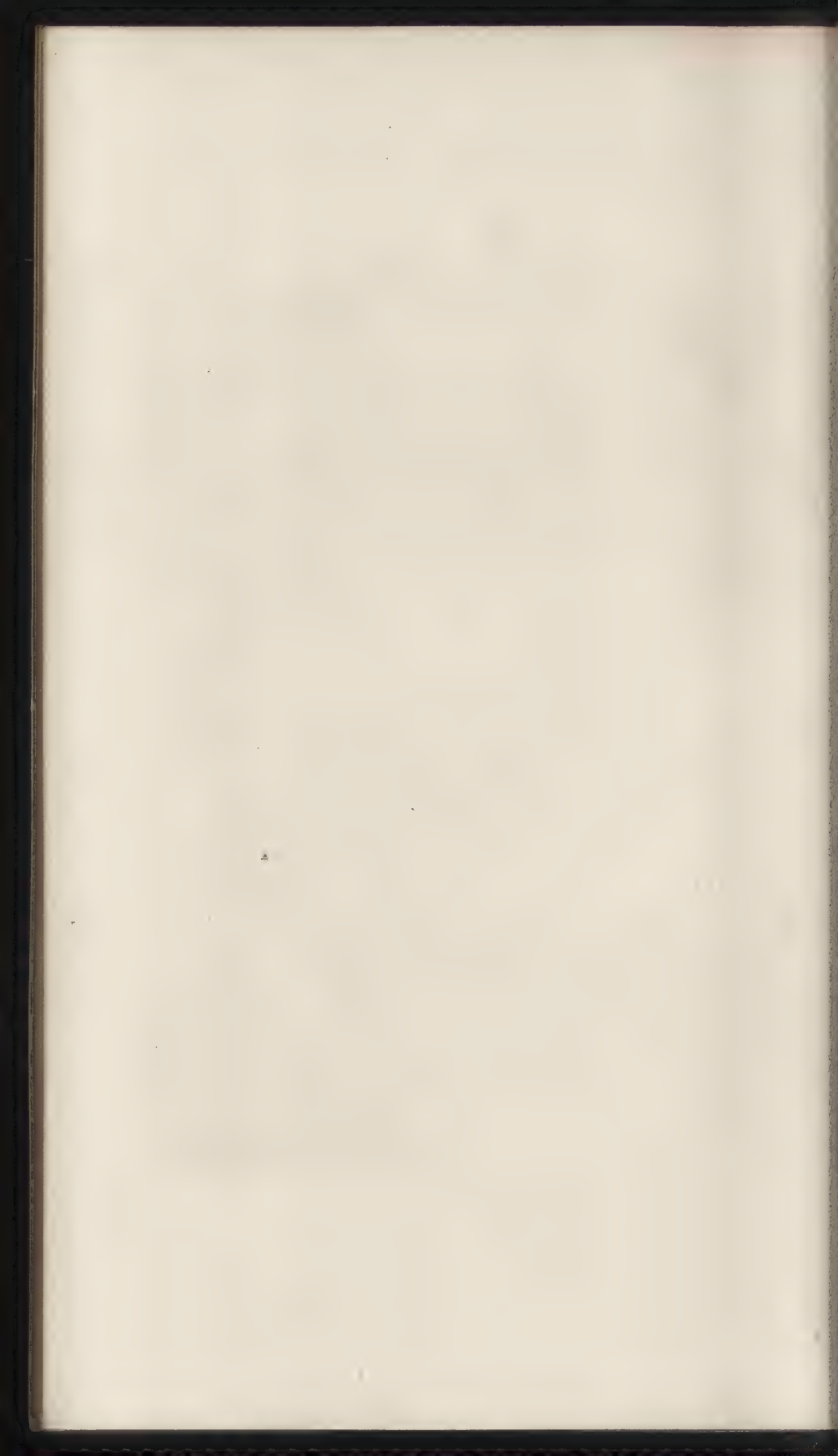
Interior of the Cathedral of St. Peter, Rome.

View of the Cathedral of St. Peter, Rome.

Exterior of the Cathedral of St. Peter, Rome.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER, ROME.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.



Engraved by B. Wallis.

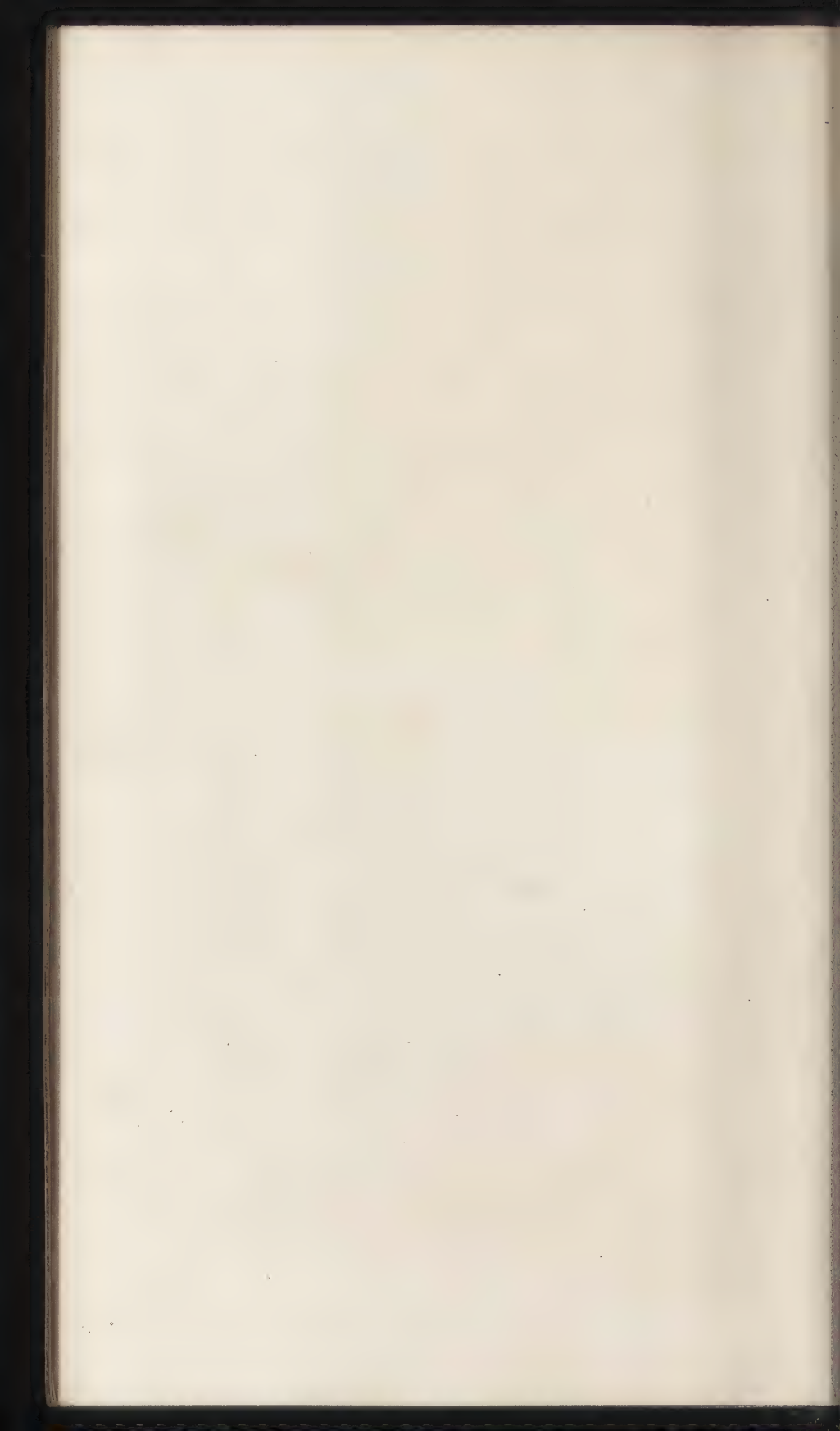
For Walker Cathedrals

Drawn by J. G. G. G.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

WEST FRONT



throughout the kingdom, "shone forth with all the beauty of tracery, vaultings, spreading columns, shelving buttresses, tapering pinnacles, canopied niches, statuary friezes, and corbels, ramified mullions, and historical windows."

The Prelate who commenced the new alterations was William de Edyngton, Treasurer and Chancellor to Edward the Third, and predecessor in this See to William de Wykeham, to whom all the honor of the undertaking has been generally adjudged: though Edyngton, as will presently be seen, is at least entitled to an equal share. "It is incontestible," observes the author above quoted, "from his will, made and signed in the year of his decease, (1366,) that he had actually undertaken to finish the rebuilding of the great nave of the Church, though he only lived to execute a small part of it; namely, the two first windows, from the great west window, with the corresponding buttresses, and one pinnacle on the north side of the Church; and in like manner, the first window towards the west, with the buttress and pinnacle on the south side of the same."

Considerably more praise is due to Bishop Edyngton, than appears from this extract; and it is somewhat surprising that Mr. Milner, whose sagacity has been so laudably exerted in a critical examination of the architecture of this Cathedral, should have failed in discovering, that not only the three windows which he has mentioned, but *three others* also, in the west front of the fabric, are the work of Edyngton. The great west window, and the two smaller windows on each side of it, corresponding with each other, when compared with the other windows of Edyngton's work, and those of Wykeham's, will appear to any spectator, possessed of the least architectural discrimination, to belong to the work of Edyngton, and not to that of Wykeham. Were we not sufficiently convinced of this fact by the character of the windows in question, which are executed with less elegance than those of Wykeham's, being wider and heavier in their appearance, with a greater number of compartments, and supported by mouldings of a broader and more simple cast, and displaying in every part a plainer stile of workmanship; yet we might be led to doubt whe-

ther an architect skilled in his profession, would have began and finished the two principal angles of a building, without having thought of the *front*, which was to join the said angles: but we have the evidence of history to ascertain this point beyond a doubt. Chandler, in his accurate description of Wykeham's work, says only, that Wykeham "rebuilt anew, from the bottom to the top, the body of this Church, together with the two wings or side aisles, and all the glass windows, from the top of the great western window to the belfry, and erected vaultings in the same curious workmanship." It is evident, therefore, that he does not include, in his description of Wykeham's work, the western window any more than the belfry, which is known to be the work of Walkelin; but, in fact, he is marking the precise extent of Wykeham's work; and the boundaries of it, to the west as well as to the east, are certainly to be understood exclusively. In short, the whole work, as well as every part belonging to these windows, is distinguished by ornaments, and executed in a manner which clearly ascertain them to be the work of Edyngton. The evident proof is this; the trefoils in every compartment, both in the inside and outside, are foliated at the points in the shape of a heart, with certain foliated carvings, which are imitated also in the work of Bishop Fox at the eastern end of the Church. Now, it is clearly apparent, that, if the same ornament be found in the Church of Edyngton, in Wiltshire, which is known to have been built by Bishop Edyngton, who took his name from that place, it would be an almost decisive proof that these windows were built under his direction. In the winter of 1801, the writer had an opportunity of examining that elegant structure, and he was not altogether disappointed: for though, in consequence of occasional destructions, and successive repairs, this ornament has been partially obliterated, yet, in the grand eastern window of the chancel, nine perfect specimens are still to be seen: other specimens may also be found, but particularly in the cenotaph erected to Bishop Edyngton on the south side of the Church; this is profusely decorated with the same kind of ornament. It evidently results from this statement, that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the west front, must be

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considered



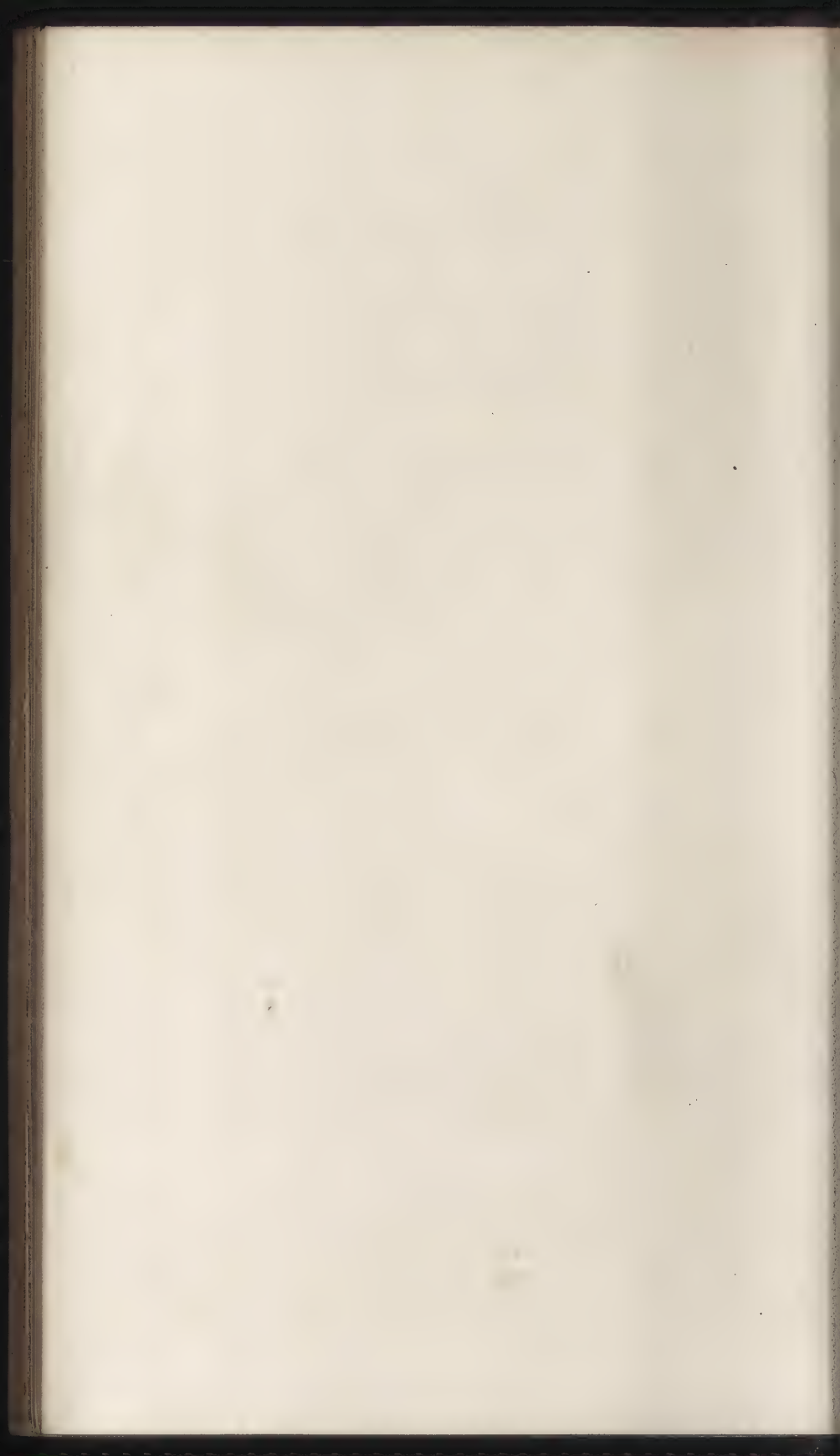
View of Santa Catalina

Valencia, Spain

Engraved by J. B. B. B.

MONASTERY OF SANTA CATALINA

THE NAVE LOOKING EAST



considered as the work of Edyngton; and though not so beautifully proportioned as some other parts of the Cathedral, is yet executed in a style highly creditable to his taste and judgment.

On the death of Edyngton, the completion of his design was undertaken by the immortal Wykeham, and that "from his mere liberality and zeal for the honour of God," as appears from an authentic deed, noticed by his biographer, Bishop Lowth. By the same instrument, the Prior and Convent agreed to "find the whole scaffolding necessary for the work, and gave the Bishop permission to dig and carry away chalk and sand from any of their lands, as he might think convenient and useful for the same purpose." The name of the architect who superintended the works under Wykeham's direction, was William Winford.

The whole of the nave, from the tower to the work of Edyngton, at the west end, is commonly attributed to Wykeham; but this is not altogether accurate, as the original Norman columns, erected by Walkelin, "may be traced not only at the steps leading up to the choir, where there was a sufficient reason for not casing them, but aloft, amid the very timbers of the roof on both sides of the nave, throughout the greater part of its extent, corresponding in every respect, with those which are still seen reaching up to the timbers in the transepts. In like manner the pointed arches between the columns on the first story, upon a close inspection from the inside of the work, above the aisles, will be found not to have been originally built in that manner, but to have been formed by filling up, and adapting to that shape, the old semicircular arches of Walkelin's second story, the form of which may also be seen in the cross aisles."* It is therefore evident, that as much was preserved of the Norman building as could be fashioned into the improved style; and the undue massiveness of the pillars is thus accounted for, from the necessity of casing them with clustered columns.†

D 4

The

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 10.

† In Wykeham's last will, (vide Lowth's Appendix,) dated the year before his death, (1403,) 500 marks are left for finishing the repairs,

The west end of the Cathedral "was now complete in its kind; but the eastern part of it, from the tower to the low aisles of De Lucy, was far from being conformable to the rest, it consisting of the Norman work of Walkelin, repaired and decorated at subsequent periods, when that great and good prelate, Fox, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, undertook to rebuild it." This he accordingly performed, with all the finished elegance that the English style had at that period acquired. "It is impossible," continues Mr. Milner, "to survey the works of this Prelate, either on the outside of the Church, or within it, without being struck with their beauty and magnificence, in which we find the most exquisite art employed to execute the most noble and elegant designs. We cannot fail, in particular, to admire the vast, but well-proportioned, and ornamented, arched windows, which surround this part, and give light to the sanctuary; the bold and airy flying buttresses, that, stretching over the side aisles, support the upper walls; the rich open battlement, which surmounts these walls; and the elegant sweep that contracts them to the size of the great eastern window; the two gorgeous canopies which crown the extreme turrets; and the profusion of elegant carved work which covers the whole east front, tapering up to a point, where we view the breathing statue of the pious founder resting upon his chosen emblem, the pelican. In a word, neglected and mutilated as this work has been, during the course of nearly three centuries, it still warrants us to assert, that if the whole Cathedral had been finished in the style of this portion of it, this Island, and perhaps all Europe," could not have exhibited a structure more beautiful.*

Bishop Fox apparently intended to have altered the transepts into a similar form with the other parts of the fabric, as the side aisles of his construction, are furnished on each side, "with
ornamental

pairs, "*operis incepti*." It is therefore a mistake to suppose that the works were completed in the Bishop's life-time. The provisions made for finishing them, occupy a considerable portion of that very curious document.

* History, &c. of Winchester, Vol. II. p. 19.



Drawn by H. Drowne

Ed. Asher & Co. London

Engraved by B. Winkles

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

VIEW ACROSS THE NAVE, SHOWING THE FONT & WYKEHAM'S MONUMENT



ornamental work and windows beyond the line of the transepts, part of which is removed, in order to make room for their admission; as likewise, that the upper tier of windows, being four in number, on the west side of that to the north, was, at the time that Fox's other works were going on, completely altered into the pointed style, and furnished with canopies, busts, and a fascia, on which are seen the initials and devices of Fox's cotemporary and friend, Prior Silkstede.*

At the eastern extremity of this venerable pile is the *Chapel of Our Lady*, which exhibits a great variety of rich work, but somewhat overcrowded with ornament, particularly in the windows. This Chapel was enlarged early in the sixteenth century, in the time of Prior Silkstede, as appears from his devices, and the rebusses of his name, which are carved on different parts.

On entering the Cathedral by the west door, before which a considerable quantity of earth and rubbish has been suffered to accumulate, the attention is first arrested by the vast and lofty columns of the nave, which have been judiciously made to assimilate with the pointed style, by surrounding them with clustered pillars, and other ornaments. Each column is about twelve feet in diameter; the space between them, or intercolumniation, is about two diameters only. The view into the choir is intercepted by a Grecian screen, of the Composite order, designed by Inigo Jones, and executed at the expense of Charles the First. This object, from the incongruity of its style to the other parts of the building, and its hue being different from the rest of the stonework, has a very unpleasant effect: in the niches on each side the opening in the centre, are bronze statues of the above Monarch, and his predecessor, James the First.

Among

* History, &c. of Winchester, Vol. II. p. 20. The initials of the Prior's name appear enveloped in a skein of silk, with the motto *In gloriam Deo*. In another place, the arms of the Bishopric, the Royal arms of that period, &c. are inscribed with the same motto, in Gothic letters of the tenth century. The upper story of windows to the east of the tower, bear a great resemblance to those which have been attributed to Edyagton.

Among the ornaments on the orbs of the groining, and on the fascia below the open gallery that extends on each side of the nave, are the arms and busts of Cardinal Beaufort, and his father, John of Gaunt; together with their devices, the white hart chained,* and other insignia; as also the lily of Waynflete, intermingled with the arms and busts of Bishop WYKEHAM. The space between the fifth and sixth columns, on the south side, is occupied by the tomb and Chantry, or mortuary Chapel, of the last-named Prelate, who caused them to be erected during his life-time, and appointed three monks to say mass in the Chapel, for the repose of his own soul, and the souls of his parents and benefactors: the decease of Wykeham occurred in September, 1404. "The design and execution of the work before us," observes Mr. Milner, "are, perhaps, the most perfect specimens extant of the time when they were performed. The ornaments in general are rich, without being crowded; the carvings are delicate, without being finical. The Chantry is divided in its length, into three arches, the canopies of which, according to a later improvement, are carved to humour the shape of the arches: the middlemost of these, which is the largest, is subdivided below into three compartments, those on the sides consisting of two. There are five tabernacles, or niches, over the head of the monument within the Chapel, besides those on the outside of it, and ten others at the feet, over the ancient altar, for so many statues of Wykeham's patron saints: the foundation of the altar, and a great part of the credence table on the right hand of it, are still visible. The marble figure of this great man, which lies over his mortal remains, exhibits his placid and intelligent features, and is dressed in the episcopal costume. The head rests upon a pillow, supported by two angels; and at the feet are three religious men, in the attitude of prayer,"†

Round

* Milner. "This badge of cognizance was given by John of Gaunt, after his return from Castile, at the justings in Smithfield, as Stow reports; yet the King himself, viz. Richard the Second, also adopted for his device, a white hart, crowned, gorged, and sitting."

† History of Winchester, Vol. II. p. 25, 26.

Round the slab on which the figure rests, is the following inscription in brass letters, curiously inlaid :

*Wilhelmus dictus Wykeham jacet hic nece victus :
 Istius Ecclesiae praesul, reparabit eamque.
 Largus erat dapifer ; probat hoc cum dedit pauper :
 Consiliis pariter regni fuerat bene dexter.
 Hunc docet esse pium fundatio collegiorum :
 Oxoniae primum stat, Wintoniaeque secundum.
 Iugiter oretis, tumulum quicumque videtis,
 Pro tantis meritis ut sit sibi vita preennis.**

The statues which adorned this Chapel, were destroyed in the time of the Civil Wars, and many of the other ornaments were either mutilated or erased. Since the Restoration, it has been twice or thrice repaired ; and a few years ago, it was new painted, and partly gilded, by a Mr. Cave, of this city. The charges of reparation are defrayed by Wykeham's two foundations, New College, Oxford, and Winchester College.

Beneath the tenth arch, from the west end, and adjoining to the flight of steps leading towards the choir, is the ancient monumental Chapel of Bishop EDYNGTON, which, though in a similar style of architecture to that of Bishop Wykeham, is by no means so ornamental or complete. On the tomb within is the effigies of Edyngton ; and round the slab are Latin inscriptions to his memory, inlaid in brass letters, by which it appears, that he died on the eighth of October, 1366. This Chapel is in a very neglected and mutilated state.

On entering the southern transept from the south aisle of the nave, the original work of Walkelin presents itself ; and here are
 seen

* “ William, surnamed Wykeham, lies here overthrown by Death :—He was Bishop of this Church, and the repairer of it.—He was unbounded in his hospitality, as the poor and the rich can equally prove :—He was likewise a sage politician, and Counsellor of the State.—His piety is manifested by the Colleges which he founded :—the first of which is at Oxford, the second at Winchester.—You, who look upon this monument, cease not to pray—that for such great deserts, he may enjoy eternal life.” *Milner.*

seen " huge round pillars, and vast circular arches, piled upon one another to an amazing height; not, however, without symmetry, and certain simple ornaments; whilst other smaller columns, without either capitals or bases, are continued up the walls, between the arches, to the roof, which is open to the view. The west aisle of the transept, which is portioned off from the rest, was the ancient Sextry, or Sacristy, and now forms the Chapter-House and Treasury: it seems to have consisted of two separate offices. The entrance was to the north, under two great arches, now stopped up, but still adorned with rich Norman work. Against the west wall of the transept are certain ancient presses, bearing upon them the device of Silkstede, the original use of which seems to have been to keep the great habits, or large outside garments of the monks, but which are now employed to contain the surplices of the choristers and singing men. In the south wall, under the clock, is a door, which conducted into certain offices of the ancient Monastery; and on the right is a calefactory, necessary for preserving fire for the thuribles, or censors, that were used in the ancient service. On the right was another passage into the Sacristy: over this is still seen the stair-case leading to the ancient Dormitories, from which the monks had a ready passage into the choir, to perform their midnight service. The east aisle of this transept is divided into two Chapels: that on the right is called Silkstede's Chapel, from the circumstance of the letters of his Christian name being curiously carved on the open work of the screen which is before it. The adjoining Chapel is probably that in which the remains of Bishop Courtney rest: this Chapel is highly ornamented.* Without it, on the left, near the stone steps that lead up to the iron gate, are two stone coffins, with their lids upon them, standing quite out of the ground. On one of them is a mutilated statue; and on the other, a carved figure of a Cathedral Prior, with all his proper ornaments, surrounded by the following inscription:

hic

* In the windows are the arms of Cardinal Beaufort, and Dean Young; the latter appears to have fitted up this Chapel for his burying-place.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE NORTH AISLE.





INTERIOR OF NORTH TRANSEPT

INTERIOR OF NORTH TRANSEPT



*Hic jacet Willielmus de Basyng, quondam Prior istius Ecclesiae, cujus animae propitiatur Deus, et qui pro anima ejus oraverit, tres annos quinquaginta dies indulgentiae percipiet.**

The architecture of the northern transept is equally ponderous and lofty with that of the southern, and the general style of the ornaments the same, it being, as before mentioned, part of the work of Bishop Walkelin. In the open part of the transept, there appears to have been five altars; and the whole of it has been decorated with figures of Saints, and other embellishments, some of which still remain. Against the west wall, at the extremity of the transept, are the traces of a colossal figure, evidently intended for St. Christopher, carrying the infant Jesus; above it is a partly obliterated representation of the Adoration of the Magi. The west aisle of the transept, consisting of two Chapels, (in one of which is a bold specimen of the horse-shoe arch,) is now shut up from the body of the Church, in order to form work-shops for repairing the fabric. Under the organ-stairs, beneath an arch, is a mutilated bust in stone, of a Bishop, holding a heart between his hands. This has been removed from beneath an arch, with a corresponding canopy in the southern transept, and is traditionally asserted to represent Bishop Ethelmar, half brother to Henry the Third, who died at Paris, in the year 1261, and whose heart was brought to England, and interred in this Cathedral, according to his own desire. Lower down the steps, beneath the organ stairs, is a gloomy Chapel, now almost forgotten; but formerly much resorted to at stated periods, and known by the appellation of the Chapel of the Sepulchre. This is ornamented with various rude and ancient fresco paintings, from the History of the New Testament. In front is a stone coffin, raised a little out of the ground, and carved with a Processional Cross, but without inscription, or any other ornament:

* Here lies William de Basyng, formerly Prior of this Church, to whose soul God be merciful; and whosoever prays for the same, shall obtain *three years and fifty days* of indulgence. This W. de Basyng died in 1295; his predecessor, of the same name, resigned his Priory in 1284, and died in 1288. *Ang. Sacra*, p. 325. *Regist. de Pontor.*

ornament: it is supposed to mark the burial-place of one of the Priors of this Cathedral.

Over the flight of steps which crosses the nave before the entrance of the choir, was the ancient Rood-Loft, which in the Catholic times was adorned with a rich crucifix, with the attendant figures of the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist, given by Stigand, who was Bishop of this See in 1045, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1052. The Rood-Loft is thought to have been removed on the erection of the Screen in the time of Charles the First.

The *Choir* has a very venerable and solemn appearance, and is remarkable for having the great tower immediately over it, instead of over the space before the entrance, as in most other Cathedrals. The tower was evidently intended to throw light into this part of the fabric; but in the reign of Charles the First, it was injudiciously ceiled, and adorned in the manner it now appears, as the ornaments themselves indicate. In the centre is an emblem of the Trinity, surrounded by the following chronogram; the numeral letters that are here printed in capitals, being gilt in the original, and of a larger size than the others, are easily separated, and when placed in proper order, compose the date 1634, in which year this alteration was made: sINT DoMV s HVJV s PII REGES NVTRI TH, REGINÆ NVTRICES PLÆ.* The corbels, from which the ribs of the vaulting spring, are formed by four busts, representing the above Sovereign, and his father James the First, in alternate succession, and dressed in the habits of their times: above each bust is an appropriate motto. Among the other ornaments are the arms, initials, and devices, of Charles, and his Queen Henrietta Maria, who are also represented in profile, by a curious medallion: the arms of the then Prince of Wales, of Archbishop Laud, Bishop Curle, and Dean Young,† are likewise depicted here.

The

* May pious Kings be the nursing fathers, and pious Queens the nursing mothers, of this Church.

† The arms of Dean Young are, Argent, three piles sable, charged with an amulet, Or, or Argent. It is remarkable, that wherever the

arms



Drawn by R. Garland

for Winkles's Cathedral

Engraved by J. Woods

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

VIEW OF THE CHOIR





The *Stalls*, which range on each side of the choir, with their misereres,[†] canopies, pinnacles, and other ornaments, are very ancient; and present a profusion of foliage, crockets, busts, and human and animal figures, boldly designed, as well as executed. On the north side the stalls are terminated by the Pulpit, which, with other ornaments, executed in cane-work, was given by Prior Silkstede. Opposite to the pulpit, on the south side, is the *Episcopal Throne*, which, though elegantly constructed in the Corinthian order, but ill accords with the prevailing style; this was the gift of Bishop Trelawny, about the commencement of the last century.

In the middle of the choir, and opposite to the north and south doors, is the tomb of WILLIAM RUFUS, the last of our Sovereigns that was interred in this ancient mausoleum of Royalty: his bones, however, have been removed, and now repose in one of the mortuary chests that rest on the stone partitions which form the side enclosures of the Presbytery, or altar-part of the choir. The tomb is raised about two feet above the ground, being of the form called *Dos d'Ane*, and consists of grey marble. Though the bones of the King had been long removed, this tomb was again opened during the Civil Wars, and among the remaining ashes

was

arms of the See of Winchester have been placed by this Dean, the sword and the key are always transposed. This is not from ignorance in heraldry, but from design: Prior Silkstede, in many places, has done the same. It would appear that the title of Dean having succeeded to that of Prior, or rather out of the two names of Dean and Prior, the former alone, having retained the Deanery as well as Priory, may assume the arms of the Bishopric reversed.

* "That small shelving stool, which the seats of the stalls formed when turned up in their proper position, is called a *Miserere*: on these the monks and canons of ancient times, with the assistance of their elbows on the upper part of the stalls, half supported themselves during certain parts of their long offices, not to be obliged always to stand or kneel. This stool, however, is so contrived, that if the body became supine by sleep, it naturally fell down, and the person who rested upon it, was thrown forward into the middle of the choir."

Milner's History, Vol. II. p. 36.

was found a large gold ring, a small silver chalice, and some pieces of cloth embroidered with gold thread.

The vaulting, which covers the whole choir from the tower to the east window, is the work of Bishop Fox, "and contains, on the orbs of the tracery, a profusion of arms, and other ornaments, curiously carved, and richly painted and gilt, in the highest preservation. Among them are the bearings and devices of the houses of Tudor and Lancaster, together with those of Castile, in honor of John of Gaunt, father of Cardinal Beaufort, the latter of whom left money for ornamenting the Cathedral." Here also are the arms of the Sees of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester; over all of which Fox had presided. From the altar to the east window, the vaulting bears none but pious ornaments, being the several implements of our Saviour's Passion, namely, the cross, crown of thorns, nails, hammer, scourges, &c. together with the faces of Pilate, and his wife, of the High Priest, and many others, all remarkable "for the ingenuity of their design, and the original perfection and freshness which they have retained during almost three centuries."

The elegant partitions above mentioned, which separate the Presbytery from the north and south aisles, are also the work of Bishop Fox; but some portion of the expense of erection was defrayed by the legacy of Cardinal Beaufort, and the donations of some other benefactor, now unknown. These partitions display the arms and mottos of the above personages, and also the arms of Edward the Confessor, as well as the date 1525, which marks the period of their construction. The arches in the open-work are chaste and highly-finished specimens of the pointed style; but some of the ornaments on the cornices above them, are partly Grecian. Upon the top of these partitions, over the centre of each compartment, are ranged six wooden *Chests*, containing the remains of several of the most exalted personages that have been interred in this Cathedral. The first person that appears to have collected these perishable remnants of humanity, was Bishop de Blois, who lived in the twelfth century: but when the choir was rebuilt by Fox, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the
present



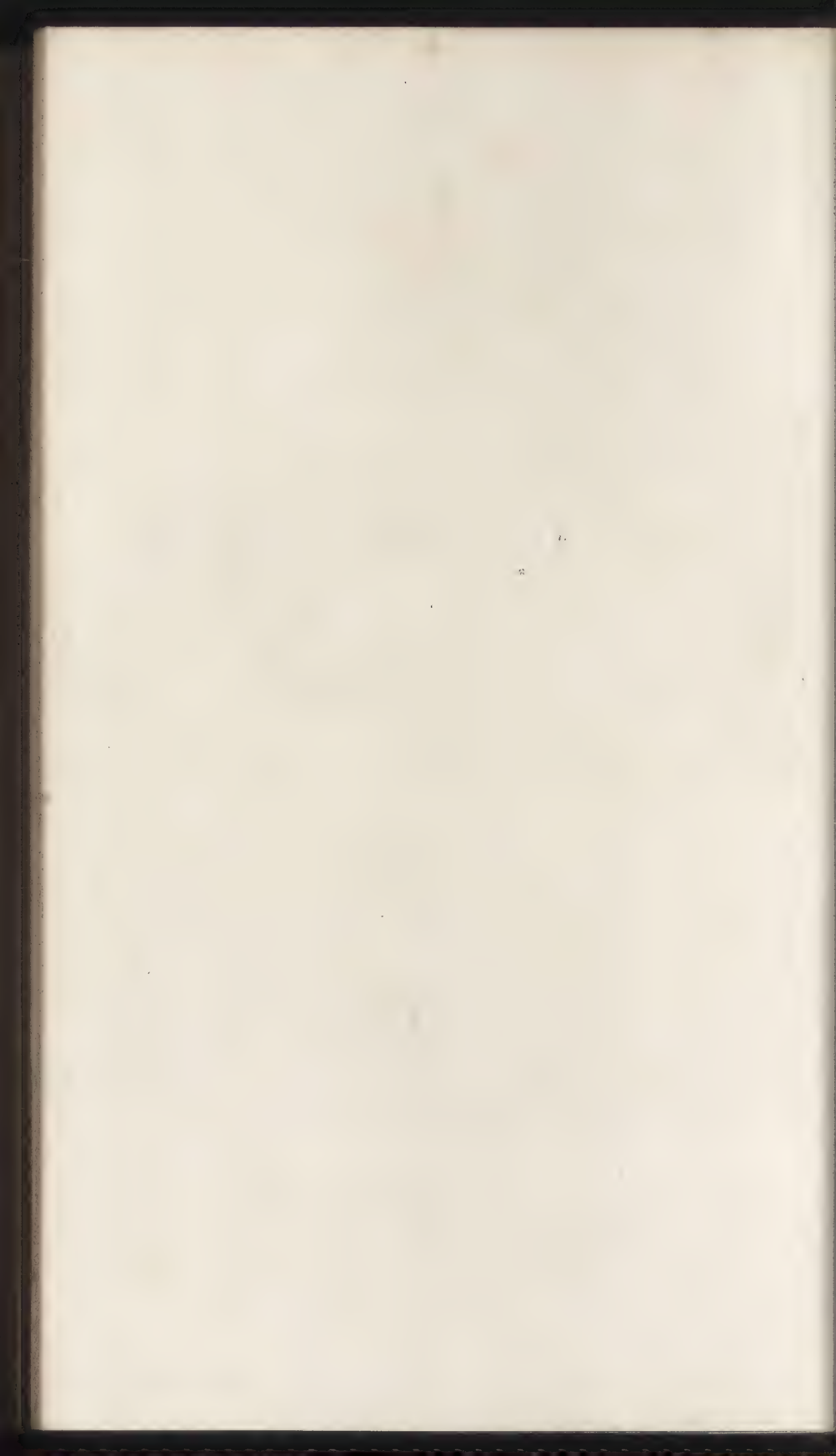
Designed by W. G. Smith

Engraved by W. G. Smith

Engraved by W. G. Smith

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

VIEW IN THE PRESBYTERY, SHEWING THE CHANTRIES OF BISHOP WAYNEFLEET AND CARDINAL
BRATFORD



present chests were ordered to be made by that Prelate; and the bones being removed into them, they were placed in the situations which they now occupy. Each chest is carved, painted, and gilt, and inscribed with the names and epitaphs of the illustrious characters whose remains they contain. The names inscribed are those of the Kings KINEGILS; ADULPHUS for *Ethelwolp*: KENULPH;* EGBERT; EDMUND; (son of Alfred;) EDRED; CANUTE; and RUFUS; of Queen EMMA; and of the Bishops ALWYN, WINA, and STIGAND.† From the inscription *Hac in cista A. D. 1661 promiscue recondita sunt ossa principum et praelatorum sacrilega*
VOL. VI. DEC. 1802. E *barbarie*

* This name is mistakenly referred, by Mr. Milner, to Kenewalch, the son of Kinegils, and joint-founder of the Cathedral; but the person really meant, is Cynewulphus, or Kenulph, who was King of the West Saxons within twenty years of King Egbert. He died in the year 784; and his body is expressly stated to have been buried at Winchester, whereas it is not so certain that Kenewalch was buried here.

Vide Sax. Chron.

† These chests were opened a few years ago, by some officers of distinguished talents and family, belonging to the West York regiment of militia, then quartered in this city. From the account communicated to Mr. Milner, by one of these gentlemen, Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, the following particulars are extracted.

“The first chest, inscribed *Kinegils* and *Adulphus*, contains two skulls, and two sets of thigh and leg bones. We measured the skulls and thigh-bones, to discover whether there was any difference in the size from the present race of men; and found the first skull, from the posterior part of the *ossa temporis*, to measure five inches and three quarters; and the second skull, five inches and a half, and one sixteenth of an inch: these measurements, and indeed those of the others, prove that there was no superiority of size. From the contents of the chest, it does not appear that the bones do not belong to the Kings with whose names it is inscribed.

“The second chest, inscribed *Egbert* and *Kenulph*, contains three skulls, one of which is very small. One thigh-bone wanting a fellow, is very stout, and measures nineteen inches and three quarters in length; but the two leg-bones, one of which is rather deformed, and the two hip-bones belonging to this body, are in the chest, and answer exactly. There are also two other thigh-bones, and two leg-bones, that pair; so
that

barbarie dispersa A. D. 1642,* which occurs on two of the chests, it appears that the remains of these Sovereigns and Prelates have been confusedly intermingled; and from a late examination of the chests, this is clearly evinced to be the fact: it is even probable, from different circumstances, that the bones had been intermixed before their removal by Bishop Fox. The original epitaph on Queen Emma, which once existed in this Cathedral, is recorded to have been as follows:

Hic Emmam cista Reginam continet ista.
Duxit Etheldredus Rex hanc, et postea Cnutus.
Edwardum parit hæc, ac Hardi-canutum,
Quator hos reges vidit scepra tenentes.
Anglorum Regum fuit hæc sic mater et uxor.†

* * * * *

Above

that, with the exception of the third scull, these may be the bones of the aforesaid Kings.

“Third and fourth chests, bearing the names of *Canute*, *Rufus*, *Emma*, *Wina*, *Alwyn*, and *Stigand*: neither of these contain any scull; but they are full of thigh and leg-bones, one set of which, in the third chest, is much smaller and weaker than the rest; this, with the supernumerary scull in the second chest, might possibly have belonged to Queen Emma.

“The fifth chest, inscribed *Edmund*, contains five sculls, and three or four thigh-bones. One of the sculls, from the state of the sutures, belonged to a very old man; another also belonged to an old person; these, therefore, might have belonged to Wina and Alwyn.

“The sixth chest, inscribed *Edred*, contains many thigh-bones, and two sculls.—It is to be observed, that the sculls actually at present in the chests, are twelve in number, which is also the number of the names inscribed on the same chests. It will also appear, from the size of the bones, that there was no difference of stature from the present age.”

* “In this chest, in the year 1661, were promiscuously laid together, the bones of the Princes and Prelates, which had been scattered about by sacrilegious barbarism in the year 1642.”

† “The sense of this epitaph may be thus rendered into English,
“Here rests in this chest, Queen Emma. She was first married to King Ethelred, and afterwards to King Canute: to the former she bare Edward, to the latter Hardicanute. She saw all these four Kings wielding the sceptre; and thus was the wife and mother of English Kings.”

Above the communion table, which is made to resemble an altar, rises a lofty canopy of wood-work, consisting of festoons, and other carvings in alto-relievo. This heavy and tasteless object, together with the rails, was executed in the reign of Charles the First. Beneath the canopy is fixed the celebrated altar-piece by West, representing *Our Saviour raising Lazarus from the dead*. The design and composition of this picture are extremely fine; and the expression given to the principal figures, is treated with great judgment and truth; though it has been asserted, from a mistaken conception of the passages* from which the subject is derived, that the character of the Redeemer is too placid for the astonishing miracle he is here working. The benignity and philosophic attention of the Apostles are well expressed; and the grace, beauty and sorrow of Martha and Mary, the sisters of Lazarus, are admirably depicted.

Behind, and partly concealed by the canopy and altar-piece, is a magnificently carved *Screen*, in stone-work; supposed to be the richest and most exquisite specimen of the pointed style in England. This was executed in the time of Bishop Fox; and though greatly neglected, and clogged with whitewash, still exhibits an unrivalled delicacy of workmanship. It contains a variety of niches, with richly-ornamented canopies, beneath each of which was formerly a statue; but these having been demolished on the Reformation, their places are now occupied by Grecian urns, a substitution that displays more liberality than taste.† On the spandrils of the doors are fine carvings in basso-relievo, from the history of the Annunciation, &c. of the Blessed Virgin. These are colored, and appear nearly as fresh as when executed 300 years ago.

E 2

“Immediately

* St. John, Chap. XI. v. 33—43.

† The expense of erecting them, and of laying down the present rich marble pavement of the Presbytery, was defrayed by a legacy of 800*l.* bequeathed for the purpose, in 1700, by Dr. William Harris, a Prebendary of this Cathedral.

"Immediately above the base-work of the screen, the eye catches the rich painting of the east window, which, though clouded with dust and cobwebs, still glows with a richness of colors that modern art has been unable to imitate." The stained glass of this window, however, as well as of the others round the choir, are little more than remnants of former splendor, most of the figures having been mutilated and disarranged at the time of the Civil Wars. They chiefly consist of Apostles, Prophets, and Bishops, with appropriate legends and symbols. The design and expression of many of these figures are finely imagined, but their excellence can hardly be perceived without the aid of a glass.

Leaving the choir, and passing into the south aisle, the first object that attracts attention, is the gorgeous Chapel, or Chantry, of BISHOP FOX, which, from the many hours spent by that Prelate in this his destined place of interment, acquired the appellation of Fox's Study. "There is a luxuriency of ornament," observes Mr. Milner, "in the arches, columns, and niches, with which it is covered, that baffles minute description; and might appear excessive, were not the whole executed with exact symmetry, proportion, and finished elegance; and had it not been the architect's intention to shut up this Chapel from the side aisle; even the groining in the small niches, which are multiplied to the number of fifty-five, is a matter of attention and study, it being different in each of them; and yet all are formed on true architectural principles. In an elegant oblong niche under the third arch, lies the figure of the founder, which he, for the sake of humility, and public instruction, chose should be represented as an emaciated corpse in a winding sheet, with the feet resting on a Death's head." Here Fox was buried, as clearly appears from different passages in Godwin, and the *Anglia Sacra*; though some authors have assigned him a grave in another part of the Cathedral. The open-work of the arches was originally filled with painted glass; but this was destroyed during the troubles in the reign of Charles the First. The roof is ornamented with the royal arms of the house of Tudor, emblazoned and gilt; and, with the founder's own arms, and favorite device, the pelican. The ancient altar has been destroyed,

stroyed, together with three large statues, and nine smaller ones, that occupied an equal number of niches above it, and which are still in good preservation.

Parallel with the above, and occupying the entire space behind the altar, is another Chapel, in which the early conventual mass was celebrated every morning, immediately after the holding of the chapter: here also was kept the magnificent shrine of St. Swithin, the gift of King Edgar, which is recorded to have been of silver, gilt, and adorned with precious stones.

At the north end of this Chapel, and corresponding in situation, but not in architecture, with Fox's Chantry on the south, is the Chapel of BISHOP GARDINER; an absurd intermixture of the Pointed and Ionic styles, "both indifferent in their kinds." Gardiner was buried in this spot; but his bones are supposed to have been removed out of their sepulture, from a detestation of his character; and the Chapel itself has been much damaged from the same principle. The pavement is entirely torn up, with the exception of a slab, on which are traces of the following inscription in Saxon characters:

Hic jacet Edmundus Rex Etweldredi regis filius.

This stone covered the remains of King Edmund, whose bones are now supposed to rest in one of the mortuary chests of the choir, and whom his father Alfred admitted to a participation of the Sovereignty. Edmund died in the year 870, as appears from the Saxon Chronicle.

On the Screen which separates the work of Bishop de Lucy from that of Fox, on the east side of the three last-described Chapels, is a range of canopied niches, in which formerly were statues of Christ and the Virgin, and of seventeen of the most illustrious benefactors to this Cathedral; but these were entirely destroyed by the iconoclasts of the seventeenth century. In the lower part of this Screen is a small arched way, now blocked up with masonry. "This led down a stone stair-case into the western crypt, immediately under the high altar and sanctuary, which being the destined place for the reception of relics, and for the interment of

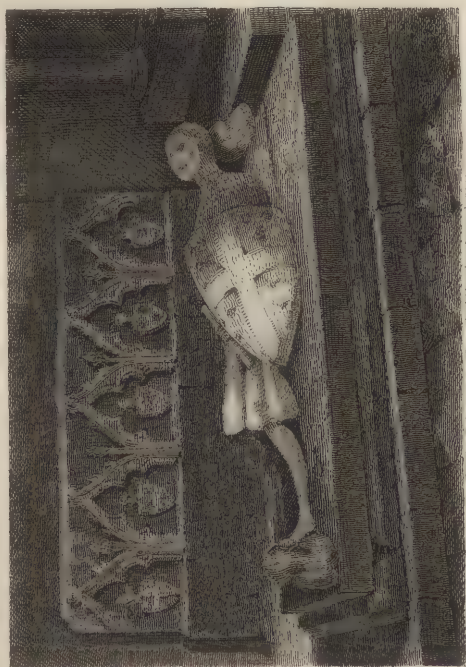
persons of eminent sanctity, was hence called *The Holy Hole*; by which name it constantly occurs in the original history of this city.* This receptacle has been erroneously supposed the original burial-place of the personages whose bones are now preserved in the chests round the choir; its real destination, however, is clearly expressed by a Latin inscription over the said vault, and which has been thus translated, *The Bodies of different Saints are here buried in peace, through whose merits many miracles shone forth.*†

In front, and just before the Holy Hole, is a *Slab*, or grave-stone, of a remarkable size, its length being twelve feet, and its width, five: this is asserted by Warton, and other writers on the antiquity of Winchester, to cover the remains of St. Swithin, the great patron Saint of the Cathedral and city. The inaccuracy of this statement was, however, ascertained in the summer of 1797, when the slab was raised, and the grave being purposely opened, in the presence of several gentlemen, a *complete* skeleton was found, with "every rib and joint in its proper place." This was at once demonstrative of the falsehood of the tradition, as the bones of the Saint are known to have been translated from their original burial-place, and the *scull* to have been carried from Winchester to Canterbury, (and deposited there under Christ's Altar,) by St. Elphege, on his promotion to the latter See.‡ From the traces of a mitre and crosier on the slab, and the several appearances

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 71.

† Ibid.

‡ "In quo altari B. Elphegus caput Sancti Swithuni quod ipse a pontificatu Wintoniensi in archiepiscopatum Cantuariensem, translatus secum tulerat, cum multis aliorum sanctorum reliquiis solemniter reposuerat." Gervas. Dorob. De Combust. Et Repar. Dorob. Ecc. apud Twysd, p. 1291.—The principal circumstances that were observed on opening the grave, are thus detailed in a letter quoted by Mr. Milner, from H. Howard, Esq. When the slab was raised, "there appeared an oblong tomb, or opening, seven feet long, and two feet five inches broad, formed of slabs of a fine white stone, (similar to that used in Bishop Fox's Chapel,) neatly polished, jointed with care and art, and

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the

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ances attending the opening of the grave, Mr. Milner, with much probability, supposes the person interred there, to have been Prior Silkstede.

The magnificent Chantries of Cardinal Beaufort, and of Bishop Waynflete, which correspond with each other in form and situation, occupy the middle arches of that part of the Cathedral erected by BISHOP DE LUCY; who lies buried beneath a flat tomb of grey marble, raised about two feet above the surface of the ground, near the centre of his own work, and directly opposite to the entrance into the Chapel of Our Lady. Tradition, as well as the voice of several antiquaries, has pointed this out as the actual tomb of King Lucius, the reputed original founder of this Cathedral. The absurdity of this tale, omitting the fact of its not

E 4

having

as clean and dry as if it had been just finished on that day. After removing about two feet five inches of rubbish, consisting of pulverized stone and decayed mortar, the flat lid of an oak coffin appeared, in a very moist, spongy, and decayed state. The coffin, or rather chest, which contained the bones, was about six feet and a half long, one foot ten inches broad, and not quite one foot deep. In some places it was broken into by the weight of the rubbish, which, in consequence, was found mixed with the bones: there was no lead in the inside, nor any inscription. The bones lay in an undisturbed state; the jaw, and every rib and joint, were in their places; the hands were crossed a little below the short ribs. The vertebræ of the back, and the smaller bones, which lay next the under part of the coffin, were much decayed; but the thigh, leg, and arm bones, were still solid. The thigh bones measured, from the extreme points, only eighteen inches and three quarters: on the scull, which is also small, there remained the impression of linen, or fine stuff, apparently white, but no hair. A black serge, probably a Monk's cowl, seems to have covered the whole body; and on the decay of the flesh, to have adhered to the bones: towards the feet it appeared in folds. The legs were covered with leather boots, or gaiters, sewed on, and neatly stitched; part of the thread was still to be seen, and the leather retained some consistency; it was very damp; I might also say, wet. The soles were pointed at the toe, and very narrow under the middle of the foot; and so small as to scarcely appear of the size of a man's foot: the boot part, which is very wide, and came above the knee, was not adherent to the soles."

having been mentioned in any ancient author, is its own refutation: its origin is, perhaps, equally obvious; the similarity between the names De Lucy, and Lucius, having occasioned the remembrance of the Prelate to be lost in a fond contemplation of the imaginary virtues of the Monarch.

The Chantry of BEAUFORT, observes Mr. Milner, "for elegance of design and execution, would be admired by the generality of spectators, no less than by connoisseurs, as the most elegant in the Cathedral, if not in the whole kingdom, were it not neglected, and consigned to dust and ruin, equally by his family, his foundation, and his Cathedral; to all which he proved so liberal a benefactor. The columns, though of hard Purbeck marble, are shaped into elegant clusters: nothing can exceed the beauty of the fan-work in the ceiling; of the canopies, with their studded pendants; and of the crocketed pinnacles; though of these a horse-load has been taken down, which is kept in one of the neighbouring Chapels. The low balustrade and tomb, the latter of which is lined with copper, and was formerly adorned on the outside with the arms of the deceased, enchased on shields, are of grey marble. The figure on the tomb represents Beaufort in the proper dress of a Cardinal; viz. the scarlet cloak and hat, with long depending cords ending in tassels, of ten knots each. At the upper end of the Chantry, under a range of niches, which have been robbed of their statues, stood the Altar, at which, in virtue of his last Will, (signed only two days before his death,) three masses were daily said for the repose of his own soul, and those of his parents and Royal relations." Round the upper part of the tomb was an inscription on a brass filleting; but this has been long torn off. The features of the Cardinal, as represented by the figure, have a very placid cast: he died on the eleventh of April, 1447.

Bishop WAYNFLETE's Chantry is finished in the same elegant style as that of Beaufort; and from the great attention that is given by his foundation at Magdalen College, to keep it clean, and in perfect repair, is in general regarded as the most beautiful. "The central part of the Chapel, which in Beaufort's monument is left open, is here inclosed with light arch-work, surmounted with an elegant

elegant cornice, in which, and in the work in general, we observe that the arches begin to flatten. The figure of the Bishop appears in his full pontificals, of mitre, crosier, casula, stole, maniple, tunicle, rocket, alb, amice, sandels, gloves, and ring. He is represented in the attitude of prayer, emblematically offering up his heart; which he holds in his hands, in allusion to that passage of the Psalmist; *My soul is always in my hands.*"* Waynflete died in the year 1486.

The eastern extremity of the Cathedral is terminated by the spacious *Chapel of Our Lady*, and a smaller Chapel, inclosed on each side. The former was originally built by De Lucy, but was lengthened to twice its first extent, by the Priors Hunten and Silkstede; whose initials and rebuses occur both on the groining, and other parts. The most considerable portion of the work was, indeed, completed and ornamented by Silkstede, whose portrait, with the insignia of his office, is yet visible over the piscina. In this Chapel are also traces of various *Fresco Paintings*, executed in the time of the above Prior, and representing different subjects in scriptural, profane, and legendary history; but chiefly relating to the miracles ascribed by the Monks to the prayers of the Holy Virgin. These delineations are now in a very imperfect state, from the various attempts that have been made to deface them; yet are they still curious, from the knowledge which they convey to us of the customs of former times.† The marriage ceremony between Philip of Spain and Queen Mary, was solemnized in this Chapel; and the chair in which the latter sat is yet shown.

On the south of the above is Bishop LANGTON's Chapel, which displays some fine carvings in oak, of vine leaves, grapes, armorial bearings, &c. together with the motto *Laus tibi Christi*, very frequently repeated. Near the centre of the Chapel is the Bishop's tomb, now entirely deprived of its ornaments, though originally extremely

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 60.

† For an explanation of the subjects of as many of these paintings as are not entirely defaced, see Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 64; and Carter's Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting.

tremely elegant. Langton died by the plague in 1500, having been previously elected to the See of Canterbury. The rebus of his name, "a musical note called a *long* inserted in a *tun*," occurs on the groining, amidst a profusion of others.

The Chapel on the north is supposed to be that of Bishop *Orleton*, as the style of the ornaments agree with his age; and Richardson, in his notes to Godwin, asserts, that he was buried in his own Chapel in this Church: no memorial of him, however, remains here. The whole vaulting is covered with the figures of angels. On the north side is the sepulchre of Bishop MEWS, a distinguished partizan of royalty, who served as an officer during all the troubles of Charles the First; and afterwards taking orders, was advanced to many Church preferments by the favor of Charles the Second; and was at length promoted to this See. His episcopal functions do not appear to have repressed his military ardor, as the King's artillery, at the battle of Sedgemore, was guided by his directions, and greatly contributed to the success of the day: his mitre and crosier are suspended over his tomb. Another monument in this Chapel, was erected to the memory of RICHARD WESTON, Earl of Portland, and Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Charles the First. On the tomb is a fine recumbent figure of the Earl, in bronze; and at the side are marble busts of several of his family: he died in the year 1634.

Among the eminent personages interred in this Cathedral, besides those already mentioned, are the following, several of whom have had handsome monuments erected to their memory: Hardicanute, son of the Danish King Canute; Earl Beorn, son of Estrith, Canute's sister; Richard, second son of the Conqueror; the Bishops Peter de Rupibus, Henry de Blois, Giffard, John de Pointes, Richard Tocklyve, Woodlock, Horne, Morley, Tremnel, Cooper, Hoadley, Willis, and Thomas; Dean Cheyney; Sir John Cloberry, who assisted Monk in planning and effecting the Restoration; Sir Isaac Townsend, Knight of the Garter; the late Earl of Banbury; the late eminent Dr. Joseph Warton; and the celebrated Mrs. Montague. The monuments of Bishop Willis, and Dean Cheyney, and the medallion of Bishop Hoadley, are particularly

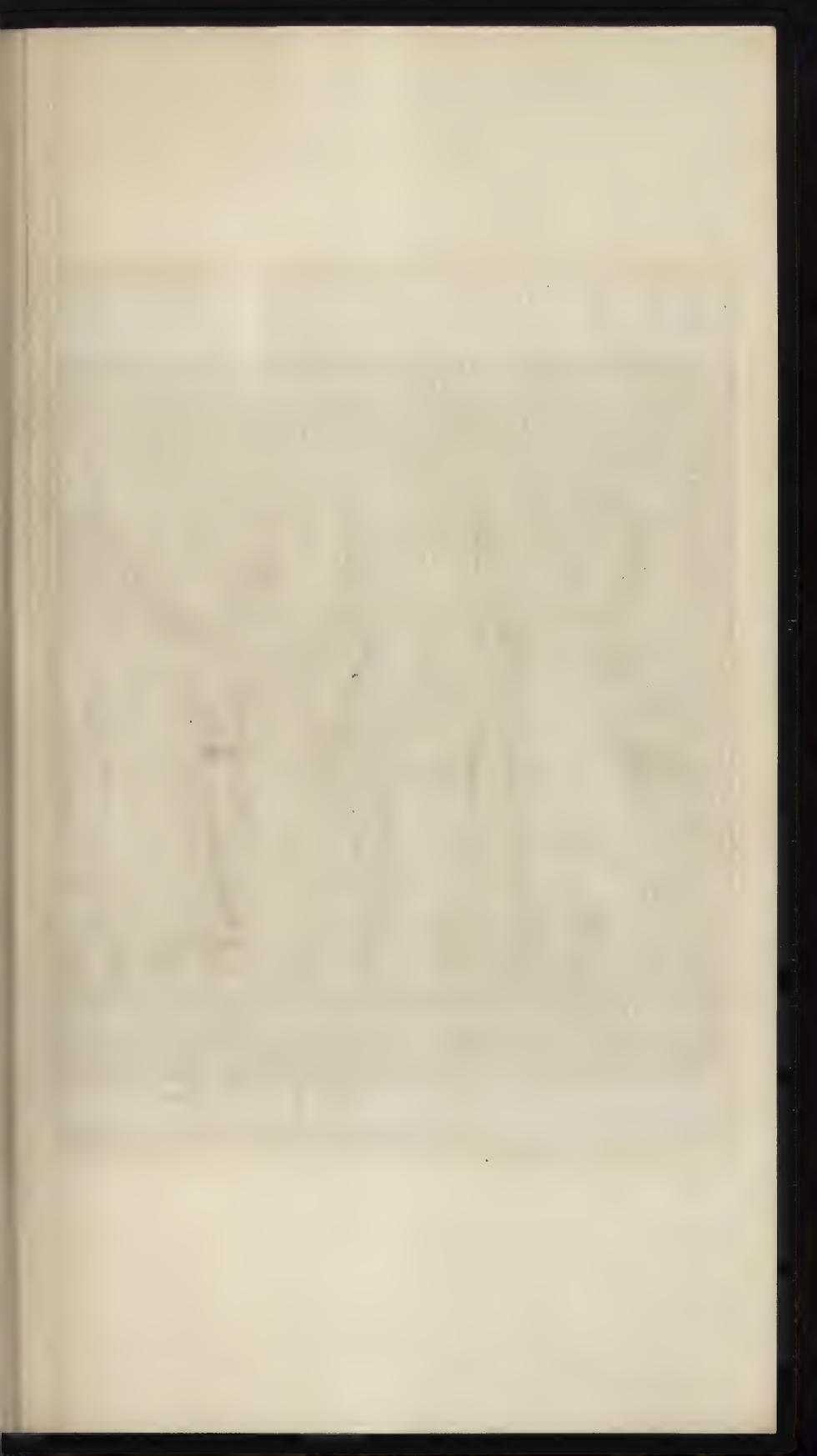




ter Cathedra!







Ardient Forit in V



Sou

chester Cathedral



Side



worthy of observation. An ancient figure of a *Croisader*, of the princely family of De Foix, in the north aisle, is also deserving of notice.

The last interesting object that remains to be described in this Cathedral, is the celebrated and ancient *Font*, the carvings on the sides of which have frequently exercised the sagacity of antiquaries. "This stands within the middle arch of Wykeham's part of the Church, on the north side, and consists of a square block of dark marble, supported by pillars of the same material; it is covered on the top, and the four sides, with rude carvings, which bespeak its antiquity. The most distinguished ornaments of the top are doves, emblematic of the Holy Ghost, which appear breathing into phials, (surmounted with crosses,) which are supposed to contain the two kinds of sacred chrisms made use of in baptism. The rest of the ornaments of this part consist of Saxon zig-zag, pellets, &c. On the north and east sides, the dove is still repeated in various attitudes, together with a salamander, emblematic of fire, in allusion to the text, "*He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with Fire.*"* The sculptures on the south and west sides, are of more elaborate design, and, till elucidated by the researches of Mr. Milner, have been constantly referred to events very distant from their original appropriation. The real age of the Font is probably that of Bishop Walkelin, the rebuilder of this Cathedral, and founder of the Church at East Meon, in which there is a Font exactly like the above. The sculptures have generally been thought to represent the most important actions in the life of St. Birinus; but the above antiquary has assigned them to "St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, in Lycia, who flourished in the fourth century, and was celebrated as the patron Saint of children. His name, which was famous throughout Christendom from the time of his decease, became much more celebrated in the west, upon his relics being carried off from the said city, then subject to the Mahometans, to that of Bari in Italy, in an expedition fitted out for that express purpose. This happened

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 76.

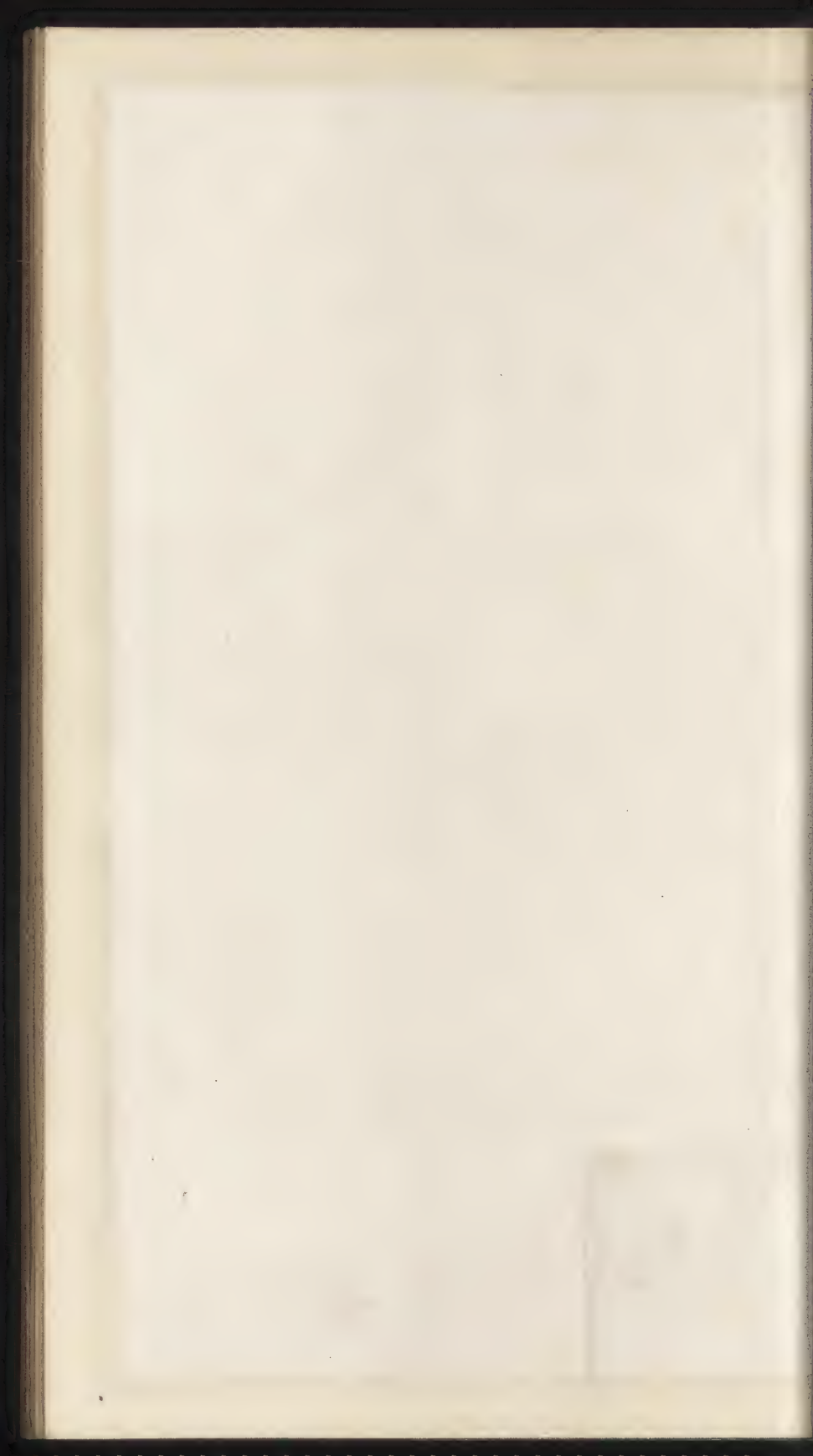
pened about the time of the Norman Conquest, a period with which the architecture of the Church, represented on the south side, agrees better than with any other period, either more ancient or later.*

The

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II, p. 78. The history of St. Nicholas, as abridged by this Gentleman, from *The Portiforium seu Breviarium, in usum Sarum*, from *The Golden Legend*, and from the translation by Surius from the Greek of Simeon Metaphrastes, together with its application to the carvings on the Font, are given in the following extract.

"The first splendid action in the life of this Saint, which gave occasion to his being named the Patron of Children, was his saving the virtue of three virgins, which their father, a man of noble birth, but reduced to poverty, was tempted to make a traffic of. St. Nicholas, to whom his parents had transmitted an ample fortune, hearing of this intention, and of the occasion of it, tied up a considerable sum of gold in a cloth, and, to avoid the ostentation of his charity, threw it by night into the bed-chamber of this unhappy father; who, awakening, and finding a sufficient sum to apportion one of his daughters, immediately married her to a person of equal birth. The same circumstance happening the following night, the father took care to be upon the watch the third night for his unknown benefactor; when, discovering St. Nicholas to be the person, he fell at his feet, calling him the saviour of his own and of his daughters' souls.

"Let us now inspect the south side of the Font, we shall see this history represented, with only those few deviations which are necessary for artists, in order to give a comprehensive view of a complete transaction. A Bishop, with his mitre, crosier, &c. is seen in front of a Saxon Church, representing the Cathedral of Myra. Before him kneels an old man with a long beard, who kissing his hand, at the same time receives from it into his own right hand, a round mass, curiously tied up at the ends; which, with his left hand, he gives to a female figure, as appears by the breasts, long hair, and ornaments. Receiving thus her marriage-portion with her left hand, she holds out her right towards a male figure, with short hair on his head and chin, who is proved to be a man of noble birth, and a fit husband for her, by the hawk which he carries on his fist. In the intermediate space, or back-ground, another of these devoted daughters, with long hair, and the same kind of fillet that her sister wears, is actually celebrating her marriage with a man richly dressed;



The dimensions of the Cathedral, as stated in Milner's, and in Gale's Antiquities, are as follow. Whole length of the Cathedral,

dressed; they join their right hands, whilst her left is placed upon her breast, and his left holds a purse containing a portion.

"The next remarkable incident in the life of St. Nicholas, is his voyage to the Holy Land. Having embarked for this purpose, in a vessel bound to Egypt, he foretold a dreadful storm, which soon overtook, and seemed on the point of overwhelming it. The sailors, who, confident in their nautical foresight and skill, had derided the Saint's prediction, now, with abundance of tears, besought him to pray for their delivery; which, when he had done, the storm was appeased, and they arrived in safety at Alexandria.

"Let us now examine the west side of the Font, which, consisting of four different compartments, is unavoidably crowded. The first of these exhibits a ship, with ropes, a mast, and a rudder, but without any sail, the sure sign of its being in a storm. The vessel admits but of three figures: of these, one is laboring at the helm; a second, with his hand up to his eyes, appears to be weeping; and a third, of superior dignity, with his face averted, and his hands stretched over the waves, seems to be appeasing them by his prayers.

"St. Nicholas being landed at Alexandria, the fame of the above-mentioned miracle, and of another which he had wrought at sea, in restoring to life a mariner, who had been killed by a fall from the mast, occasioned a great number of persons, laboring under different disorders and calamities, to be brought to him, all which he cured, and relieved, according to their several wants. Hence, the next compartment to that which we have explained, exhibits two persons with sorrowful countenances, and in a recumbent posture, denoting their being ill, before a Bishop, who, holding one of them by the hand, seems to be raising him up to health; whilst a third, with uplifted hands and joyful countenance, is expressing his astonishment and gratitude for the miraculous cure which he has just experienced. The lowest figure of all, with a cup in his hand, belongs to a different subject, as we shall afterwards show.

"The most celebrated act in the life of St. Nicholas, next to that of his saving the chastity of the three virgins, was his preserving the lives of three young men of his Cathedral city of Myra, whom the corrupt and cruel Prefect of the same, Eustachius, had condemned to death whilst the Saint was absent in Phrygia, appeasing a popular commotion there,

dral, 545 feet; length of the nave, from the west porch to the iron door at the entrance of the choir, 351 feet; length of the choir, 136 feet;

there, which threatened the worst of consequences. Being informed, by a speedy messenger, of what was transacting in the aforesaid city, he flies back to it, and finds the condemned youths at the place of execution, with their necks bared, and a headsman with his uplifted axe on the point of inflicting the fatal stroke; when, rushing forward, he snatches the instrument of death from his hands; and, being aided by the authority of certain imperial officers, of superior rank to Eustachius, whom he had engaged to accompany him for this very purpose out of Phrygia, he orders the young men to be released, and leads them back into the city in triumph. In allusion to this history, we see in the third compartment of this side of the Font, three persons in a recumbent posture, ready to be beheaded; their bodies being covered with a kind of mantle, to save the labor of the statuary. The executioner stands by them with his uplifted axe; over whose shoulder another person appears to be giving orders for the tragedy. The holy Bishop's figure is the next; though, to prevent the necessity of repeating it in so contracted a space, he is represented as attending to another figure, which belongs to a different subject.

"The last story here represented, relates to a miracle ascribed to St. Nicholas after his death. It does not occur in Metaphrastes, who confines his narration to the time of the Saint's life, but is reported at length by Jacobus de Voragine, and is alluded to in the Sarum Breviary. A certain Nobleman being destitute of children, made a vow to St. Nicholas, that if, through his prayers, he should be blessed with a son, he would conduct him, when of a proper age, to the Saint's Church at Myra, and there offer up a golden cup as a memorial of the heavenly favor. His vow being heard, he ordered a rich cup to be made for his intended offering; but when it was brought to him, he was so much pleased with the workmanship of it, that he resolved to keep it for his domestic use; and caused another like it to be made, by way of fulfilling his obligation. Being on his voyage to Myra, with his son and both the cups, he ordered him to reach a little water, for some purpose or other, in that which was first made. The youth, in attempting to perform this, fell over-board, and sunk to the bottom of the sea with the vessel in his hand. The father now reflected with sorrow on his irreligious conduct, in preferring the gratification of his fancy to the exact performance

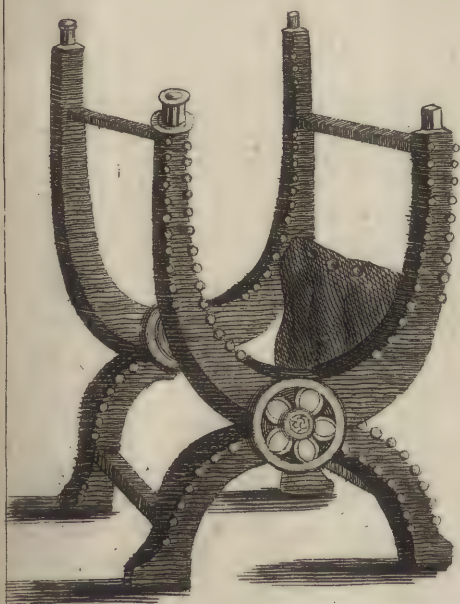




The Well, under, V



Winchester Cathedral



QUEEN MARY'S CORONATION CHAIR



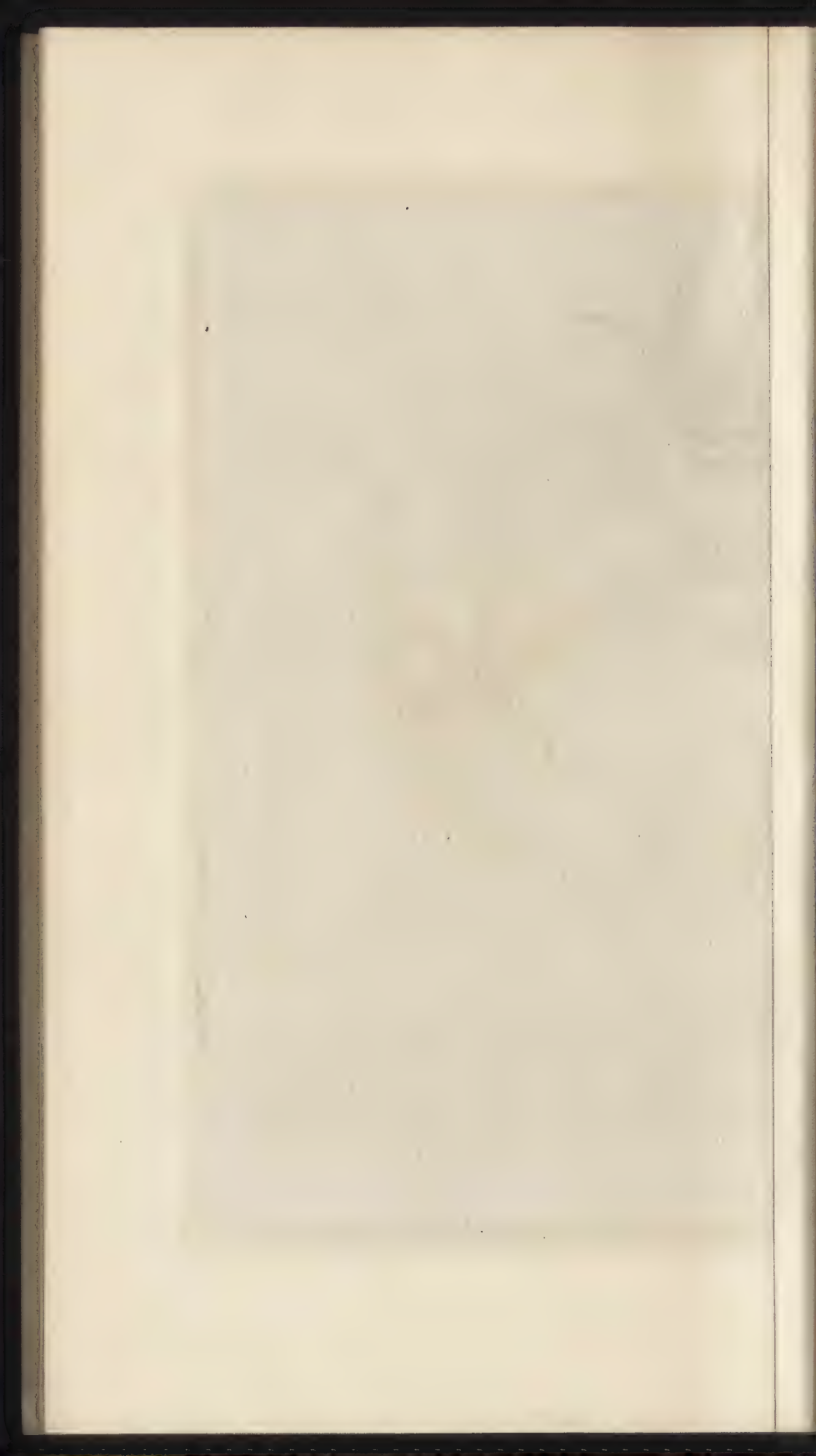




Ancient. Painting on the wall



a Chapel in Winchester Cathedral



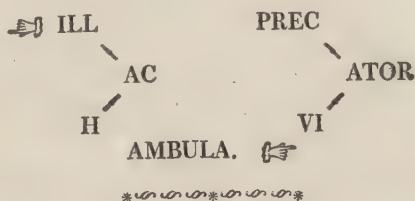


Winchester.



feet; length of the Chapel of Our Lady, 54 feet; breadth of the Cathedral, 87 feet; breadth of the choir, 40 feet; length of the transept, 186 feet; height of the tower, 150 feet.

Previous to the year 1632, the Cathedral was open as a general thoroughfare into the close and southern suburbs of the city; but this being considered as a disrespectful custom, a new passage, called the *Slype*, was then opened, and commemorated by the following anagrams; the first of which is inscribed on a pier of the Cathedral, near the west entrance of the *Slype*.

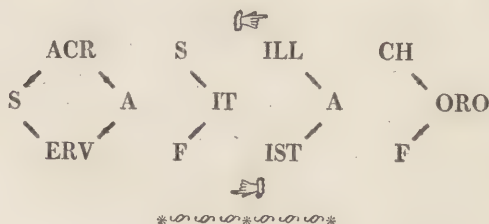


Illac precator hac viator ambula; implying, "That way, thou who comest to pray; this way, thou who art pursuing thy journey, walk." The second inscription is over an arch, at the east entrance of the *Slype*. 1632

mance of his religious vow. Nevertheless, he pursued his voyage to Lycia, and placed the second cup upon the altar of the Saint; which, as often as he performed, it was always thrown off to a distance. At length, however, whilst the Nobleman was offering up his prayers, and the spectators were meditating on the prodigy they had seen, behold! the lost child suddenly enters into the Church, and relates that, when he fell into the sea, a venerable Bishop had appeared to him, who not only brought him safe to the shore, but also conducted him to the city of Myra. By way of representing this story, we see a child, as appears by his countenance, lying in the water, under the rudder of the ship in one of the former compartments, with a cup in his right hand, finely wrought, and studded with jewels. It was a contrivance of the statuary to place the drowning child where the sea had been before represented, in order to find room for exhibiting the completion of the miracle. Accordingly, we see the same child, as appears by the dress and countenance, in the present compartment, bearing the same studded cup in his right hand, and conducted by St. Nicholas, who has hold of his left."

1632

CESSIT COMMUNI PROPRIUM JAM PERGITE QUA FAS.*



Sacra sit illa choro, serva fit ista foro; signifying, "That way is consecrated to the Choir; this way leads to the Market." In forming the Slype, the great buttress near the south-west angle of the Cathedral has been perforated.

The great Cloisters of the Cathedral, which extended 180 feet east and west, and 174 feet north and south, were destroyed during the prelacy of Bishop Horne, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but on the east side of the quadrangle which they formed, is yet remaining a dark, unornamented, ancient passage, or cloister, ninety feet in length, that led to the Infirmary, and other offices of the Monastery. Southward of this is a door-way that conducted to the *Chapter-House*, the site of which now forms the Dean's Garden. "This was a magnificent building, of Norman workmanship, as appears by some of the pillars and arches which formed the seats, still remaining in the walls. It was ninety feet square, and vaulted, having a large pillar in the centre to support the same; and being covered on the outside, above the dormitories, with sheets of lead, which gave occasion for its destruction about the year 1570."† The *Refectory*, or Hall, was about forty-one feet in length, twenty-three broad, and nearly forty high: it is now divided into two stories. "Under the Refectory, and Vestibule, are still to be seen two *Kitchens*, arched over in the Norman fashion,

* Private property has yielded to public utility: proceed now by the way that is opened to thee.

† Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p 22.

fashion, and supported by single pillars in the middle of them, with stone trussels, curiously carved, to support dressers: they are at present divided into different apartments; but it is easy to trace out, that each of them was originally thirty-six feet long, and twenty-six feet broad. To the north of the Kitchen was the Cellarer, or Steward's quarters; and beyond that, near the Church itself, the Buttery.* The *Prior's Hall*, and some other parts of his lodgings, now compose the *Deanery*: the former has been divided into four apartments. Other remains of the conventual buildings may be traced in the vicinity of the Cathedral; and the site of more is occupied by the prebendal gardens.

When the Priory of St. Swithin was surrendered to Henry the Eighth, on the general suppression of religious houses, its annual revenues were estimated, according to Dugdale and Speed, at 1507l. 17s. 2d. Soon afterwards, the site of the Monastic buildings, and great part of the former revenues, were settled on the new establishment, for a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, six Minor Canons, two lay Clerks, eight Choristers, and other members. William Kingsmill, the last Prior, had so effectually conciliated the favor of the rapacious Henry, by his ready compliance with the mandate of surrender, and success in inducing his fellow Monks to follow his example, that he was promoted to the Bishopric of Salisbury in the ensuing year. Many learned persons are recorded as having been members of this foundation, both under its first establishment for regular Canons, and its latter for Benedictine Monks.

One of the most celebrated institutions at Winchester, is the COLLEGE, founded by Bishop Wykeham between the years 1387 and 1393, on the site of an ancient Grammar School, known to have existed before 1136, and probably much earlier.† Wykeham had taken the government of this school, in which he had himself been educated, into his own hands; and the year after he had completed his College at Oxford, he commenced his foundation in

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* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 96.

† Lowth's Life of Wykeham, p. 72.

this city, intending it as a preparatory seminary for the former. On the completion of the buildings, in March 1393, the Warden, with the rest of the society, "made their solemn entrance into the College, chanting in procession." The whole establishment consists of a Warden, seventy Scholars, ten secular Priests, who are perpetual Fellows, three Priest's Chaplains, three Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and a first and second Master. The statutes drawn up by Wykeham for the government of this College, were considered as so judicious and complete, that Henry the Sixth adopted them, with very little alteration, for his own splendid establishments at Eton and at Cambridge. He did this from a perfect knowledge of the propriety of the regulations, having himself visited Wykeham's College several times, on purpose to observe their effect on the conduct of the society. His satisfaction was evinced by several rich gifts, and a confirmation of many privileges granted to the College by his predecessors, together with some additional liberties. On the confirmation of the act of Henry the Eighth, for dissolving Colleges, Hospitals, &c. in the reign of Edward the Sixth, this foundation, with that of Eton, and those of the two Universities, was favored with a special exemption.

The buildings of this College occupy a considerable space of ground, and have in general a very venerable aspect. The entrance into the first court is beneath "a spacious gateway, the canopy of which is supported by the mutilated busts of a King on one side, and a Bishop on the other; evidently intended to represent the founder and his Royal patron, Edward the Third. In the centre of the groining, under the tower, are seen the arms of the former; and in an ornamented niche on the outside of it, we behold a large statue of his patroness, the Blessed Virgin, crowned, with a sceptre in her right hand, and her divine infant in her left. The middle tower, over the gate leading into the interior court, is ornamented with three beautiful niches, having suitable canopies and pinnacles to adorn them. In the centre niche stands the statue of the Blessed Virgin as large as life, with a book in her left hand, and her right elevated towards the figure of the angel Gabriel, which occupies the niche on the same side, and appears to

be pointing to a label inscribed with the words of the Salutation, *Ave gratia plena*. The founder himself is represented in the third niche, with his mitre, and other episcopal ornaments, invoking the prayers of his holy Patroness. The same figures are repeated in niches on the south side of this tower; whilst over the east end of the Church, a similar statue of the Blessed Virgin* with that in front of the first tower, is seen, but under a much more gorgeous canopy. Passing under the aforesaid tower into the second court, every spectator must be struck with the elegant and uniform style of the ancient buildings with which it is surrounded. In particular, the magnificent Chapel and Hall, which form the south wing of the quadrangle, being supported by bold and ornamental buttresses, and enlightened by lofty and richly-mullioned windows, bespeak the genius of Wykeham, and fill the mind with admiration and delight. Over the western extremity of the Hall, and under a similar canopy to the last-mentioned statue of the Virgin, is the figure of St. Michael, transfixing the old Dragon. A stately tower, with turrets, and pinnacles at the four corners, stands near the centre of this wing, built in the more ornamented style of the fifteenth century, it not being the work of Wykeham himself, but of Warden Thurbern."†

The entrance into the *Chapel* is by a vestibule, with a richly ornamented ceiling. The interior has a very striking effect, arising

F 2

from

* The reason why this figure so often occurs about Wykeham's College, is given by the learned Prelate who has written his life in the following passage. "Wykeham seems, even in his childhood, to have chosen the Blessed Virgin as his peculiar patroness, to have placed himself under her protection, and in a manner to have dedicated himself to her service; and probably he might ever after imagine himself indebted to her special favor, for the various successes which he was blessed with through life. This seems to have been the reason of his dedicating his two Colleges, and calling them by her name; over all the principal gates of which, he has been careful to have himself represented as her votary, in the act of adoration to the Blessed Virgin, as his and their common guardian."

† Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 118.

from the bold and lofty vaulting, which is finely ornamented with tracery, and the "dim religious light," that is diffused around from its "storied windows." These display an uncommon variety of Saints of every description, as Kings, Prelates, and Nuns; and in the great east window is represented the *Genealogy of Christ*, together with the *Crucifixion*, and the *Resurrection*; the latter of which was repaired a few years ago, by Mr. Cave, sen. of this city. The altar-piece, a painting by Le Moine, of the *Salutation*, was presented by the late head Master, Dr. Burton. In the *Ante-Chapel* are the ancient stalls, that were removed from the Chapel in the year 1681, by Dr. Nicholas, together with some curious brasses, and other memorials of his predecessors, whose remains were interred before the high altar.

Extending from the Chapel southward are the *Cloisters*, which are 132 feet square, and appear to have been built early in the fifteenth century. Here are many ancient brasses; some with inscriptions only; others representing Priests in their sacerdotal habits. In the inclosed area is an elegant building, erected as a Chantry, in the year 1430, by John Fromond, a liberal benefactor to both Wykeham's Colleges: the architecture is in the style of that age, and the interior has a strongly groined ceiling. This fabric is now a *Library*, to which use it was appropriated in the year 1627. Many of the books are select and valuable. Other curiosities are also preserved here, particularly an embalmed Ibis, from Egypt.

At the south-west corner of the second court is a flight of steps leading to the *Refectory*, or Hall, which is sixty-three feet long, thirty-three broad, and proportionably lofty. The timbers of the roof are curiously worked and arranged; and the corbels display large busts, colored, of Kings and Bishops. Between the Hall stairs and the passage into the Chapel, is another passage leading to the play-ground and *School*: the latter is a plain brick building, and was built by subscription, in the year 1687, at the expense of 2600*l*. Over the door is a fine bronze statue of Bishop Wykeham, executed and given to the Society by the celebrated C. G. Cibber, who was related to the Bishop by marriage: this figure, by a strange perversion of taste, has been gilt and painted. The School-room is ninety feet long, and thirty-six feet wide. At
the

the north end are inscribed the Rules drawn up for the conduct of the students; and which are written in Latin, in the style of the famous *Duodecim Tabulæ* of the Romans.

Many Prelates, and other eminent men, have received the rudiments of instruction at this seminary: among the latter are enumerated Sir Thomas Brown, Sir Thomas Wotten, Sir Thomas Ryves; and the Poets Otway, Philips, Young, Somerville, Pitt, Collins, and Warton.* At

* To render this account of the College complete, it will be necessary to insert the celebrated Ode or Song of *DULCE DOMUM*, which is publicly sung by the Scholars and Choristers, aided by a band of music, previously to the summer vacation. Its origin, though it can scarcely be traced to a more distant period than the beginning of the last century, is already involved in mystery, as well as the occasion of its composition. Tradition ascribes it to a youth in a state of melancholy, wasting his life in fruitless sorrow, at his separation from his beloved home and friends. The translation annexed, was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1796, with the signature of J. B. It contains far more of the spirit, pathos and harmony of the original, than any other that has appeared; and even considered in itself, is a very beautiful piece of writing.

DULCE DOMUM.

*Concinamus, O sodales !
Eja ! quid silemus !
Nobile canticum !
Dulce melos, domum !
Dulce domum, resonemus !
Chorus.
Domum, domum, dulce domum !
Domum, domum, dulce domum !
Dulce, dulce, dulce domum !
Dulce domum, resonemus !
Appropinquat ecce ! felix
Hora gaudiorum :
Post grave tedium
Advenit omnium
Meta petita laborum.
Domum, domum, &c.
Musa, libros mitte, fessa,
Mitte pensa dura,
Mitte negotium
Jam datur otium
Me mea mittito cura.
Domum, domum, &c.*

*Ridet annus, prata rident ;
Nosque rideamus.
Jam repetit domum
Daulius advena :
Nosque domum repetamus.
Domum, domum, &c.
Heus ! Rogere fer caballos ;
Eja ! nunc eamus,
Limen amabile
Matris et oscula,
Suaviter et repetamus.
Domum, domum, &c.
Concinamus ad Penates,
Vox et audiatur ;
Phospore ! quid jubar,
Segnius emicans,
Gaudium nostra moratur ?
Chorus.
Domum, domum, dulce domum !
Domum, domum, dulce domum !
Dulce, dulce, dulce domum !
Dulce domum, resonemus !*

TRANSLATION

At a short distance north-east from the College, are the ruins of the celebrated Episcopal residence, called **WOLVESEY CASTLE**, which was erected on the site of a more ancient Palace, by the Bishop, Henry de Blois, in the century immediately succeeding the Conquest; the exact date, as fixed in the *Annales Wintonienses*, being 1138. Part of the materials made use of in this building, were brought from the Royal Palace that had been raised by the Conqueror, on the north-west side of what is at present the Cathedral burial-ground, and which De Blois had purposely pulled down as an encroachment on the Church lands. The strength of his Castle was

TRANSLATION.

Sing a sweet melodious measure,
 Waft enchanting lays around;
HOME, a theme replete with pleasure,
HOME, a grateful theme, resound!

Chorus.

Home, sweet home! an ample treasure!
 Home! with ev'ry blessing crown'd!
 Home! perpetual source of pleasure!
 Home! a noble strain resound!

Lo! the joyful hour advances,
 Happy season of delight!
 Festal songs, and festal dances,
 All our tedious toils requite.
 Home, sweet home! &c.

Leave, my weary'd muse, thy learning,
 Leave thy task, so hard to bear,
 Leave thy labour, ease returning,
 Leave my bosom, O! thy care.
 Home, sweet home! &c.

See the year, the meadow smiling!
 Let us then a smile display;
 Rural sports, our pain beguiling,
 Rural pastimes call away.
 Home, sweet home! &c.

Now



WOLFESEY PALACE, WINCHESTER.



was soon evinced by the siege which it withstood against the united forces of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and David, King of Scotland; and this circumstance, combined with the Bishop's subsequent conduct, was probably the occasion of its being dismantled by Henry the Second, immediately on his coming to the Crown, together with the Bishop's other Castles, at Waltham and Merden. It appears, however, to have been repaired, and to have again become a place of considerable strength, as Bishop Ethelmar, with the "other three half-brothers of Henry the Third," fled hither from the Parliament at Oxford, to secure themselves from the vengeance of the assembled Barons. Yet the Castle was quickly taken, and probably dismantled more effectually than before, as nothing further is mentioned of it as a place of strength; though Leland describes it as "a Castelle, or Palace, welle tourid;" and it still seems to have continued to be the accustomed residence of the

F 4

Bishops

Now the swallow seeks her dwelling,
 And no longer loves to roam;
 Her example thus impelling,
 Let us seek our native home.
 Home, sweet home! &c.

Let our men and steeds assemble,
 Panting for the wide champaign;
 Let the ground beneath us tremble,
 While we scour along the plain.
 Home, sweet home! &c.

Oh! what raptures, oh! what blisses,
 When we gain the lovely gate!
 Mother's arms, and mother's kisses,
 There our blest arrival wait.
 Home, sweet home! &c.

Greet our household-gods with singing;
 Lend, O Lucifer, thy ray:
 Why should light, so slowly springing,
 All our promis'd joys delay?
 Home, sweet home! &c.

Bishops when at Winchester, till it was finally destroyed by Cromwell, in the year 1646.

The principal ruins that now remain, belonged to the Keep: "this appears to have been an imperfect parallelogram, extending about 250 feet east and west, and 160 north and south. The area, or inside of the quadrangle, was 150 feet in length, and 110 in breadth, which proves the wings of the building to have been fifty feet deep. The tower which flanks the Keep to the south-east is square, supported with three thin buttresses, faced with stone. The intermediate space, as well as the building in general on the outside, is composed of cut flints, and very hard mortar, a coat of which is spread over the whole: the north-east tower, which advances beyond its level, is rounded off at the extremity. In the centre of the north wing, which has escaped better than the other wings, is a door-way leading into a garden, which is defended by two small towers, and has a pointed arch: hence there is reason to suspect that it is of more modern construction than the rest of the building. The inside of the quadrangle, towards the court, was faced with polished free-stone, as appears from the junction of the north and east wings, which is the most entire morsel in the whole mass, and exhibits a specimen of as rich and elegant work as can be produced from the twelfth century: we there view the pellet ornament, and triangular fret, which adorn the circular arches, still remaining; together with the capitals, and a corbel bust, executed with a neatness unusual at that early period."*

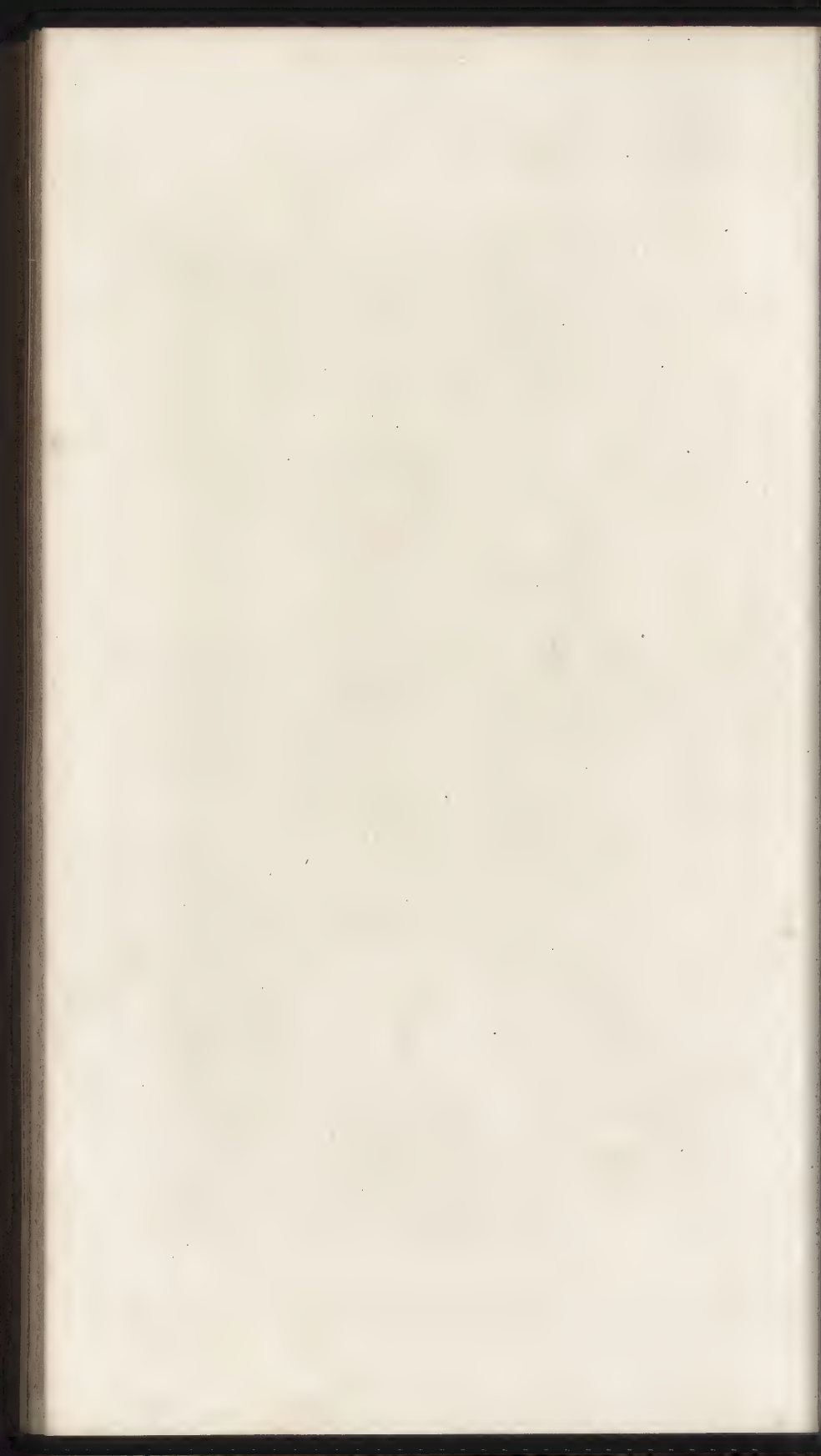
Very little remains of the west and south wings, the ruins of these having probably been cleared away to make room for the offices of the new Episcopal Palace, began here by Bishop Morley, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. The Episcopal *Chapel*, at the south-west end of the quadrangle, is yet standing; but this, from its style of architecture, is probably not of an earlier age than that of Henry the Seventh. The front of the new Palace was pulled down by the present Bishop about twenty years ago. Wolvesey is stated to have derived its name from the celebrated tribute of wolves' heads, imposed on the Welsh by King Edgar; and which,

it

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II, p. 135.



The Castle or County Hall, Winchester, Hants.



it is positively asserted, was ordered to be paid here.* The precincts of the Castle were originally considerably more extensive than they appear from the present remains.

WINCHESTER CASTLE, of which scarcely any parts are now standing, was built, as already mentioned,† by William the Conqueror, and occupied the commanding spot at the south-west angle of the city, where the King's House, or Palace, erected by Charles the Second, now stands. This fortress has been the scene of many important transactions, some of which have been related.‡ In the reign of King John, it was besieged, and taken by the Dauphin of France; but in the reign of Henry the Third, it successfully resisted the attacks of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and the Barons under his command: the city, however, suffered greatly, and many of the inhabitants were ill-treated, and even murdered. In the reign of Edward the Third, the famous Wykeham was for some time Constable of this Castle, and here his first essays in military architecture are generally supposed to have been made. James the First bestowed the fee-simple of the Castle on Sir Benjamin Tichborne, and his descendants, from whom it was seized by the Parliament; and after the Castle had been dismantled by Cromwell, the estate and remains were granted to Sir William Waller, whose sister had married the real owner, Sir Richard Tichborne. Waller, or his son, sold the Chapel which had been left standing, to certain feoffees, for the purpose of converting it into a *County Hall*, to which destination it has ever since been applied. The rest of the Castle precincts were sold to the Corporation of Winchester, and from them to Charles the Second, as already stated, for the trifling consideration of five shillings! In the erection of the Palace, now called the *King's House*, by this Monarch, the ruins of the demolished Castle were chiefly consumed: the death of Charles put an end to the progress of the building, which, had it been completed according to the original design

* Trussell's MSS. ex. Archiv. Ecc. Cath.

† See page 35.

‡ See pages 38, 40, and 45.

design given for it by Sir Christopher Wren, would have been the most stately edifice of the kind in England.*

"The whole area of the Castle," observes Mr. Milner, "was about 850 feet in length, north and south; and 250 in breadth, east and west: it became, however, much narrower, at the north extremity, where a wall, that followed the slope of the ditch, united it with the west gate. Of the above-mentioned space, the Keep, or Donjon, which was at the same time the strong part of the fortress, and the chief habitable part of it, occupied a square of about 100 feet, being situated on the summit at the south end, and communicating with the fortifications of the city, by a similar wall to that described above. The said Keep was flanked with a tower at each corner; and a fifth tower stood over the entrance of it fronting the north: but the Castle gate, leading into the fortifications at large, looked to the west. Directly opposite to this, on the other side of the ditch, was a barbican, or turret, in the nature of an out-post. The aforesaid gate consisted of a strong double tower; besides which, there were three other towers, at convenient distances to strengthen the north part of the fortifications, as the five towers of the Keep protected the south part of it. The original form of all these towers was square, and the materials of them was flint, or other coarse stone, and a very fine kind of mortar." It has, however, been incontestibly proved, from some late discoveries, "that the two towers of the Keep, which were principally in sight of the city, namely, those to the north-east, and to the south-east, had been altered into a circular, or rather into an oval form, according to a fashion that prevailed in succeeding ages to those of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The inside of the north-east tower, which is still visible, presents an oval chamber, truncated where it joins the body of the Keep, twenty-four feet in length, and twelve in breadth. The walls were nine feet thick, being faced and lined with polished free-stone:

* In the first volume of Milner's Winchester is a fine engraving of this building, from a colored drawing, by the architect himself; together with two views of the Castle in its ancient state.

free-stone: it was neatly vaulted; the brackets, to the number of six, that supported it, and part of the springers, which are highly finished, still remaining. The stone steps, leading into a kind of cellar beneath, which was probably one of the Castle dungeons, are also still to be seen. The north-west tower seems to have been the most considerable in extent, and had a terrace adjoining to it in the inside. The keep had an extensive ballium, or glacis, fortified with walls and turrets, encompassing it on the west and south sides. The ditch varied in its depth and breadth; the level of the Keep, where the ground was highest, must have been at least 100 feet deep, and as many broad; for it is certain that all the military ditches of the Castle, as well as those of the city, were dug to such a depth, as to admit the water of the river to flow freely through them.”*

The *Chapel*, or, more properly, from its modern appropriation, the *County Hall*, was originally dedicated to St. Stephen, and is supposed, from its style and materials, to have been built about the time of the Monarch of that name. It is 110 feet in length, and consists of a nave and side aisles; but the appearance of the interior has been entirely changed, through the alterations that have been made in it for the purposes of public business. At the east end is suspended the famous curiosity called *Arthur's Round Table*, which tradition has attributed to King Arthur; but modern inquiry, with more accuracy, to King Stephen, who appears to have introduced the use of the Round Table into this Island, to prevent disputes for precedence among the chivalrous Knights of his age. It consists of stout oaken planks, painted with the figure of the British Arthur, and the names of his twenty-four Knights, as collected from the romances of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: the costume and characters are of the time of Henry the Eighth, when it was first painted; in the centre is a rose. Its diameter is eighteen feet:

in

* History of Winchester, Vol. II. p. 169, 171. Mr. Milner professes to have derived his ideas of this Castle from an attentive consideration of its ruins, ditches, and situation; from discoveries made on the spot by digging; from the hints that occur in ancient writers; and from the slight sketch of it in Speed's Chorography.

in several places it has been perforated by bullets, supposed by Cromwell's soldiers. The traditions connected with it, are thus noticed in one of Warton's beautiful sonnets :

Where Venta's Norman Castle still uprears
 Its rafter'd Hall, that o'er the grassy foss,
 And scatter'd flinty fragments clad in-moss,
 On yonder steep, in naked state appears,
 High-hung, remains the pride of warlike years,
Old Arthur's Board; on the capacious round
 Some British pen has sketch'd the names renown'd,
 In marks obscure, of his immortal peers.
 Though join'd with magic skill, with many a rhyme,
 The Druid frame, unhonour'd, falls a prey
 To the slow vengeance of the wizard Time,
 And fade the British characters away :—
 Yet Spenser's page, that chants in verse sublime,
 Those Chiefs, shall live unconscious of decay.

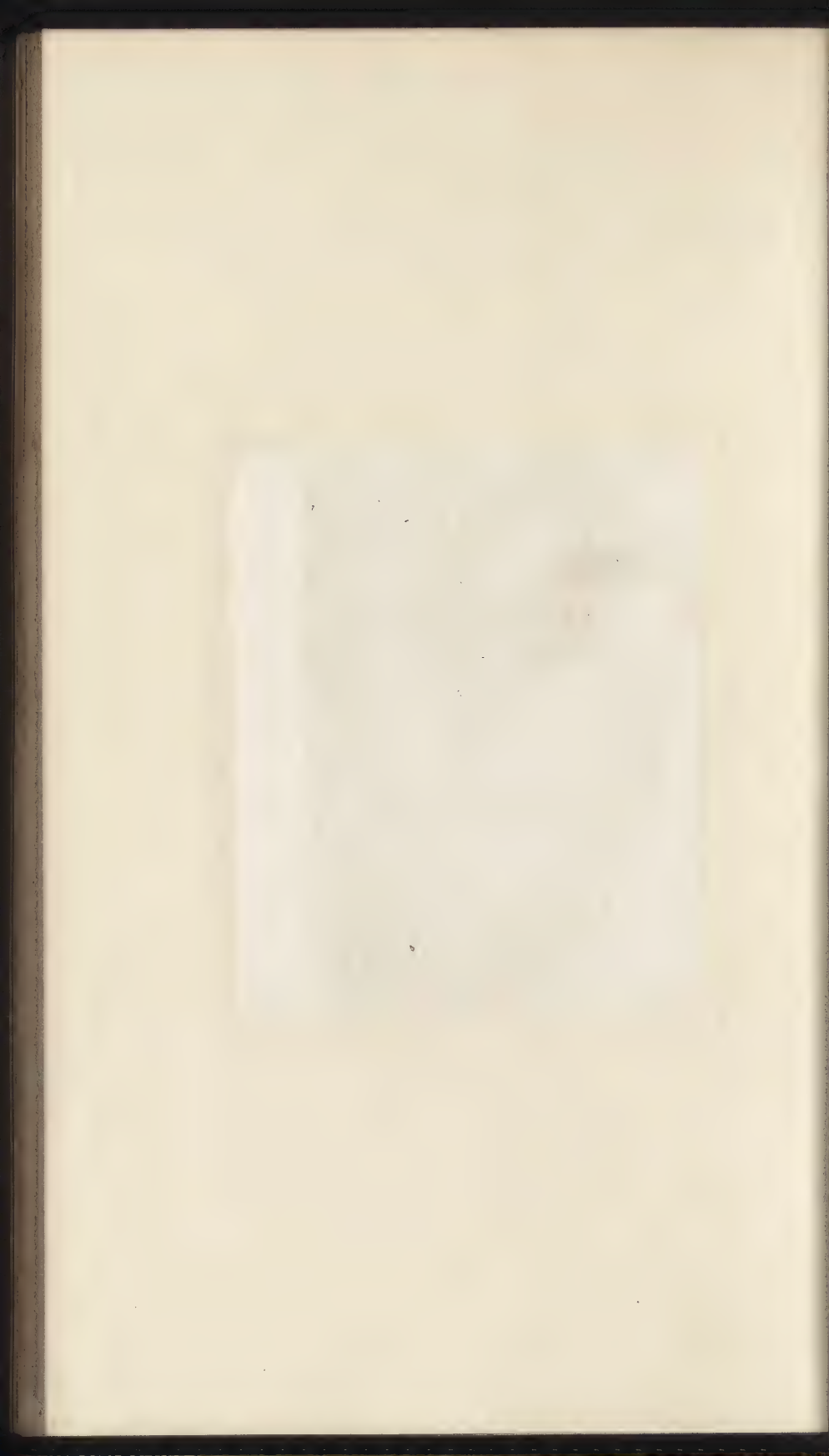
The ancient precincts of the Castle extended nearly to the *West Gate*, which is the only one of the original entrances now remaining of the kind into this city; the North, East, and South Gates, having been demolished by the Commissioners of the Pavement, appointed under an act passed in the year 1770. This Gate has itself been much altered : part of it is supposed to be of the same age as the City Walls; but the machiolation, the grooves for the portcullis, the busts, the shields inscribed in quatrefoils, and, in general, the whole western facing, display workmanship of much later date. Adjoining to the Gate, on the outside, are some remains of an ancient Chapel, called St. Mary in the Ditch. The ruins of the Wall, extending on the north side, are fringed with shrubs and ash trees. At a little distance from the gate are the remains of a turret, which, with another of the same description, “defended the intermediate space of the wall, as far as what is called the Hermit's Tower, at the northern extremity.” The north Wall of the city, consisting chiefly of flints, and strong cement, retains its full height in some places, and is embattled, having copings of free-stone : the ruins of several turrets on this side may also be traced.



Designed by J. G. Thompson and engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

W. D. in the garden, 1874.

W. D. in the garden, 1874. W. D. in the garden, 1874.



traced. On the east side, the Wall "had the main arm of the river Itchin for its military foss;" and this, as appears from a charter granted by King Edmund to his sister Edburga, and the Abbey of St. Mary, was then (before 960) navigable in this part. From the East Gate southward, the Wall was extended beyond its original bounds, by the founder of Wolvesey Castle, so as to form an obtuse angle; and being strongly fortified with towers, became the outwork of that fortress. On the south side, the entrance into the city was by a drawbridge. On the south-west part, the ancient tract of the Wall was extended by the fortifications of the Royal Castle, in the same manner as on the Wolvesey side by those of the Episcopal Castle. The original form of the City, as bounded by the Walls, is that of the Roman camps in general, viz. a parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; and the principal parts of Winchester are still included within the space described by this figure.

In the High Street, and nearly in the centre of the city, but partly obscured by the situation of some contiguous buildings, stands the CITY CROSS, an elegant specimen of the style of the age in which it was built, that of Henry the Sixth. It consists of three stories, adorned with open arches, niches, and pinnacles, surmounted with small crosses. The remains of the cross at the top still crowns the ornamented shaft, which rises from the base; and under one of the canopied niches, on the second story, is a statue generally said to represent St. John the Evangelist; but, from its wanting the appropriate symbols of that Saint, and from its "bearing a palm branch, the sure token of a martyr," Mr. Milner, with more probability, refers it either to St. Laurence, or St. Amphibalus: to the first of whom the Church near which it stands was dedicated; and the latter of whom was once the Patron Saint of the Cathedral. This structure was erected by a *Fraternity of the Holy Cross*, an order which is said to have been instituted by Henry the Sixth: its preservation has been owing to the spirit of the inhabitants, who rose in its defence, and drove away the workmen employed to take it down about the year 1770, under an order of the Commissioners of Pavement, by whom it is said to have been clandestinely sold to
ornament

ornament the grounds of a neighbouring gentleman. The height of this Cross is forty-three feet.

The ecclesiastical buildings in this city, and its suburbs, were formerly extremely numerous; the Churches and Chapels alone, amounting to upwards of ninety; and several having Colleges and Monasteries attached to them. Scarcely twelve of them now remain; the others having been destroyed by the effects of war, or otherwise. The Church dedicated to *St. Laurence*, near the City Cross, and which can hardly be seen for the buildings that surround it, is considered as the mother Church; "hence the Bishop takes possession of his diocese, by making a solemn entry into this little edifice." The principal parochial Church is that dedicated to *St. Maurice*, which was formerly collegiate: the porch, though much obscured, exhibits specimens of Saxon workmanship.

The *Town-Hall*, or, more properly, the *Hall of the Guild of Merchants of Winchester*, was rebuilt in the year 1713, on the site of a more ancient Hall, erected in place of a former one recorded to have been burnt down in 1112. Here the city archives, the original Winchester Bushel given by King Edgar, with other measures, both for quantity and length, fixed as standards by succeeding Princes, and various curious memorials of antiquity, are still preserved. In front is a good statue of Queen Anne, presented by George Brydges, Esq. who was a representative of the city in seven successive parliaments. The *Market-House* is a neat building, erected in 1772, for the sale of butter, eggs, poultry, &c. Before this edifice was completed, the above articles were exposed for sale round the City Cross, and in the *Pent-House*, an ancient piazza, extending from the Cross, on the south side of the High Street.

Among the other public buildings that require notice, is the ancient structure on the north side of the High Street called *St. John's House*, originally founded as an Hospital, and that apparently so early as the tenth century, as appears by the following passage from Leland's Itinerary: "Hard by is a faire Hospitale of St. John, wher pore syke people be kept: thier is yn the Chapelle an ymage of St. Brinstane, sumtyme Bishop of Wynchestre; and I have redde that St. Brinstane founded an Hospitale yn Winchester." St.

Brinstan

Brinstan died in the year 934; he was particularly remarkable for his charity to the poor. This Hospital is thought to have afterwards become the property of the Knights Templars, or to have fallen under their administration, as the same year in which that order was suppressed, a rich citizen and magistrate of Winchester, obtained permission of the King, Edward the Second, to re-found it "for the sole relief of sick and lame soldiers, poor pilgrims, and necessitated way-faring men, to have their lodging and diet gratis there, for one night, or longer, as their inability to travel might require." Sufficient endowments were at the same time given for its maintenance, and the management vested in the Corporation, who appear, even as early as this period, to have used it as a Public Hall. At the Dissolution, in the time of Henry the Eighth, the revenues of this institution were, with all the moveable property, confiscated to the King's use; but the Corporation were suffered to retain the bare walls for civil purposes. In 1554, it once more became a charitable foundation, being endowed for the support of six poor widows, by Richard Lamb, Esq. each of these has a separate apartment on the north side of the main building. The principal chamber, or hall, which is sixty-two feet in length, thirty-eight broad, and twenty-eight high, has been fitted up in an elegant style, chiefly by a donation of the late COLONEL BRYDGES, of Avington, who left 800*l.* for the purpose. The portrait of this gentleman, and a very fine whole length of CHARLES THE SECOND, in his robes of state, by Sir Peter Lely, presented by the Monarch himself to the Corporation, are among the decorations of this apartment; and here the public feasts, music-meetings, and assemblies, are held. In an adjoining room, called the Council Chamber, are suspended the *City Tables*, which display a brief chronological arrangement of the most important transactions relating to this city. The ancient Chapel of the Hospital is now used as a *Free School*.

The celebrated Monastery founded by the great Alfred in this City, called the *Newen Mynstre*,* and afterwards HYDE ABBEY, originally occupied nearly the whole space between the Cathedral

on

* See page 28.

on the north, and the High Street. Alfred dying soon after the commencement of the work, it was completed by his son, Edward the Confessor, and placed under the direction of Alfred's esteemed friend, St. Grimbald, who was prevailed on to establish it for canons regular. These were expelled by Bishop Ethelwold, in the year 963,* and their place supplied by Benedictine monks. Alwyn, the eighth Abbot from St. Grimbald, was uncle to the unfortunate King Harold, and, with twelve of his monks, assisted that Sovereign in the field at the Battle of Hastings, where he was himself slain, together with all his companions. "This behaviour of the Abbot so enraged the Conqueror, that he treated the New Minster with more than his usual tyranny; seizing upon all its estates, and keeping the Abbey itself in his hands for a long time, without allowing a new Abbot to be chosen." Three years afterwards, his anger being appeased, he permitted the monks to elect a superior, restored some of the Abbey lands, and gave other possessions in exchange for the remainder.

The next remarkable event in the history of this foundation, occurred in the reign of Henry the First, at which time its situation had become exceedingly unwholesome, through the stagnation of a stream of water, which had been brought from the river through the heart of the city, to supply the ditches which had been dug round the Castle erected by the Conqueror. This inconveniency, combined with another, that had been endured even from the building of the Abbey, namely, the interruption that frequently arose from the contiguity of the Abbey Church to the Cathedral, by which the voices and organs of the two choirs were confusedly intermingled, gave origin to a plan for rebuilding the Abbey at a greater distance. The design being approved equally by the King and Bishop, and by the inmates of both Monasteries, the spot called Hyde Meadow, just without the north wall of the city, was chosen for the site of the new edifice. Here a magnificent Church and Monastery were erected, chiefly at the expense of the King; and in the year 1110, the monks removed to their new abode, carrying

* Tanner's Notitia.



D. L. sculp

Hyde Abbey.
Published 1 May 1783, By S. Hooper.



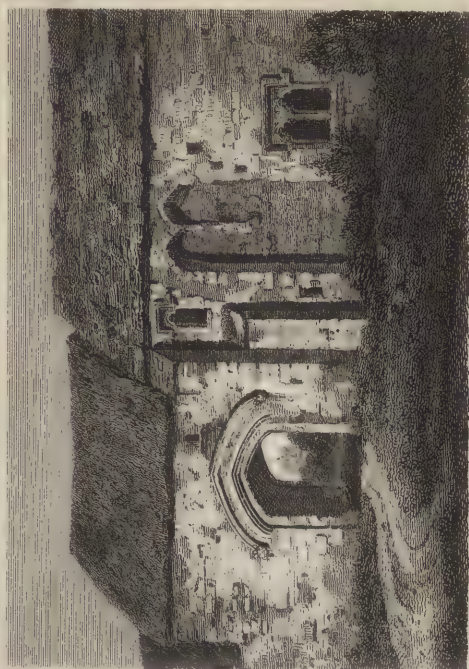


L. J. B. 1840

TUDE ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE, PLATE II.

Published by the Rev. J. B. 1840





St. Mary, Margate.

Engraved from a drawing by W. P. Woodhouse, Esq. of the original by J. G. Smith, Esq.



ing with them not only the relics of the Saints Grimbald and Judocus, the latter of which had been brought from Picardy, but also the remains of the illustrious personages that had been buried in their old Church, and which were now re-interred at Hyde. Among the remains thus removed, were those of Alfred, his Queen Alswitha, and his sons Ethelward and Edward the Elder; Alfred, Elfeda, and Ethelhilda, children of Edward the Elder; and King Edwy.

In the succeeding reign, that of the Usurper Stephen, Hyde Abbey, as before stated,* was burnt to the ground, in the conflagration occasioned by the fire-balls that were thrown on the buildings in the possession of the forces of Matilda, from the Bishop's Castle at Wolvesey. This destructive measure has been attributed to the advice of the Bishop himself, but unjustly; though it is certain that a canonical process was instituted against him, for seizing, and converting to his own use, the gold and silver of a great cross, enriched with precious stones, which had been given to the Abbey by Canute, and was melted in the flames. In the reign of Henry the Second, the buildings were restored with increased magnificence; and the possessions of the Abbey having become very great, from the various grants it had received from many Royal and noble benefactors, its Abbot was invested with the privilege of sitting in Parliament. On its surrender to the commissioners of Henry the Eighth, in April, 1538, its annual revenues were, according to Dugdale, computed at 865l. 18s. 0¼d. The Church, and principal offices of the Monastery, were demolished so soon afterwards, that Leland speaks of the Abbey, in the past tense, as having "stoode in this suburbe." Even the tombs of the illustrious dead were broken into; for we are assured by the same author, that "two little tables of lead, inscribed with the names of Alfred, and his son Edward, were found in the monument containing their remains." Very little of the Monastic buildings are now standing: the principal remain is the small and mutilated Parish-Church of St. Bartholomew, the east end of which is in ruins; at the west

VOL. VI. DEC. 1804. G

end

* See page 39.

end is a square heavy tower. "This Church never formed part of the Abbey itself; but, like the Parish-Church of St. Swithin, with respect to the Cathedral, was intended for the benefit of the servants, and other lay persons belonging to the Monastery."* Some ruinous out-houses, and parts of a large barn, comprise the remainder of the ruins. On the exact site of the Church a new *Bridewell* was erected a few years ago, according to the plan of the benevolent Howard. In digging the foundations, many stone coffins, with chalices, patins, rings, &c. were met with; together with busts, capitals of columns, and other fragments of ornamental sculpture. The most interesting curiosity, however, that has been found among the remains of this Abbey, is the stone inscribed ALFRED REX. DCCCLXXXI, in Saxon characters: this was discovered between forty and fifty years ago, and is now in the possession of H. Howard, Esq. of Corby Castle, Cumberland.

Another of the religious establishments of this city, of which it is requisite to detail some particulars, was the *Nunna Dynastre*, or ABBEY OF ST. MARY, which had been founded by Alswitha, Alfred's Queen, and afterwards became the place of her retirement on the demise of her Royal consort. Here also Edburga, a daughter of Edward the Elder, passed her devout life, and became Abbess. In the time of King Edgar, additional endowments were bestowed on this foundation by Bishop Ethelwold, who, in conjunction with his friend, the celebrated St. Dunstan, increased the strictness of its discipline according to the new regulations prescribed for the observance of Benedictines. Many West Saxon females, of Royal and noble parentage, were admitted into this community; and here Matilda, the celebrated Queen of Henry the First, and direct descendant from Edmund Ironside, received her education. The usurpation of Stephen proved the destruction of the first Abbey; for this also, like the New Minstre, was burnt by the throwing of fire-balls from Wolvesey. In the next reign, the buildings were re-instated, towards the expense of which Henry the Second is thought to have been a considerable benefactor.

On

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 227.

On the Dissolution of the lesser Monasteries, this Abbey, whose annual revenues only amounted to 179l. 7s. 2d. would have fallen in the common wreck, if its then Abbess, Dame Elizabeth Shelley, had not averted the storm, by the sacrifice of the manors of Allcanning and Archefount, in Wiltshire, which were alienated in favor of Lord Edward Seymour, and Lady Anne, his wife; the latter of whom, according to the surmise of Dugdale, the rapacious Henry had "some private reason to oblige." The Abbey continued to flourish about four years longer, when, at the final Dissolution, all its possessions were swept away; the Abbess, and eight of her nuns, having small annuities granted them; and the rest of the community being turned out without any provision. Scarcely any vestige of the conventual buildings can now be traced, excepting in a large modern mansion, in the construction of which the materials were used; and in the name of *Abbey*, by which the whole extent of its ancient inclosure is still called.

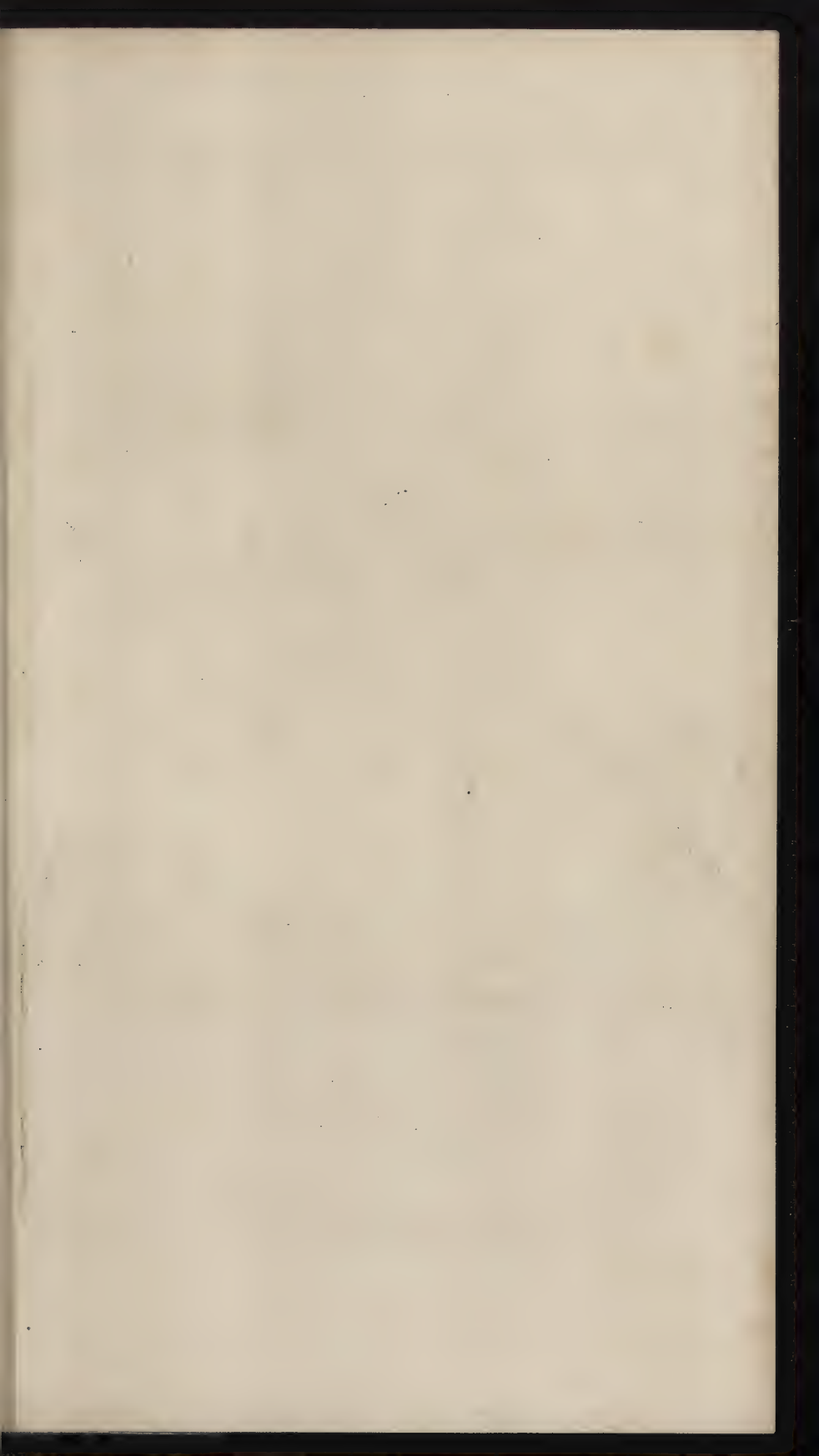
An extensive *County Gaol*, from the designs, and under the direction of the architect, Mr. Money Penny, is now building in this city. The internal arrangement is agreeable to the plan of the celebrated Howard; and has for its objects, the health, cleanliness, and morals, of the prisoners.

Here are several Meeting-Houses for Dissenters of different denominations; the principal of which is the Roman Catholic *Chapel*, dedicated to *St. Peter*, and standing in the Street of that name. This structure was rebuilt on the foundations of a more ancient Chapel, in the year 1792. The designs from which it was constructed, were principally executed by Mr. Carter: the general idea was to give a modern imitation of the English, or Pointed style, with its corresponding decorations in the middle ages; and this intention was completed as far as the limited state of the finances appropriated for the purpose would admit. The building itself is coated with stucco, resembling free-stone; and has "mullioned windows, shelving buttresses, a parapet, with open quatrefoils, and crocketed pinnacles, terminating in gilt crosses." The windows are twelve feet high, and four feet, six inches broad: the canopies over these rise from corbel heads of

Bishops and Sovereigns, with their respective emblems; and the frieze is charged with the emblems and initials of St. Peter. A neat vaulted porch leads into the interior, which is fitted up in imitation of older buildings; and many of the ornaments have a particular connection with the history of Winchester; others have been modelled from the antiquities that remain in it. The altar-piece was painted from a copy of Raphael's famous picture of the *Transfiguration*, by Mr. Cave, sen. of this city. The windows are glazed, with ground glass, richly painted with quatrefoils, and cross patés, and further adorned with figures of the most celebrated Saints and Kings that have flourished in Winchester. Opposite the windows, which are confined to the north side, are paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, from Scripture History. At the entrance of the walk leading to this Chapel, is a curious *Norman Portal*, that was removed hither from the Church of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, which stood on a hill to the north of the city, and was pulled down a few years ago. The mouldings of the arch are plain, and undercut; they rise from two columns on each side, having bold capitals and bases. St. Mary's Hospital is supposed to have been founded by Bishop Tocklyve, in the twelfth century.

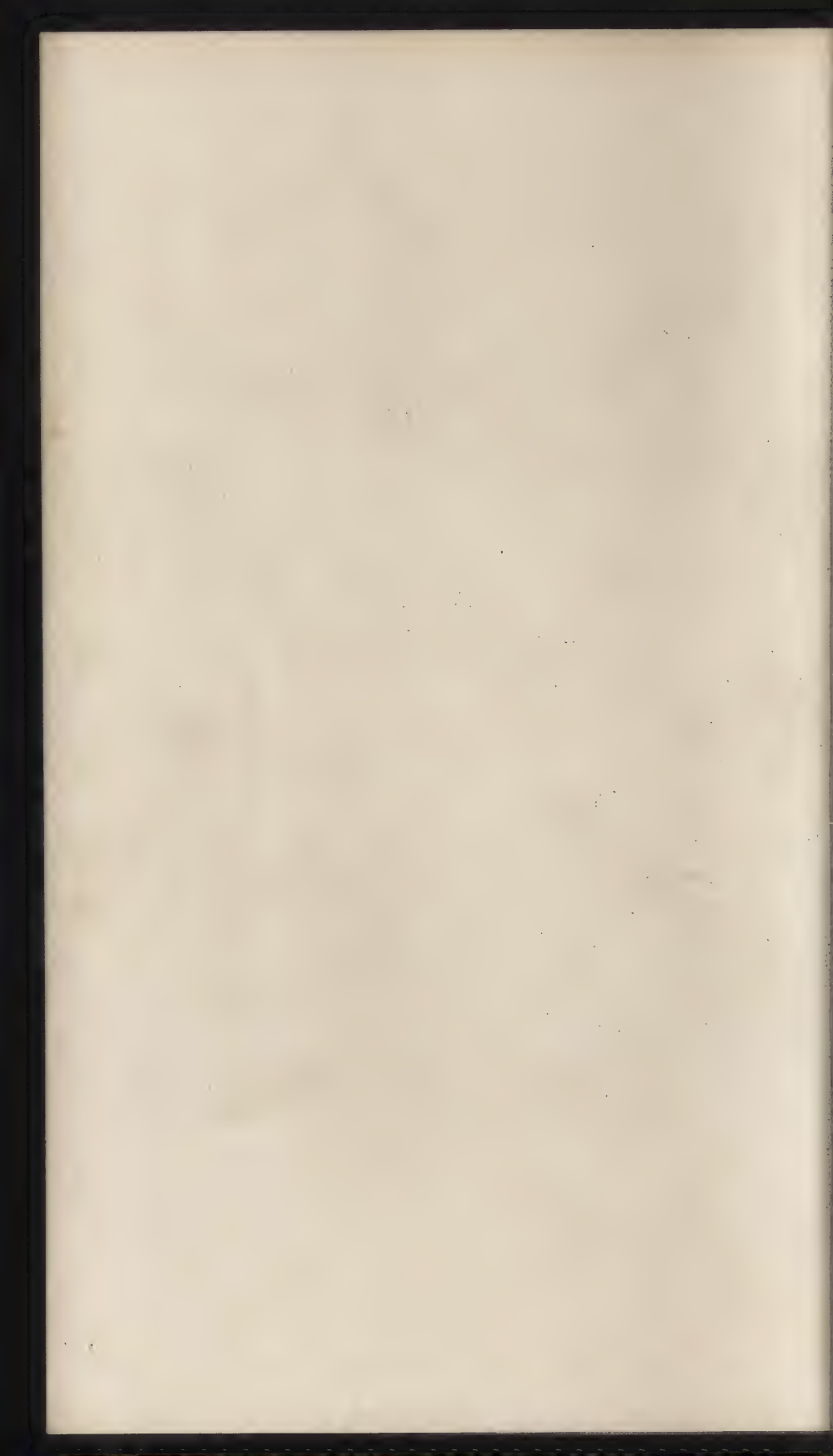
Many privileges have, at various times, been granted to the inhabitants of this city, by different Sovereigns. Its Chief Magistrate, as already stated,* had the title of Mayor conferred on him, by Henry the Second, in 1184, some years before that appellation was known even in the capital itself. The first charter of incorporation was granted by King John; but the charter by which the city is now governed, was given by Queen Elizabeth; and, as declared in the preamble, "in consideration of the city of Winchester having been most famous for the celebration of the natiivities, coronations, sepulchres, and for the preservation of other famous monuments of the Queen's progenitors." By this charter the government is vested in a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, a Town-Clerk, two Coroners, two Constables, and a Council of twenty-four of the "better, discreeter, and more honest sort," of inhabitants.

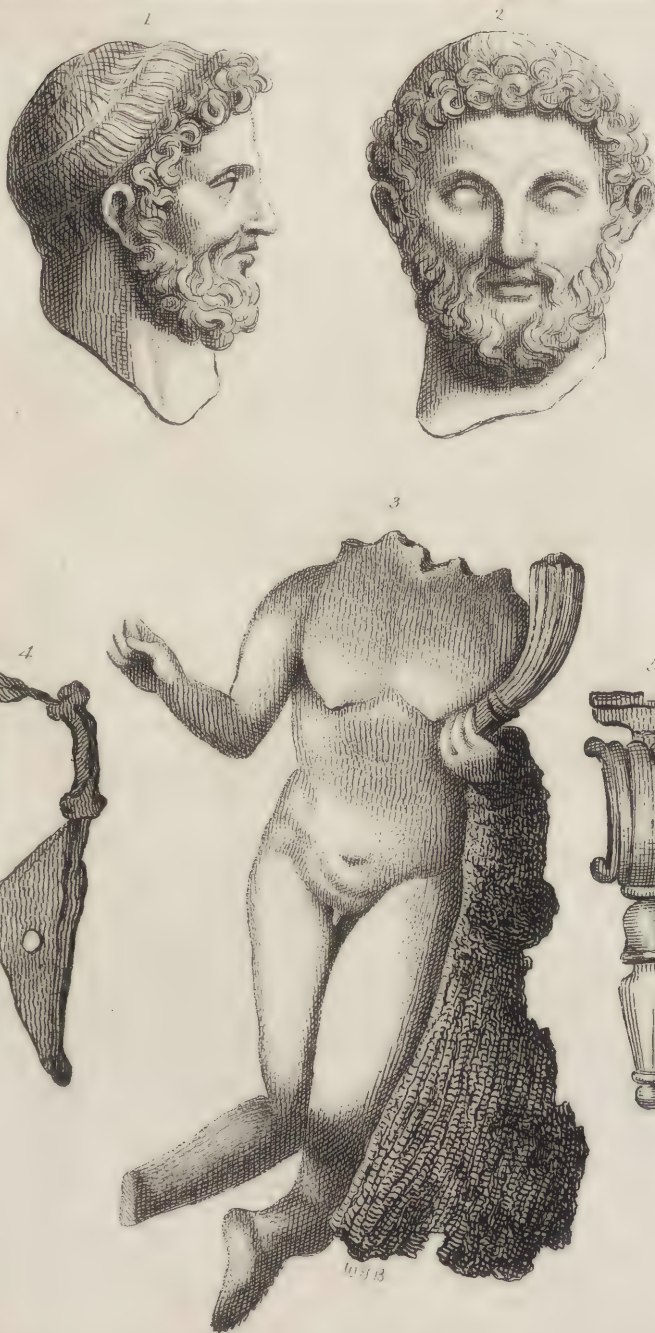
* See page 41.











ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR WINCHESTER



inhabitants. The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, are Justices of Peace. The first return from this city to Parliament, was in the twenty-third of Edward the First. The right of election is vested in the Corporation.

Winchester has very little trade, but what immediately arises from its advantageous situation, in the very centre of the county; though an ancient wool-combing manufactory still exists in it; and of late years, the silk manufacture has been introduced. All the public business of Hampshire is, however, transacted here; "and there is never an interval of many weeks, without a great conflux of strangers on that account, to the great emolument of the inhabitants: the same circumstance accounts for the number of gentlemen of the law who live here. Its Cathedral, and its College, insure to it the residence also of a considerable number of superior clergy, with their families. The upper class of inhabitants, being well educated, and consisting of fixed residents, who are known to each other, live in the most friendly and social intercourse; and the lower rank are, in general, better taught, and more civil, than persons in the same situation, in most other places. The provisions which the neighbouring country produces, are of the very best quality; the coverts also abound with game, and the rivers teem with trout, and other fish."* Its situation, in the vicinity of the sea, with which there is a direct communication by a navigable canal, at least as ancient as the reign of King John, is also the means of its obtaining the heavy commodities and merchandise of other counties, at a reasonable rate. When in the height of its prosperity, and possessing the benefit of the wool-staple, its wealth was greatly increased by the multitudes that flocked to its different fairs; the principal of which were held on the neighbouring hills of St. Giles, and St. Mary Magdalen.

ST. GILES'S FAIR was at one period by far the greatest in England. It was originally held for *one day* only, in virtue of a grant from William the Conqueror to Bishop Walkelin, his cousin. "William Rufus extended it to three days; Henry the First

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to

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 449, 450.

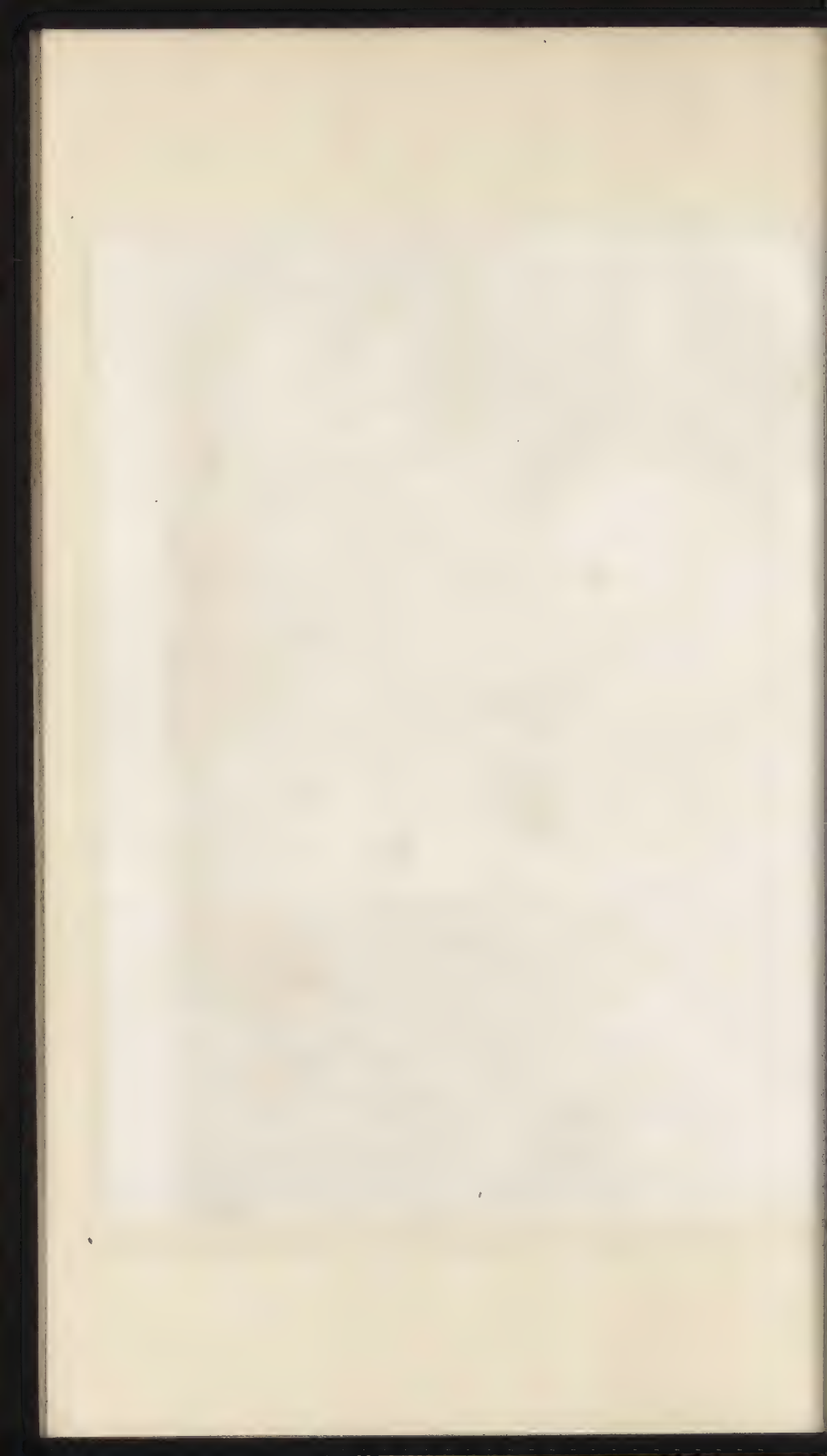
to eight; Stephen to fourteen; and Henry the Second to sixteen days. During the said time of the fair, the shops were shut up, and no business was allowed to be transacted throughout the whole city, in Southampton, or, in short, within the distance of seven leagues from the hill in every direction. On the eve preceding the festival of St. Giles, (September the tenth, N. S.) when the fair began, the Mayor of the city gave up the keys of the four city gates, and with them his authority, to a temporary Magistrate appointed by the Bishop, and did not resume the same until the fair was concluded. In the mean time, collectors were appointed at Southampton, and Redbridge, and on all the roads leading to the city, to exact the appointed duties upon all merchandise that was brought here for sale. This fair was in the highest repute of any throughout the Kingdom; merchants resorted to it not only from the most remote parts within land, but also from places beyond the sea. It formed a kind of temporary city, which was entirely mercantile; consisting of whole streets appropriated to the sale of particular commodities, and distinguished by their several names; as the Drapery, the Pottery, the Spicery, the Stannery, &c. At length, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, this celebrated mart was observed to be on the decline; the stand appointed for those who brought certain articles for sale from Cornwall, not being occupied. Since that period, various causes, and, among others, the decay of the city itself, have gradually reduced this fair to its present insignificance.* *St. Mary Magdalen's Fair* is now the greatest, and a vast quantity of money is here annually circulated on a single day.

Various improvements in the general appearance of this city have been made since the year 1770, when the act for paving, cleansing, and repairing it, was passed. The buildings are chiefly disposed in parallel streets, branching off at right angles from the High

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. I. p. 200. We cannot conclude the description of this city, without acknowledging the very material assistance we have derived from that work; which, considered only in respect to its immediate relation to the History and Antiquities of Winchester, forms a very honorable monument of the talents and industry of its reverend author.



North East View of the Parsonage House at Kings Worthy, near Winchester.



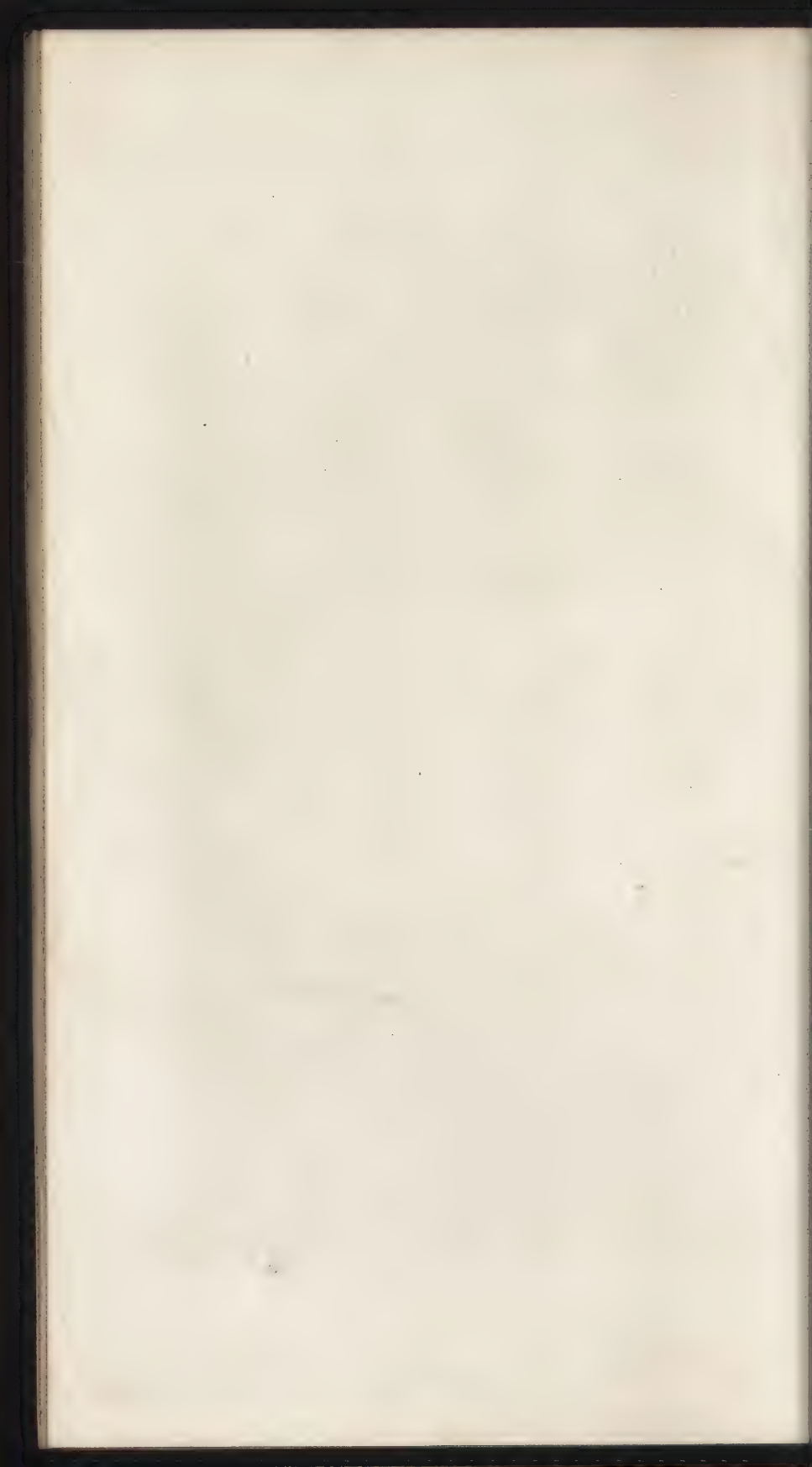


AVENTON PARK,
 Hampshire
 Seat of Earl Temple.

London. Published by Vernon, Wood & Stanger, Printers, Newgate Street.

Engraved by J. G. from a drawing by J. G.

J. G. 1847



High Street, which runs through the centre. The number of houses which compose the city and suburbs, omitting those of the parish of St. Maurice, is stated, in the returns under the Population Act, at 847; the number of inhabitants, including the inmates of the College, at 6171: if to these are added 2000 for the number of soldiers that are generally in the Barracks, or King's House, the total of the population will amount to 8171. For the recreation of the superior classes, a neat *Theatre* has been recently built: additional amusement is derived from the *Race-Ground*, which lies between three and four miles to the north of the city. A *County Hospital*, or *Infirmery*, was established at Winchester as early as the year 1736, and has been the means of relieving a great number of people. The present building consists of a centre, and two wings: the plan on which it is managed, is highly judicious and honorable.

About three miles north-east from Winchester, is AVINGTON, anciently *Abyngton*, a seat and manor of Earl Temple, eldest son of the Marquis of Buckingham, who obtained it by marriage with the Lady Anna Eliza Brydges, only daughter and heiress of James, last Duke of Chandos, on whose death, in 1789, that title became extinct. The manor was originally Royal demesne, and was given, by King Edgar, to the Monastery of St. Swithin, at Winchester, in the year 961; and continued in the possession of that house till the Dissolution, when it became the property of the Clerks of Micheldever, in this county, in whom it remained till the reign of Elizabeth, and then passed to the *Bruges*, or *Brydges*. This family, a branch of a very noble one of the same name on the Continent, was settled at Brugge Castle, in Shropshire, at the time of the Conquest. Sir Thomas Brugge married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Berkeley, by Alice, his wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Chandos, sister and heiress of Sir John Chandos, Lord Chandos, one of the original Knights of the Castle; and of whom our History speaks so highly for his conduct in the French wars, under Edward the Third. From this marriage arose the connection between the families of Bruges and Chandos; the united honors of which have descended, in an uninterrupted line, to the present time.

In the year 1554, Sir John Bruges, or Brydges, was created, by Queen Mary, Baron Chandos, of Sudeley Castle, in Gloucestershire; and in 1714, the Honorable James Brydges, ninth Lord Chandos, was created Marquis and Earl of Caernarvon, and Duke of Chandos. James, his grandson, third and last Duke of Chandos,* acquired the house and property of Avington, on the death of Mrs. Brydges, relict of George Brydges, Esq. son of George Rodney Brydges, Esq. fourth son of Sir Thomas Brydges, in the county of Somerset, who married Anna Maria Brudenell, the infamous and notorious Countess of Shrewsbury, whose former husband, Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, died in consequence of a wound he received in a duel with George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,† during the fighting of which, the Countess is reported to have held the horse of her gallant, disguised as a page. During her residence at Avington, Charles the Second was frequently her guest; and hence Avington became the scene of the licentious pleasures of that profligate Monarch, at the time he was meditating to establish his Royal residence in the Palace at Winchester. Before the old house was dismantled, but a very short time before the unexpected death of the late Duke of Chandos, Nell Gwynn's Dressing-Room was still shown. The old Green-House was the Banqueting-Room in which Charles was entertained.

The present Mansion is mostly of brick; and though not yet completed, has been greatly improved since it came into the possession of Earl Temple; it having been previously dismantled, by the late Duke, for the purpose of adding two wings; but on the sudden

* By the maternal line, the Blood Royal of England flows in the veins of the descendants of this family; the mother of the late Duke of Chandos, and of Lady Caroline Leigh, relict of James Leigh, Esq. of Addlestrop, in Gloucestershire, being the first wife of Henry, second Duke of Chandos, and one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Lord Bruce, afterwards Earl of Ailesbury, who descended through heiresses of the great houses of Grey, Duke of Suffolk, Seymour, and Saville, from Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and daughter of Henry the Seventh.

† See Beauties, Vol. I. p. 388.

sudden death of that nobleman, it was left entirely unfinished. It is situated in a well-planted and secluded valley, nearly surrounded with high downs, which, from their bare and open state, form a singular, though not unpleasing contrast with the scenery immediately contiguous to the Mansion. Several of the apartments are fitted up with great elegance, and are highly enriched by a choice collection of paintings, entirely of his Lordship's forming; and many of which have been purchased, by him, from the Orleans and Besborough collections. In the *Saloon* are the following:

A large picture, by Rembrandt; subject generally considered as unknown; but in a mezzotinto print, engraved from it by J. Ward, it is called "*The Centurion Cornelius*," from the tenth Chapter of the Acts. This painting is allowed to be one of the best ever executed by Rembrandt, who painted it for the ancestors of a Merchant's family in Amsterdam, from which it was purchased by an English collector, on the entry of the French into Holland during the last war. With the assistance of two young men, sons of the family, the collector embarked it on board a fishing-boat, and escaped with it in the night of the day on which the French troops entered the above city: he afterwards sold it to Earl Temple.

Tobias's Wedding Night; Le Soeur: from Lord Besborough's collection.

Baptism of the Eunuch; Cuyp: a beautiful, rich, and highly-finished picture,

Head of Christ; Carlo Dolci: very fine.

Shipping and Buildings; Claude de Lorraine: this picture is better known by the appellation of the *Northington Claude*, it having belonged to that nobleman's collection.

Baptism of Christ; Albano: a beautiful picture, from the Orleans collection.

Exposure of Moses; Nich. Poussin: also from the Orleans collection. This is a very fine painting, and has been engraved,

Two small landscapes; Sal. Rosa,

A Storm and Shipwreck; Vernet,

Two landscapes; Ruysdael,

AIR ; one of the set of elements painted by Luca Gordiano : from Lord Besborough's collection.

Head of a Sybil ; Dominichino : very fine : from the Orleans collection.

Head of an Old Woman ; Denner : extremely curious.

RAPHAEL ; by himself : from Lord Besborough's collection.

Head of a Woman ; Rubens : this was a favorite picture of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who always hung it up as a study, and at whose sale it was purchased by the late Sir William Hamilton.

In the *Dining-Room* is a Head of SIR JOHN BRUGES, first Lord Chandos ; by Hans Holbein.

Venus and Mercury teaching Cupid to read ; Corregio.

Our Saviour and the Virgin ; Guido. These two pictures were given, by the Duke of Buckingham, to Lady Shrewsbury : the Corregio is particularly fine.

Our Saviour, the Virgin, and St. Joseph ; Albert Durer.

Two Landscapes ; Van Goyen.

View of Caernarvon Castle ; Wilson.

A Landscape ; Louthembourg.

View of the Royal Naval Review, in 1775 ; Serres : presented, by his Majesty, to the late Duke of Chandos.

ERASMUS ; Holbein.

The Angel departing from Tobit and his family ; Rembrandt : from the collection of Nathaniel Hone, Esq. This picture was brought into England by John Blackwood, Esq. a distinguished connoisseur and collector, and who was the first person that introduced the pictures of Murillio and Cuyp to English patronage.

In front of the house is a piece of water, that was formed from a transparent stream that flows through the valley, by the late Duke of Chandos. The Park, which is about three miles in circumference, was also made by him, and was not finished till the year 1785 : it incloses, however, some fine old timber, and the ground is beautifully diversified.

About one mile west from Winchester, on the banks of the river Itchin, is the venerable and interesting HOSPITAL of ST. CROSS ; an institution that has retained more of its original character,

acter, than any other similar remnant of ancient piety and charity in this Island. "The lofty tower, with the grated door, and Porter's Lodge beneath it; the retired Ambulatory; the separate cells; the common Refectory; the venerable Church; the black flowing dress, and the silver cross, worn by the members; the conventual appellation of *brother*, with which they salute each other; in short, the silence, the order, and the neatness, that here reign, seem to recall the idea of a Monastery to those who have seen one, and will give no imperfect idea of such an establishment to those who have not had that advantage."^{*}

"This, however, never was a Monastery, but only an Hospital for the support of ancient and infirm men, living together in a regular and devout manner." The original founder was the Bishop Henry de Blois, who instituted it, between the years 1132 and 1136, for the maintenance and residence of thirteen poor men; and the relief of 100 others, the most indigent that could be found in the city, but of good characters; each of whom was ordered to be provided daily with a loaf of bread, three quarts of small beer, and two messes for his dinner, in a hall appointed for the purpose, and called *Hundred-Mennes Hall*, from this circumstance. Here was also an endowment for a Master, a Steward, four Chaplains, thirteen Clerks, and seven Choristers.

Before the time of Bishop Wykeham, who was appointed to the See of Winchester in 1366, the revenues of this Hospital had been appropriated to purposes very different from the intentions of the founder; and that Prelate, being determined to reform the existing abuses, at length succeeded, after a tedious litigation, both in the spiritual and temporal courts. He then re-established it on a secure and well-ordered foundation; the propriety and good effects of which were so apparent, that his successor, Cardinal Beaufort, being determined to engage in some permanent charity, resolved rather to enlarge this institution, than to found a new one. He therefore endowed it for the additional support of two Priests, and thirty-five poor men, who were to become residents; and three
Hospital

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 141.

Hospital Nuns, who were to attend upon the sick brethren: he also caused a considerable portion of the Hospital to be rebuilt.

“The present establishment of St. Cross is but the wreck of its two ancient institutions; it having been severely fleeced, though not quite destroyed, like so many other Hospitals, at the Reformation. Instead of seventy residents, as well clergy as laity, who were here entirely supported, besides 100 out-members, who daily received their meat and drink, the charity consists at present but of ten residing brethren, and three out-pensioners, exclusive of one Chaplain, and the Master. It is true, however, that certain doles of bread continue to be distributed to the poor of the neighbourhood; and what is, perhaps, the only vestige left in the kingdom, of the simplicity and hospitality of ancient times, the Porter is daily furnished with a certain quantity of good bread and beer, of which every traveller, or other person whosoever, that knocks at the Lodge, and calls for relief, is entitled to partake gratuitously.”* Many of the Masters of this Hospital have been Prelates of considerable learning.

The buildings of this Hospital composed two courts; but the south side of the interior quadrangle has been lately pulled down. On the east side of the first court is the Hundred-Pennes-Hall, which is about forty feet long, and is now converted into a brew-house: on the west is a range of offices; and on the south, with portions of other buildings, the lofty and handsome tower gateway, erected by Cardinal Beaufort, whose statue, in his Cardinal's habit, is represented kneeling in an elegant niche in the upper part: two other niches, of the same form, but deprived of their statues, appear also on the same level. “In the cornice over the gates of this tower, we behold the Cardinal's hat displayed, together with the busts of his father, John of Gaunt; of his Royal nephews, Henry the Fourth, and Henry the Fifth; and of his predecessor, Wykeham: in the spandrels, on each side, are the founder's arms. The centre boss in the groining of the gateway, is carved into a curious cross, composed

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 144.



View of the interior of the church of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London.

By J. G. Smith, Esq.

Printed by J. G. Smith, Esq. at the office of the engraver, in the Strand, near the Temple.

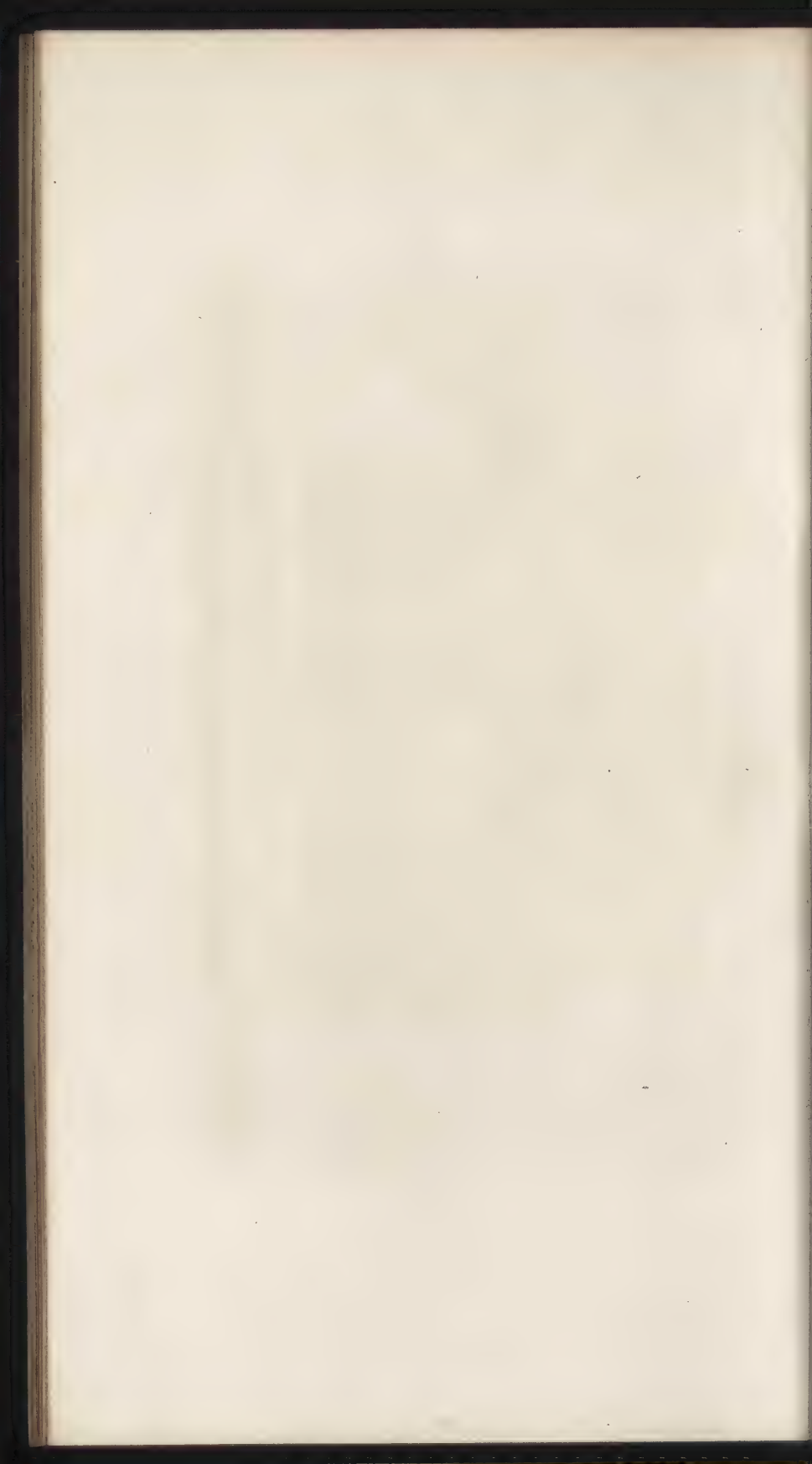




CHURCH OF ST. CROSS,
Hampshire.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

See the view of the church and the

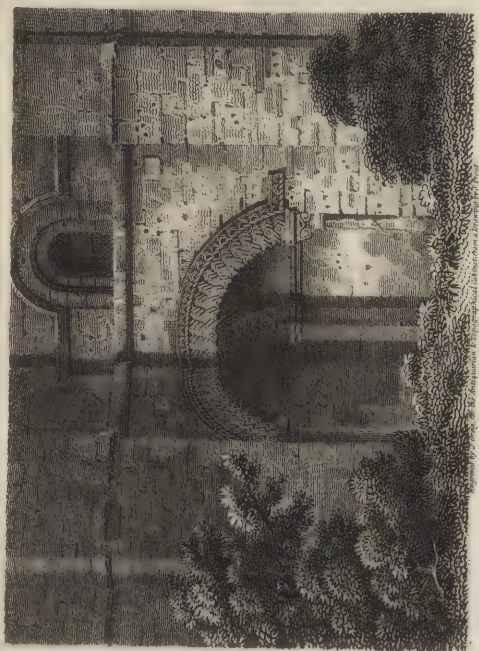




West end of St. Mark's.

Engraved from the Property of the Rev. Canon, St. Mark's Church, St. Peter, N. York.





The Double, Dock, Church of, F. Corp. Handl.

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Designed by J. G. Green for the Bishop and B. G. Green and J. G. Green and J. G. Green.

Chapel in the N. side of the church, A. C. 1871.

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Green, New Bond Street, London, W. C. 1871.



posed of leaves, and surrounded with a crown of thorns: on the left is the door of the Porter's Lodge."*

On entering the second court, the first object that attracts attention, is the ancient and interesting *Church of St. Cross*, which extends a considerable way into the court, and destroys its regularity on the east side. This edifice is built in the Cathedral form, with a nave and transept, and a low and massive tower rising from the intersection: the whole length of the Church is 150 feet; the length of the transept is 120 feet. The architecture of this structure is singularly curious, and particularly deserving the attention of the antiquary, as it appears to throw light on the progress, if not on the origin, of the Pointed, or English style. Mr. Milner considers the entire fabric as the work of Bishop de Blois, with the exception "of the front and upper story of the west end, which are of a later date, and seem to have been altered to their present form about the time of Wykeham. The vaulting of this part was evidently made by the second founder, Beaufort, whose arms, together with those of Wykeham, and of the Hospital, are seen on the centre orbs of it: that at the east end, by the Saxon ornaments with which it is charged, bespeaks the workmanship of the first founder, De Blois."†

The building before us, Mr. Milner further observes, "seems to be a collection of architectural essays, with respect to the disposition and form, both of the essential parts, and of the subordinate ornaments. Here we find the ponderous Saxon pillar, of the same dimensions in its circumference as in its length, which, however, supports an incipient pointed arch. The windows and arches are some of them short, with semicircular heads; and some of them immoderately long, and terminating like a lance: others are of the horse-shoe form, of which the entry into the north porch is the most curious specimen: in one place, (on the east side of the south transept,) we have a curious triangular arch. The capitals and bases of the columns alternately vary in their form, as well

* Milner's Winchester, Vol. II. p. 146.

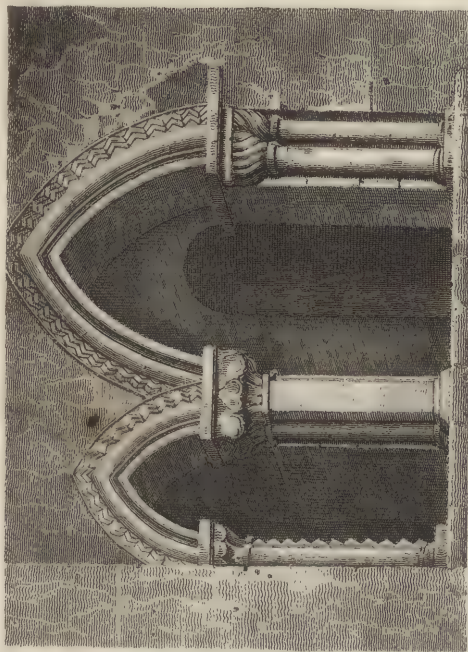
† History of Winchester, Vol. II. pages 149 and 152.

well as in their ornaments: the same circumstance is observable in the ribs of the arches, especially in the north and south aisles, some of them being plain, others profusely embellished, and in different styles, even within the same arch. Here we view almost every kind of Saxon and Norman ornament, the chevron, the billet, the hatched, the pellet, the fret, the indented, the nebulé, and the wavey, all superbly executed.”*

The most attracting point of view, however, in which this structure is regarded by the above antiquary, is that of considering it as the first regular step towards the origin of the *Pointed*, or *English* style of architecture, which has so long, and so undeservedly, been calumniated under the barbarous appellation of Gothic. The specimens referred to by Mr. Milner in support of this hypothesis, both in his *History of Winchester*, and in his more elaborate illustration, inserted in the “*Essays on Gothic Architecture*,” are indeed very happily chosen; and though they may not entirely warrant the supposition, that “the intersecting of two circular arches in the Church of St. Cross, produced Salisbury Steeple,” yet they clearly mark the gradation by which the Saxon and Norman styles of architecture were abandoned, for the more enriched and beautiful order that has conferred so much celebrity on the ecclesiastical architects of this country.

It has already been observed, that the west end, and the vaulting of the nave, are of later date than the other portions of this fabric; but the lower part is allowed to be the work of De Blois. This consists of massive Norman columns, with capitals and bases in the same style, supporting incipient pointed arches, but without ornament. In the south transept are two highly-pointed arches, ornamented with the zig-zag moulding, and rising from Norman pilasters, with varied capitals. The next variation appears in the chancel, where the walls are embellished with intersecting circular arches, with zig-zag and other mouldings, supported by Norman pilasters, richly ornamented. The intersections of these arches are pierced through the whole thickness of the wall, and constitute the

* *History of Winchester*, Vol. II. p. 149.

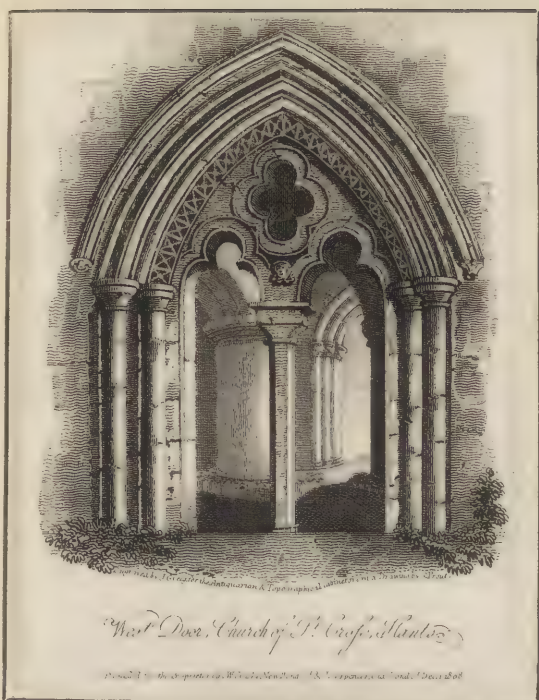


Engraved by J. G. Smith from the original drawing and photograph by J. G. Smith

South Transept, Church of St. George,

London. The original drawing by J. G. Smith. The original photograph by J. G. Smith.









Engraving of the Temple of Isis at Philae, from a drawing by the late Mr. G. Jones.

Philae, at the mouth of the Nile.

Engraving of the Temple of Isis at Philae, from a drawing by the late Mr. G. Jones.



the windows, which are twenty in number, and are, of course, all pointed. This being the east end, is admitted to have been the first part of the Church that was finished, and in consequence its date can hardly be later than 1135.

The next gradation of style appears in the *Portal* of the west front, which is an elegant specimen of the time of King John, or early part of the reign of Henry the Third. "It consists of a double arch, with trefoil heads, and an open quatrefoil in the centre above them, forming altogether one elegant pointed arch, which rests upon four slender columns, with neat plain capitals and bases. The arched moulding that rests upon the inward pillars, consisting of the cup of a flower inverted, in open carved work, is an appropriate ornament of the pointed order, being different from every kind of Saxon moulding. We have here also, one of the first specimens of a canopy over a pointed arch, which afterwards became so important a member in this style of architecture: the present canopy is a plain weather moulding, of the same angle as the arch itself, and rests on two flowers, by way of corbels, instead of human heads; though an ornament of the latter kind is seen in the open space, just above the centre column. The great west window, above the portal, is divided by simple mullions into five principal lights; the wheel above, and other intermediate spaces, being filled with ornamental trefoils. This appears to be one of the earliest specimens of a great west window, before transoms, and ramified mullions, were introduced; and therefore the western end of the Church must have been altered, to receive this and the door beneath it, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, the eastern extremity of the Church being left, as it still continues, in its original state. There is a plain canopy, without any appearance of a pediment, over the arch of this window, like that over the portal: the chief improvement is, that it rests, in the present instance, on corbel heads, namely, those of a King, and a Bishop."* The west end is supported by strong buttresses.

* See *Essays on Gothic Architecture*, 2 Edit. 1802. p. 144—148, in which the descriptions are illustrated by engravings.

buttresses. The aisles on each side are much lower than the body of the nave; and in the north aisle is a cinquefoil arch, resting on short columns of Purbeck stone, over an altar tomb, which appears to have been erected about the middle of the thirteenth century: the canopy is ornamented with crockets and a finial.

Such is the architecture of this venerable pile; and such are the exemplars, from the contemplation of which Mr. Milner imagines the English style to have arisen. Several of the windows, it should be observed, as well as arches, in other parts of the Church than those mentioned above, are pointed; and that, amidst others of the same date, that retain the circular form. The great west window is richly ornamented with painted glass, placed in it at the expense of the present master, Dr. Lockman, and consisting of ancient figures of Saints; and various arms, of modern execution. In the choir are sixteen *Stalls*, over which are curious sculptures of the most illustrious personages of Scripture History.* The most curious funeral memorials in this fabric, are an ancient *brass*, in memory of John de Campden, the friend of Wykeham, and master of this Hospital; and a modern mural monument for Wolfran Cornwall, Esq. a late Speaker of the House of Commons. In different parts of the pavement are numerous glazed tiles, with hatched and other ornaments; some of them are inscribed with the monosyllables *HAVE YOU*, (*Remember,*) in the black letter characters used in the fifteenth century.

The west wing of the remaining buildings of this Hospital consists of the apartments of the brethren, each of whom has three small chambers for his own use, together with a separate garden. The south side of the court, being out of repair, was pulled down some years ago. On the north side is Beaufort's Tower before mentioned; and adjoining to it, the Refectory, or common Hall, the roof of which is composed of Irish oak, and left open to the timbers. The Master's apartments, which are spacious and convenient, adjoin the Hall: in the windows of one of the galleries
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* These have been engraved by Mr. Carter, for his *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture*, together with the *Brass* in memory of John de Campden, &c.

is some curious painted glass. On the east side, extending from the north transept of the Church, is an open portico, 135 feet in length, anciently called the Ambulatory: above it is the ancient Infirmary, and some chambers called the Nuns' Rooms, from their having been allotted to the three hospital sisters on the foundation of Cardinal Beaufort.

ST. CATHERINE'S HILL, or *College Hill*, which is only separated from the meadows of St. Cross by the different branches of the river Itchin, has already been mentioned for the ancient entrenchment on its summit, and which, on good grounds, is supposed to have been formed by the Romans as a *Castrum Æstivum*.* On this eminence also, near the top, on the north-east side, is the form of a *Labyrinth* impressed on the turf by the continued coursings of the Students of Winchester College, who frequently thread its mazes in the full spirit of diversion and exercise.

The manor of TWYFORD, with the neighbouring village of Owslebury, belongs to Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart. whose principal seat is at Dogmersfield Park, in this county. The Mansion-House at Twyford, called *Shawford*, was built in the beginning of the last century, by Holiday Mildmay, Esq. son of Sir H. Mildmay, with the materials brought from the Convent at Marwell, which was pulled down for that purpose. Alderman Holiday, of the city of London, bequeathed by will, in 1656, the sum of 16,000*l.* to be laid out in land for the benefit of his daughter, (wife of Sir H. Mildmay,) and her heirs. With part of this sum, these estates were purchased, in the year 1660, from the Seymour family. This property being solely vested in the wife of Sir H. Mildmay, was exempt from the forfeiture of his other possessions. In the village of Twyford was a Catholic Seminary, where Mr. Pope was partly educated. In the *Church* at Twyford, is a fine mural monument, by Nollekins, to the memory of the late JONATHAN SHIPLEY, Bishop of St. Asaph, who died in the year 1788, in his seventy-fourth year, and an excellent bust of whom is here displayed.

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At

* See page 16.

At MERDON, or MERDEN, between three and four miles south-west from Winchester, was a CASTLE, or *Palace*, of the Bishops of that See, erected by Bishop de Blois, about the same time that he built the Castle at Wolvesey. This was strongly fortified; but appears to have become ruinous in the fourteenth century. Only a shapeless mass of ruin, supposed to have formed part of the Keep, now remains. The area in which it stands, was surrounded by an immense double entrenchment, of a circular form; parts of which have been levelled.

Merden is conjectured, by Mr. Milner, to be the place called *Merantune*, by the ancient chroniclers, where Kynewulph, King of the West Saxons, was murdered by Kyenard, brother to the tyrant Sigebert, whom he had succeeded on the throne. Kyenard, who had been driven into exile, is said to have privately returned, and to have continued lurking in the woods near Winchester, till an opportunity occurred of effecting the assassination, which he at length found on the King's visiting Merden, to indulge an unlawful amour, accompanied by a few Thanes, who were all slaughtered in bravely defending him.

Merden has yet further claims to attention, it having belonged to the Protector, Richard, son of Oliver Cromwell, in right of his wife, Dorothy, the eldest daughter of Richard Maijor, Esq. of HURSLEY, an extensive parish, included in this manor. In the old mansion, at Hursley Park, Richard resided during great part of the time that his father held the Protectorate, and hither also he retired for a short period previous to the Restoration, and to his voluntary exile on the Continent. He returned to England about 1680; and some years afterwards instituted a process against his daughters, who, having obtained possession of the Hursley estate, refused to deliver it up, but offered him a small annuity in lieu of his right. On this occasion he was obliged to appear in Westminster Hall, where the Lord Chief Justice Holt,* treated him

* See Granger's Biography. The memorable anecdote connected with this trial, must not be omitted. On leaving the court, Richard rambled into the House of Lords: when the House broke up, a stranger



HURSLEY LODGE,
HAMPSHIRE.



him with great respect, allowed him to appear covered, indulged him with a seat on account of his age, and made an order in his favor. After his death, his daughters sold the family estate to Sir William Heathcote, Bart. for 34 or 35,000*l*. Richard died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in July, 1712, at the age of eighty-six: his remains were removed to Hursley Church for burial, and were interred in the chancel, near those of his wife, and of several of his children, and relations.

HURSLEY LODGE, the seat of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. one of the representatives for this county, and grandson to the above mentioned Sir William, is a substantial, spacious edifice, situated in a pleasant Park. When the estate was purchased by his grandfather, the ancient manor-house was entirely taken down, in consequence, as tradition reports, of a vow made by Sir William, who declared, that because it had belonged to the Cromwells, "he would not let one stone or brick remain upon another, even in the foundations."* In the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, a curious circumstance is recorded as having taken place during the pulling down of the old house. In one of the walls the dye of a seal was found, which being very rusty, was supposed to be a Roman weight, and was bought as such from the workman, who discovered it, by Sir William Heathcote. When cleaned, however, it proved to be the Seal of the Commonwealth of England, and was supposed, by the artist Vertue, who saw it in the year 1760, to be the identical Seal which Oliver took from the Parliament.† The Park is well stocked with deer, and the woods and shrubberies are extensive.

CRANBURY HOUSE, the present residence of Sir Nathaniel Holland, Bart. is an extensive mansion, commanding some good

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views

to his history, asked him if he had ever heard or seen any thing like it before? "Never," he replied, "since I sat in that chair;" pointing, at the same time, to the Throne.

* Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell, Vol. I. p. 195.

† Ant. Soc. Min. Vol. IV.

views of the surrounding country, in which the river Itchin, the Southampton Water, and the Isle of Wight, are prominent and interesting features. The home scenery is very fine, and the grounds are enriched by plantations. On the death of Lady Holland, this seat, with all the estates of the late Mr. Dinevoir, will descend to William Chamberlayne, Esq.

About sixty years ago, a *Medal*, or circular plate, of mixed white metal, three inches and a half in diameter, and bearing the head and inscription of Julius Cæsar, was dug up near OTTERBURN, by some laborers digging for sand, at the depth of twelve feet. Mr. Milner, who has had it engraved for his History of Winchester, describes it as similar to those that were fixed to the eagles, and other ensigns of the Romans; some of whom he supposes to have suffered a defeat near this spot, and to have been obliged to bury their ensigns, to prevent them falling into the hands of the Britons.*

STONEHAM PARK is the seat of the widow of the late John Fleming, Esq. who represented Southampton in Parliament for several years. The Mansion is an old building, seated rather low, but has been much improved and enlarged. The Park is extensive, and well wooded: it abounds with deer; and at the upper end has a pleasant Summer-house, from which the prospects are very fine: the grounds were laid out by Brown. Adjoining to the House is the Church of NORTH STONEHAM, a village about half a mile distant. Against the south wall is a superb monument to the memory of the late gallant Admiral Hawke, who was buried here; having, previously to his decease, inhabited the old Mansion, now the residence of W. Chamberlayne, Esq. between one and two miles to the south. The monument is fourteen feet high, and finely composed of white and variegated marble, bearing the family arms, with appropriate decorations, and a representation of the battle with Conflans in Quiberon Bay, anno 1759; from the original painting by Serres. Beneath is the following inscription:

D. O. M.

* History of Winchester, Vol. I. p. 15. Note.

D. O. M.

This Monument is sacred to the Memory of

EDWARD HAWKE,

Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton, in the County of York,

Knight of the Bath, Admiral and Commander of the

Fleet, Vice Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

Who died Oct. 17th, 1781, aged 72.

The bravery of his soul was equal to the dangers he encountered; the cautious intrepidity of his deliberations superior even to the conquests he obtained. The annals of his life compose a period of Naval glory, unparalleled in latter times; for whenever he sailed, Victory attended him. A Prince, unsolicited, conferred on him favors which he disdained to ask.

Admiral Hawke was created a Baron, by his present Majesty, in May, 1776. Another inscription records the death of Catherine, his Lady, who was the daughter of Walter Brooke, Esq. of Walton, in Yorkshire, and died in 1756. This monument was executed by Mr. J. Fr. More, sculptor, of London.

In this Church is also the burial-place of the *Flemings*, who have been interred here from the time of James the First. On the tomb of SIR THOMAS FLEMING, Knt. afterwards Lord Chief Justice of England, are the effigies of himself, and his Lady: the former died in 1613, in his sixty-ninth year, and is represented in his official robes; the latter in the courtly dress of the times. Judge Fleming, as appears from the inscription, was held in 'especial grace and favor,' both by Queen Elizabeth, and James the First.

At WOOD-MILL, on the river Itchin, are the curious Works erected by Mr. Walter Taylor, for the manufacture of *Blocks*, *Pumps*, &c. for the service of the English navy. These articles are made on improved principles, and, by the aid of the ingenious machinery employed in their construction, are much cheaper, more certain in their operation, and more durable, than those formerly in use. The improvement in the method of forming the

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blocks,

blocks, was first suggested by the late Mr. W. Taylor,* father of the above, who, in the infancy of the invention, resided with his son at Southampton, and there erected a new Sawing Machine for cutting the *shivers* for the blocks of a uniform thickness. For the sake of privacy, the operations were carried on in a large damp cellar, by the light of candles; and though the machinery was here worked entirely by hand, the new blocks were rendered so perfect, that, after a full examination of the patterns, the Board of Ordnance (anno 1759) agreed, that all the gun-tackle blocks used in the navy, should be thenceforth manufactured by the Messrs. Taylors. Soon afterwards, on the suggestion of several naval gentlemen, who had experienced the utility of the gun-tackle blocks, they began to adapt their improvements to the blocks used in the rigging,

* The machine now used in the Dock-Yards for driving *Stern Bolts*, was also invented by this ingenious artisan, who, in the early part of his life, agreed with a Merchant of London, to go as carpenter in a large vessel, then building in the river for the Levant trade. "During the work, he often attended, taking notice of every thing: one day he observed the difficulty of driving the stern-bolt, which could not be driven up to its head by the joint efforts of all the workmen in the neighbourhood, who were called together for that purpose: at length, while the men were gone to dinner, an apprentice-boy took up a maul, and, with comparative ease, struck the bolt *home to its head*. When the men returned, and saw what had been done during their short absence, they complimented the Devil with the honor of the deed," for no one but he could have done it. "This circumstance occasioned Mr. Taylor to consider the cause of the difficulty, and how it could be removed with so much apparent facility. He soon saw, that the boy had struck the bolt *in the centre of its head*, and thus drove it *straight forward*; while the workmen struck it *on one side* of the middle; and therefore, with all their efforts, could never have *got it home*. These observations, which, obvious as they may appear, had escaped the notice of the old workmen, led Mr. T. to invent a machine, with a slide running backward and forward in a groove, with a maul-head fixed at the end of it, so as to strike bolts *exactly in their centre*, and consequently to drive them in a *straight direction*. The formation of this slide was afterwards of the greatest service to him in the invention of his block machinery."

Hampshire Repository, Vol. II. p. 86.

rigging, and with so much success, that, on a report of the Navy-Board, the new method was patronised by Government, and ordered to be brought into general use.*

The extensive business resulting from this order, occasioned a removal of the works from Southampton to *Weston*, where the power of water was employed to increase and give celerity to the operations of the machinery, as *sawings, borings, turnings, &c.* and here the celebrated *Friction Wheels* were introduced in lieu of cogs; but the water being often deficient, Mr. Taylor finally removed to Wood Mill. The works here erected, are on a much

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more

* “The capital blocks of the Royal Navy were formerly of large dimensions, under the idea, that *the larger the diameter of the shiver, the easier the purchase*; the operation being considered as that of a lever, which is not the case. Captain Bentinck, convinced of this, and of the *strength* of Mr. Taylor's shivers and pins, ordered his own ship, the *Centaur*, then lying at Spithead, to be rigged with blocks and shivers of little more than *half the usual dimensions*, which proportionably reduced, first, the *price*, and secondly, the *weight*: the latter was found, by experiment, to be diminished twenty-six hundred weight, which was taken off from the masts only; at the same time, all the operations were performed with equal ease and expedition. These advantages being evidently so great, Mr. Taylor was urged, by Captain Bentinck, to endeavour to introduce a similar system throughout the whole navy; and on the former being ordered, by the Navy-Board, to replace the blocks burnt in the dreadful fire at Portsmouth Dock-Yard, in the year 1770, he took that opportunity to propose to the Board, to rig the ships in future after Captain Bentinck's plan. On an objection being started, that reducing the diameter would be lessening the purchase, at Mr. Taylor's request, experiments were immediately made in the Rigging-House. Shivers of the largest diameter were taken, and purchased against shivers half their diameter, and the smaller shivers were found to do the same duty as the larger with equal ease. Convinced of this fact, the Honorable Board immediately directed Mr. Taylor to draw up a regular table of the dimensions of blocks, adapted to ships of every kind: this Mr. Taylor performed, with the assistance of Captain Bentinck, who was his intimate and kind friend, and the navy has been rigged ever since on this system.”

Hampshire Repository, Vol. II. p. 92.

more extensive scale than those at Weston; and the machinery itself has been materially improved, particularly by the invention of *circular saws*, by which the manufacture of the blocks has been greatly expedited, and their use rendered more effectual.* Various and essential improvements have also been made by Mr. Taylor, in the construction both of the Hand and Chain Pumps, used in the navy; and by one of his later contrivances, it is asserted, that a ship may be cleared of four tons of water in two minutes and a half. The new pumps are also less liable to injury, and more easily repaired, than those formerly in use.

Below Wood Mill, but on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of the PRIORY of ST. DYONISIUS, vulgarly called *St. Dennis's Priory*. This was founded, for Black Canons, by Henry the First; though Richard the First has been sometimes considered as the founder, from the considerable benefactions which he bestowed. Other donations were made by different Sovereigns; among whom was Edward the Third, who granted the canons a pipe of red wine for the celebration of mass, to be delivered to them at Southampton, by the King's butler. On the Dissolution of this Priory, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the annual value of its possessions was estimated at 80l. 11s. 6d, according to Dugdale; and 91l. 9s. according to Speed. The site was then granted to Francis Dawtry; it is now the property of General Stibbert, of Portswood House. The ruins are only of small extent; and appear chiefly to have formed the west end of the Priory Church. The spot occupied by the monastic buildings is now the site of a farm-house. Some of the possessions of this house were held by the tenure of arming a certain number of men for the defence of Southampton.

PORTSWOOD HOUSE, the seat of Giles Stibbert, Esq. formerly a General in the service of the East India Company, is a handsome building, situated on an eminence, commanding a fine view over the river Itchin, and the Southampton Water, which, when the tide is up, forms a wide lake in front of the mansion.

The

* The elder Mr. Taylor died about this period, (1762,) his health having been greatly impaired by confinement in the above-mentioned cellar during the progress of these improvements.



The surrounding scenery comprises a great variety of country, embellished with hanging woods, and gently rising hills. The pleasure grounds are laid out with much judgment, and are beautifully diversified: the shrubberies are extensive. The house was erected, from the designs of Mr. Crunden, about thirty years ago; but has since been considerably improved, and an elegant portico added, by Mr. J. Taylor of Southampton. The interior is commodious, and is fitted up and ornamented in a style of chaste simplicity. Some very fine paintings are distributed through the different apartments; the following are some of the principal.

A Landscape with Figures, and its companion, a Sea Piece; Teniers.

Two Landscapes; Hobbima.

CHARLES THE SECOND, in armour; Vandyck.

SIR ROBERT CECIL; Cornelius Jansen.

A Madonna, very fine; Carlo Dolci.

CHARLES THE SECOND, represented as St. George conquering the dragon; Rubens.

A Storm at Sea, and its companion, a Town on Fire by Moonlight; Vernet.

Hope, and Faith, two heads; Guido.

Alexander and his Physician, and its companion, Cæsar and his Friends; West.

A Landscape with Figures; Claude de Lorraine.

Two Landscapes, with Figures; Gainsborough.

A Landscape; Poussin.

BEVIS MOUNT, or PADWELL, the seat of Edward Horne, Esq. derives its former appellation from the celebrated *Sir Bevois*, the hero of Southampton, whose real history, like that of St. George, is involved in all the legendary envelopement of remote ages. The Mount was originally a vast pile of earth, rising in a conical form, from a foundation of great extent; and is traditionally said to have been thrown up by Sir Bevois, to obstruct the Danes in their endeavors to cross the Itchin. At high water, the tide forms a bay at the foot of this eminence; and the beauty of the prospect is then so much increased, that a former possessor
of

of this estate, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, would never suffer his grounds to be inspected by strangers, unless the river was at its height. This nobleman, who is praised by Walpole for his enterprising spirit, and disinterested politics, was the friend of Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot, and the warm patron of men of genius and literature. Under his direction, the grounds at Bevis Mount were disposed into a kind of wilderness, and here his Lordship frequently resided. This has also been the residence of the Poet *Sotheby*, the translator of Wieland's *Oberon*, whose taste, and classic elegance of phrase, shines particularly conspicuous in his various poems. His delicacy of sentiment, and true conjugal affection, are not less happily displayed by his sonnet intituled,

FAREWELL TO BEVIS MOUNT.

Mary! ere yet with lingering step we leave
 These bowers, the haunt of peace, where many a year
 Has o'er us past delightful,—if a tear
 Strays down my cheek, not for myself I grieve :
 Here thou hadst fondly hoped till life's last eve
 To rest. On yonder bank the flowers appear
 Nursed by thy culture ; there thy woodbines rear
 Their tendrils :—Thou, ah ! thou unseen mayst heave
 A sigh, what time we bid these groves farewell ;
 Yet in thy breast resides a soothing power
 That sheds the sweet not found in herb or flower :—
 Oh, Mary ! what to us where doom'd to dwell ?
 Enough that peace and thou canst never part ;
 Belov'd of me the spot where'er thou art.

Opposite Bevis Mount, on the western side of the Itchin, is BITTERN-FARM, a kind of circular peninsula, formed by the winding of the river, and the undoubted site of the Roman CLAUSENTUM. Leland, and some other antiquaries, have fixed this station in the immediate suburbs of the present Southampton ; but neither coins, nor other remains, have ever been discovered there to support the opinion ; whilst at Bittern, which is not more than a mile and a half northward from that town, they have been found in abundance. Here, observes Mr. Warner, who was the

first to vindicate the claims of Bittern by the strong evidence of facts,* "we can plainly trace the vestiges of Roman labor: a fosse, which divides the point whereon the *Castellum* stood from the main land, and part of a vallum, which, in its original state, before it was depressed by time and weather, must have been of great magnitude, appear to me to have been formed by that people. Fragments of Roman bricks are still visible among the rubbish of a decayed wall on the eastern side; and a long series of Roman coins has, at different times, been dug up at Bittern, among which appear those of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Sabinus, Antoninus, Commodus, Lucilla, Alexander Severus, Constantius Constans, Carausius, Aurelianus, Valentinianus, and Valens." The origin of the name of this station, Mr. Warner deduces from *Clausus*, shut up; and *intux*, within; terms explanatory of its situation with respect to the river; and which, by familiar use, would be contracted into *Claus-int*, or *Claus-ent*: to this the common Latin termination "*um*" being added, the name *Clausentum* is formed.

Additional proof of this having been a Roman station, was a few years ago obtained during the progress of building the new bridge at Northam, and of making the new road from Southampton to Botley, which has been carried directly across the area of Bittern-Farm. Numerous coins were then found, together with various urns, fragments of pottery, and other antiquities, of which some interesting particulars were communicated to the conductor of the Hampshire Repository, by Sir H. C. Englefield, and published in the second volume of that work, accompanied by illustrative plates; the following is an extract.

"The Roman wall itself is singular in its construction: its height cannot be ascertained: its thickness is about nine feet, and its materials flint, faced very roughly with small square stones, and a bending course of large flat bricks, running through its interior part;

* See "An Attempt to ascertain the Situation of the ancient *Clausentum*, by the Rev. Richard Warner," 4to. 1792. Mr. Gough, however, had previously supposed the Roman station to have been at Bittern; and even Camden himself appears to have conceived the same idea, but hesitated in his decision.

part; it is extraordinary that it has no foundation whatever, but is literally set down on the surface of the ground, and is therefore undermined by the waters of the Itchin, which reach it at spring tides. A large bank of earth has been thrown up against it on the inner side; and it appears as if, at a distance of about nine feet within the outer wall, another wall, about two feet thick, had been erected, seemingly as a sort of strengthening to the rampart of earth. Within the area of the ancient wall, the remains of two very coarse pavements, or rather plaister-floors, are visible; one in the bank to the left of the new road, which has been in part washed away by the Itchin; the other in the ditch to the right of the road, about midway between the two roads. It seems not unworthy of remark, that the whole soil, as well within the wall, as between the wall and the outer ditch, is full, not only of fragments of bricks and tiles of various forms, but of small pieces of that beautiful earthen-ware, the color, polish, and grain of which, when broken, resemble fine sealing-wax, more than any other substance I know of. The ditches dug through these fields for the new road, have afforded me nearly a hundred pieces of this ware; some of them plain, some embossed with animals, masks, thyrsi, lyres, ears of corn, and poppies. An ornament at the top of the embossed part, like a deep festooned fringe, with tassels between each festoon, is almost universal in them. Fragments of vases, of a coarse earth, not finer than our garden pots, are pretty common; and some of these appear to have been of very considerable size. The largest were red; some others were of a dirty brown, like unbaked clay: those in which ashes and coins were found, were of the latter sort. One of these, when found, presented a most singular appearance, as it was inclosed within another which nearly fitted it, and whose mouth was so narrow as by no means to have admitted it in its hardened state; the fragments of both these vessels bear evident marks of the potter's lathe, both within and without. A fine and perfect *glass* urn was also found, but it has been unfortunately destroyed."

Among the other remains discovered here, are fragments of sculptured and other stones, which seem to have formed parts of
a Roman

Engraved by

SOUTHAMPTON

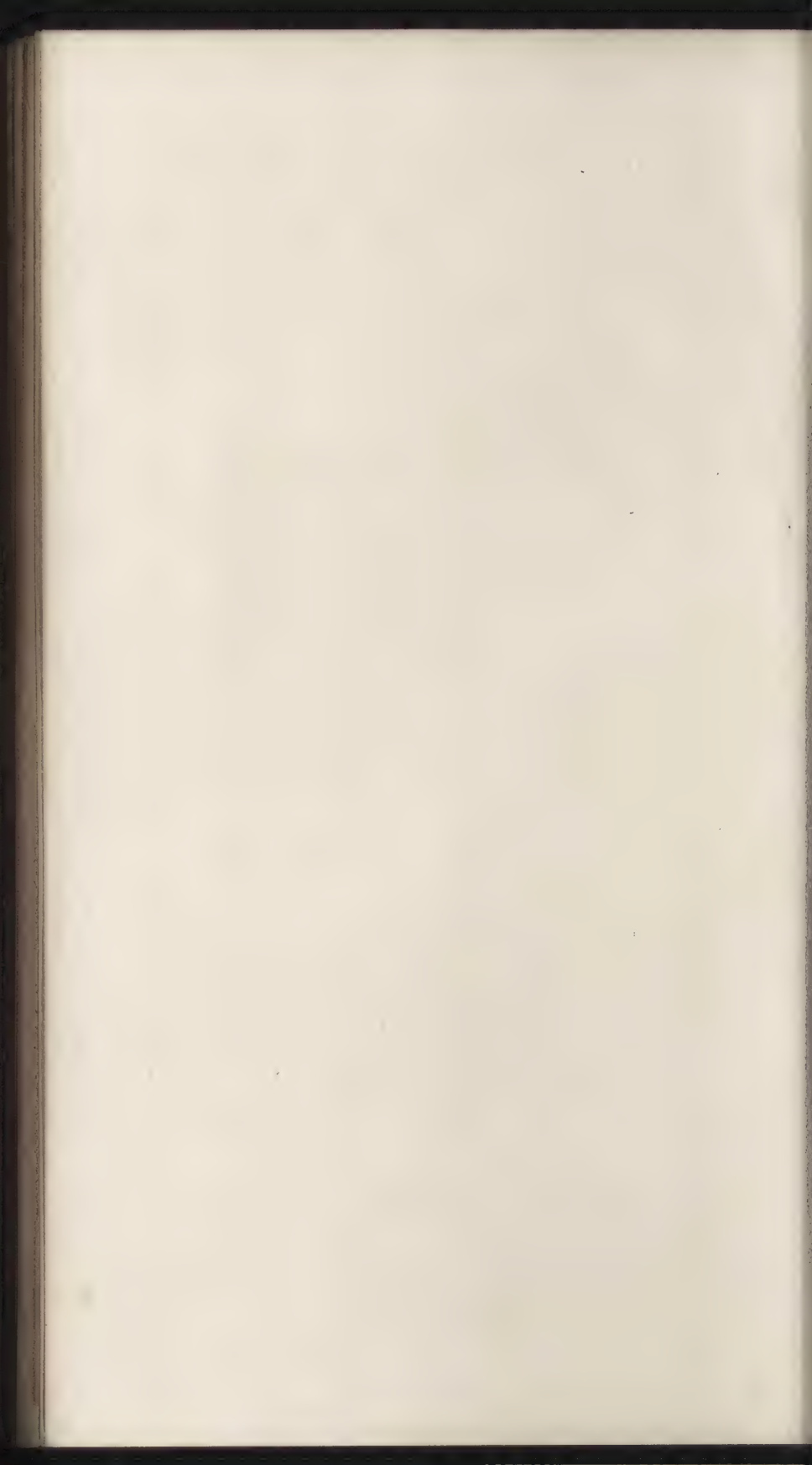
James T. Nash.





THE WALLS OF SOUTHAMPTON





a Roman building. The old farm-house, also, which stands within the area of this station, and is now converting into a residence for Henry Hanson Simpson, Esq. furnishes a memorial of the Roman occupation of this spot, in a rude stone, inscribed as follows.

IMP. CÆS. LV
CIO DOMI
TIO AVRELIANO.

The farm-house appears to have been partly formed from a castellated mansion of the Bishops of Winchester, the ruins of which are noticed by Leland; and an old stone building, lately used as a barn, was probably in some manner connected with it, as the upper part of the wall, next the fosse, has loop-holes for the discharge of arrows. The area of the Station is about half a mile in circumference: some have supposed that it was connected with NORTHAM, a hamlet on the opposite bank of the river, where Roman coins are reported to have been found.

SOUTHAMPTON,

OR SOUTHTON, though not of Roman origin, is still of considerable antiquity, and very probably may date its rise from the decay of the station at Bittern; though at what particular era it became a town, is not to be distinctly ascertained. Its name has been the subject of some argument; but the most natural conclusion is, that it was derived from the river Ant, or *Anton*, which, after flowing from the upper parts of the county, and giving appellations to several places in its course, here widens into a considerable estuary, and, in conjunction with the station, forms the head of the Southampton Water; the supposed *Antona* of Tacitus. Those who controvert this etymology, deduce its name from the Saxon word *Ham*, a home, or residence, "which so frequently enters into the composition of the names of our towns, sometimes with, and sometimes without, the adjunct, *Ton*." The manner, however, in which the name is spelt in the Domesday Book, and other ancient records, is clearly in favor of the former opinion, as

in

in these writings it is spelt *Hantun*, and *Hantune*: the prefix of *South* most evidently arose from its relative situation to *Northam*. The county itself was also called *Hantunscyre*; though its name has been long corrupted, and, equally with Southampton, now suggests an erroneous inference in respect to its origin.

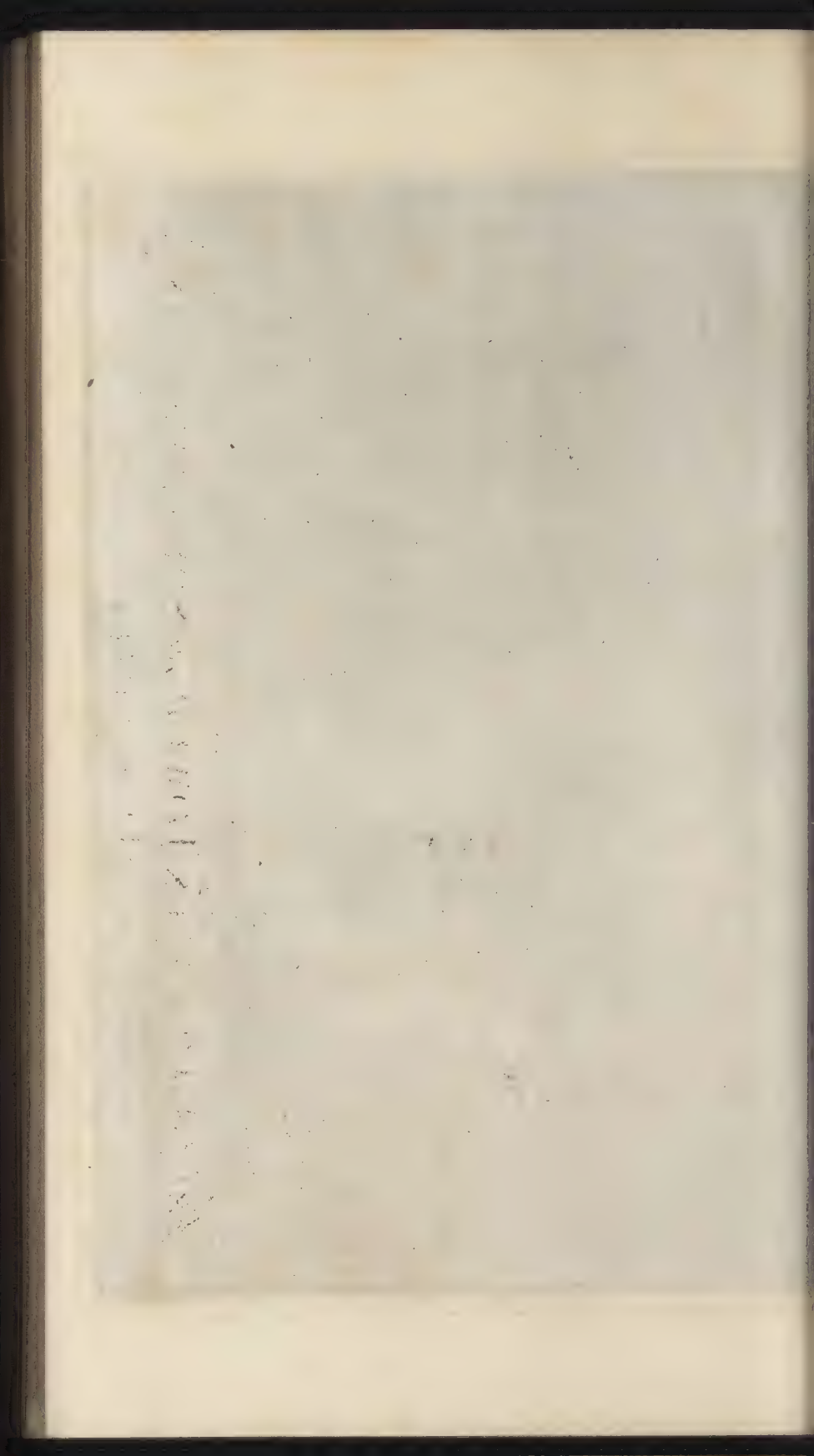
The earliest mention of this town occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, from which it appears, that it was attacked by the Danes, in the year 873, who landed from thirty-three vessels; but, after committing many atrocities, were repulsed, and driven to their ships. About 980, a body of Danes again landed here, and ravaged the town and its neighbourhood; and scarcely twelve years afterwards, they are recorded to have a third time plundered Southampton, under the command of Sueno of Denmark, and Olaus of Norway.

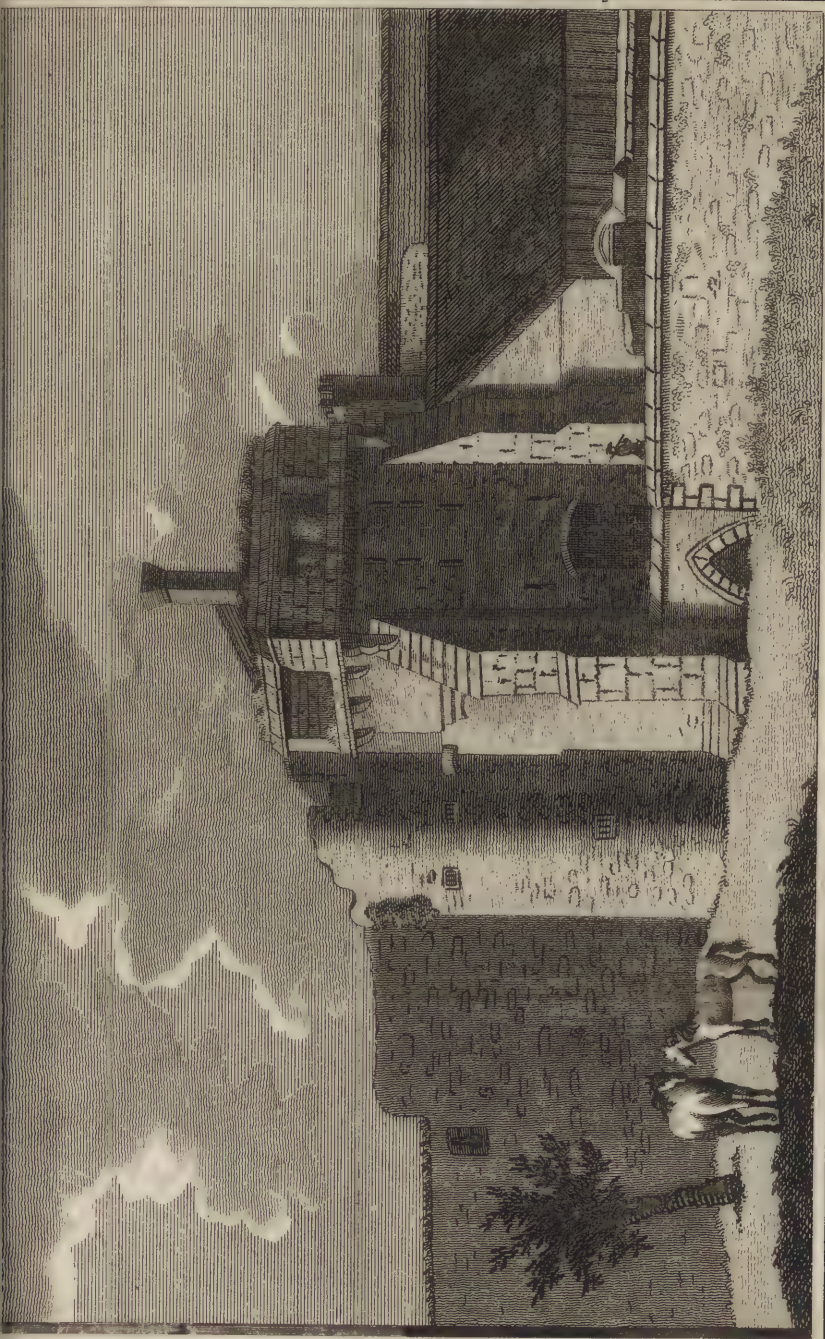
Whether the town was fortified previously to these devastations, does not appear with certainty; though an eminent antiquary, Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart. in a late publication, suggests the opinion that a *Castle* was built here by the Saxons, very soon after they had achieved a permanent establishment in this country. "The peculiar advantages of the narrow, and rather high point of land on which Southampton now stands," observes this gentleman, "commanding at once the Itchin and Test rivers, and very easily fortified on the land side, could not escape their notice; and, from the high circular hill, on which the keep of the Castle formerly stood, and the curved line of its yet remaining wall, we have probable grounds for supposing it to be among the most ancient of the Saxon Castles. But, besides the present existing fortifications, there is great reason to suspect, that the northern ditch of the town, filled up within the memory of man, and of uncommon breadth and depth, was continued quite across, till it met the Itchin, and completely insulated the Castle and present town. The antiquity of the Ear-Gate, whose central round arch is evidently much older than any of the other gates of the town, is no small confirmation of this supposition; as the walls and gates, with the exception of the Bar-Gate, appear to have been built at once, and are very uniform in their structure, some small parts only excepted. It is, however, immaterial to the view of the progressive



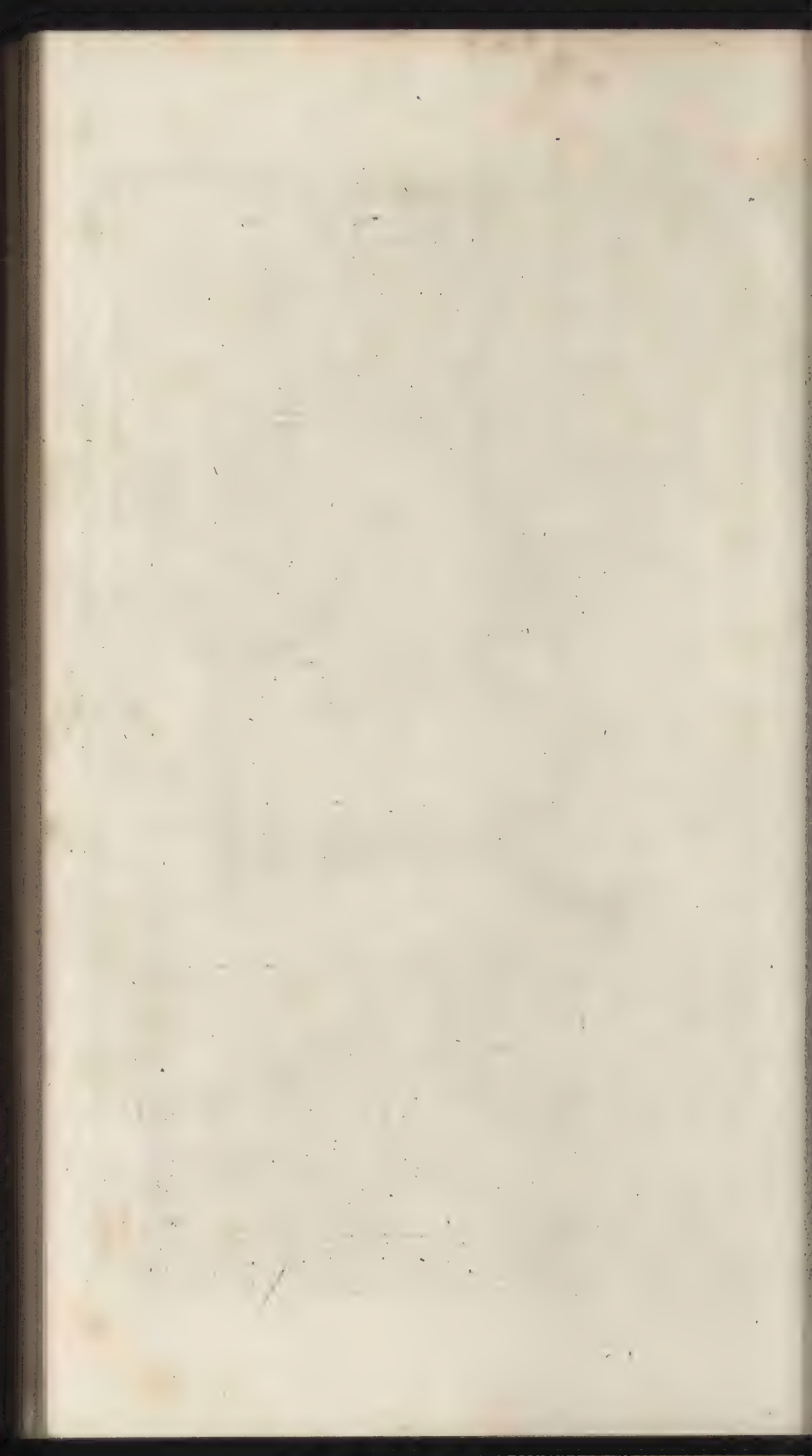
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The SOUTH GATE & TOWER, at SOUTHAMPTON, *an*
HAMPSHIRE.





The EAST GATE, at SOUTHAMPTON. *C. G. W. S.*



sive augmentation of the present town, whether this conjecture, relative to the Bar-Gate, and its ditch, be well founded, or not; as it is equally certain, under either supposition, that the Castle would very soon form a town around itself; both by the habitations of those dependant on it as a fortress, and those who sought protection under its wings, from the multiplied dangers of that period of unceasing war and pillage. The very ancient Church of St. Michael was probably founded soon after the Castle, and was, as it now is, the manerial Church of the town: and it is worthy of remark, that the streets immediately under the Castle, are proved, by their names, to have been the original markets of the infant town; and that all the most curious remains of antiquity stretch along the shore of the Southampton Water, where the Castle protected them on the land side, and the sea rendered attack not very easy on any other.”*

The

* Walk through Southampton, p. 84, 86. From the very minute account in the same work, of the Walls and Gates of Southampton, the ensuing particulars are selected. The principal entrance to the town on the land side, is by the “large and extremely beautiful Gate, called emphatically, the *Bar*.* Its north front is of rather uncommon form, being a sort of semi-octagon, flanked with two lower semicircular turrets, and crowned with large and handsome machicollations. The arch of entrance is highly pointed, and adorned with a profusion of mouldings, which now end abruptly, a part of the flanks of the arch having been cut away to enlarge the carriage-way, which was inconveniently narrow. Above the arch is a row of elegant sunk pannels, alternately square and oblong. In each of the squares is a shield in relief, painted, with a coat of arms. These ornaments were added to the gate after the accession of James the First.

“The footways on each side are modern perforations through the old flanking towers, as the brick-work entirely covers the ancient walls; but, by inspecting the sides of the principal arch, it seems as if there had formerly been arches opening laterally into these towers. The arches
and

* This, it may be observed, was anciently the name of those edifices now called gates, while the word *gate* signified the street or road leading to the bar; a phraseology which still obtains in the north of England.

The different assaults made on this town by the Danes, render it probable, that it had obtained some importance very early, and
most

and front hitherto described, though probably 450 years old, are modern, when compared with the central part of the Gate, which is of early Norman work, if not more ancient than the Conquest. Its plain and massive round arches, which are considerably wider than the outer pointed one, are a full proof of this. Within this most ancient part, another addition has been made to the town, forming a plain and flat front; which, though never very handsome, was much injured by an awkward attempt to adorn it, at the beginning of the last century. The points of its ancient windows are obliterated; a painted rustic covers the old wall; and Queen Anne, in long embroidered stays, and a gown, whose folds would disgrace even the barbarity of Saxon sculpture, exhibits her jolly fat face from a Gothic niche in the centre. The battlements have however escaped the ravages of improvement; and an ancient alarm bell hangs in a niche formed for it, between two of them. The leads are spacious; and from these the gradual increase of this noble Gate is easily traced. The original Gate was flanked by two semicircular towers, towards the country; between these, and projecting beyond them, the present beautiful exterior front was added; the front towards the town appears the most modern of all. The two lions se-jant, cast in lead, which now form a respectable guard at the entrance of the Gate, were formerly placed at the extremities of the parapet of a bridge which crossed the ditch before the Gate, and were removed to their present situation, when the ditch was filled up, and the bridge demolished.

From the Bar-Gate, "the Wall runs eastward about 200 yards, and is still visible, though encumbered with dwelling houses; among which, two semicircular towers are barely discernible. It terminates in this direction by a high round tower, which has a more modern appearance than any other part of the walls, and seems to have been built with embrasures, like Calshot Castle, for the reception of cannon. From this tower the wall runs quite straight, in a direction nearly south, till it reaches the water: at the distance of about 100 yards from the north-east angle, East-Gate formerly stood; this was demolished above thirty years ago; but a drawing of it is among Grose's Antiquities, and it appears to have been equally ugly and inconvenient. The whole length on this side is about 800 yards, and it is defended by
a broad

most likely from its commerce, for which its situation was very favorable. The accession of Canute to the British sceptre, put a
 VOL. VI. JAN. 1805. I period

a broad and deep ditch, in the bottom of which the new canal is dug, and fortified by eight turrets; six of them of a semicircular form, and two square ones, which, however, appear more modern than the others. These two were probably built about the time of Edward the Sixth; as that young Monarch, in the very curious account he gives his friend Fitz-Patric, of his summer excursion into this county,* says, that 'the townsmen had spent much money in repairing their walls for his reception.' The upper part of the north-eastern tower was probably built at the same time. The structure both of the wall and towers, is of coarse and irregular masonry: where the wall reaches the sea, it is terminated by a strong *Tower*, with a gate. The arch of entrance is pointed, and has within it two others, of different forms and heights, and two grooves for portcullisses: over this gate is the Bridewell. It seems evident, that originally the ditch was dug so deep, as to admit the sea, at high-water, quite up to the north-eastern angle of the wall, before mentioned; and the projecting tower and building, which we shall next survey, was very likely added to defend the sluices, on which so essential a requisite to the defence of the town depended. This mass of building is evidently less ancient than the walls, and probably of about the same date as the outer part of the Bar-Gate. Its irregular form, and projecting buttresses, render it a picturesque object.

"From the Tower and Gate just mentioned, the wall runs in a direction nearly west, for about 120 yards, having the sea washing its foot, till it meets the Great, or East Quay. In this length it is defended by one large and high turret, at which it makes a little bend to the northward. An ancient Gate, with a low pointed arch, with a groove for a portcullis, and machicollations over it, opens on this Quay; which projects into the river about 130 yards, and is evidently as ancient, at least in part, as the town itself. This *Water-Gate* has been so defaced by houses built against it on every side, that it is not easy to make out its original form; and in its present mutilated state, no one, but a staunch antiquary, could much lament its total removal, which is seriously talked of, and which would essentially conduce to the convenience
 of

* Letters of Edward the Sixth to Barnaby Fitz-Patric, printed by Mr. Walpole, at Strawberry-Hill.

period to the Danish ravages in this Island, and Southampton appears to have become an occasional residence of that Sovereign:
and

of the commerce carried on upon the Quay.* Just beyond the northern tower of this gate, two machicollations appear on the wall, which, perhaps, defended another gate, or postern, opening on the Quay; but the lower part of the wall is here so completely blocked up by houses, that this point cannot be ascertained.

“From the Water-Gate, the wall continues in a curved line to the north-west, with its foot in the sea. Its construction is here similar to the part already described; and the towers which defend it, are much of the same form, though only partially visible from the sea, as wharfs and timber-yards are now built out into the water in front of them. At about 200 yards from the Water-Gate, the wall makes a more sudden bend to the northward, and has the appearance of having slipped outwards from the foot into the sea. At the north end of this part, a high open arch appears in the wall; and beyond that arch, it continues quite plain, and very high, till it reaches the *West-Gate*. This gate is a low, plain, pointed vault, very strongly and carefully defended; there being in its thickness at least two grooves for portcullisses, and six square apertures for pouring hot water, or other annoyances, on assailants. The tower over this gate is modernized. The length of the wall, from the Water-Gate to the West-Gate, is about 380 yards.

“To the north of the West-Gate, and fronting the area occupying the Public Baths, and Rooms, the wall is of great height, and exhibits a mode of building quite peculiar, and which seems singularly ill contrived for strength and defence. The wall may here be said to be double: the interior wall has been the front of a row of very ancient buildings; a part of which has been ornamented with Saxon double windows above, and doors of different forms below. These apertures have all been filled up, and against the front a row of high and slender piers is built, which partly cover the ancient apertures of the wall behind them. These piers are two feet two inches, in breadth, and project three feet, and three inches, from the wall; and they have a base projecting four inches

* The Water-Gate has since been actually taken down, and that, in the course of the last year, (1804,) together with an ancient building attached to it on the east; by which means a view of the New Forest has been opened to a considerable part of the High-Street.

and here he is recorded, by Henry of Huntingdon, to have repressed the impious flattery of his courtiers, by a most impressive

I 2

lesson.

inches and a half every way, which is about eighteen inches high above the present level of the ground. At ten feet six inches above the basement, arches are turned from pier to pier, (leaving, however, an open space of one foot, eight inches, on an average, between the old wall and the new,) which are connected by stones at intervals, leaving interstices in the nature of machicollations, open to the sky. At a considerable height above the arches, the wall terminates in a parapet, with one battlement in the extent of each arch. The whole range of arches is in number nineteen; but they are not uniform either in size or figure. In the fourth arcade is a very curious small Postern, which has been defended by a portcullis, and opens into a narrow steep alley, called *Blue Anchor-Lane*. The wall beyond the arches, appears much older; and in it is a low Gate, with a pointed arch, called *Bridle-Gate*, over which are the brackets of two machicollations. The wall at this gate is five feet three inches in thickness. The length of the wall, from the *West-Gate* to the *Bridle-Gate*, is about 150 yards.

“ From the *Bridle-Gate* the wall makes a sudden projection at right angles, to its former line, of about sixteen yards; and then, being at its extreme angle fortified by a square tower, turns back at an obtuse angle: another square tower defends this face, which forms a large irregular projecting mass, beyond the general line of the wall; which then continues in a direction nearly due north, and is fortified by six very strong and handsome buttresses. The third of these buttresses is much larger than the rest, and has in it a door-case, high above the foot of the wall, and which probably was a water-gate to the Castle. In the intervals of the buttresses are traces of several loops, and small windows, which lighted a large vault: this part of the wall is beautifully mantled with ivy. The wall then runs northward, in a straight and flat face, and has one buttress more, at some distance from the rest, of most exquisite masonry. Just beyond this buttress is a large angular one, which, by flying arches to the wall on each side, supported a small tower. Here the wall goes off at an obtuse angle to the north-east, and has three very strong buttresses in this face: at this spot, the wall of the Castle abuts on the town wall. This point is 200 yards from *Bridle-Gate*.

“ Hence

lesson. They had hailed him as the Lord of Nature; when descending to the beach, he ordered a chair to be brought, and
having

“Hence the wall continues of very good masonry, straight to the north-west corner of the tower, and is defended by a very handsome semicircular turret, with a projecting parapet, supported by large corbels. The height of the wall, from its foot, is here twenty-eight feet; and of the turret, forty feet. The tide washes the whole of this wall quite to the north-west corner, which is 100 yards from the point above mentioned: the ground within is almost level with its top the whole way, so that it forms a most beautiful terrace to the gardens which belong to the houses of the High-Street, and Castle-Square, and run quite to the wall, commanding an enchanting view of the Bay from the town to the village of Milbrook, and the river beyond it quite to Red-bridge. The north-west angle of the wall is fortified by a very elegant angular buttress, with a projecting parapet, supported by corbels, forming a sort of small watch-tower; and very near it, to the eastward, is a high and strong circular tower. From this place the wall runs due east to the *Bar*, and is about 170 yards in length; one semicircular tower defends it. The total circuit of the walls is 2200 yards, or one mile and a quarter.” *Walk, &c. p. 13—31.*

“With respect to the date of the building of the wall, as we now see it,” observes the worthy Baronet, in another part of his publication, “difficulties arise in my mind. It is certain, that the northern, eastern, and that part of the southern wall, west of the Water-Gate, bear every mark of uniform regularity in their structure; and the gates of the town are apparently of the same date with the walls, and much resemble each other in the massy flat form of their pointed arches, which rise at an angle from their piers, being struck from centres below the level of their spring; a mode of construction used about the time of Edward the Second: yet the remains of semicircular towers, still visible on attentive inspection of the Bar-Gate, and which flanked its round arch, very much resembling, in form and mode of building, the towers of the north and east walls, lead me to suspect, that the wall, on the land side at least, is of higher antiquity than the time of the Edwards, and that the present gates were built later than the erection of the wall. The very singular position of the Water-Gate, which retires thirty feet behind the line of the eastern part of the south wall, and the odd position of the South-Gate, at the very angle of the wall, seem to indicate,
that

having seated himself, said to the flowing tide, "Thou art under my dominion, and the ground on which I sit is mine, nor can any disobey me with impunity: I command thee, therefore, neither to approach the feet, nor to wet the robes, of thy Royal Master!" But the rude waves, continues the historian, presently dashed over him, when, springing back, he exclaimed, "Let all the inhabitants of the world know, that the power of Sovereigns is weak and frivolous; and that none deserves the name of King, but Him whose will, by an eternal decree, the heavens, the earth, and the sea, obey." From that period, Canute would never wear his crown, but caused it to be placed on the great crucifix at Winchester: and it is worthy of remark, that the coins of this Monarch bear evidence of the fact, as they either represent him as wearing a mitre, or a cap, or triangular covering, similar to that on the coins of St. Edward.

In the Domesday Book, Southampton, or *Hantune*, as it is there called, is styled a *Burgh*, "in which the King has seventy-nine men in demesne, who pay a land-tax of seven pounds, and also paid the same sum in the time of Edward the Confessor; by whom the land which they held in the borough itself, was made free of taxes." By the same record, it appears, that sixty-five Frenchmen,
I 3 and

that these gates were not of the original design. From the south-west angle of the wall, quite to the Bridle-Gate, which was close to the balium of the Castle, the whole wall is a mass of irregular and almost inexplicable construction. I cannot help suspecting, that this side of the town, protected, as it was, by the Castle, and covered by the sea, was not at all, or but very slightly, fortified, until the fatal experience of the sack of the town by the French invaders, had proved that some further defence was necessary. The line of wall south of the West-Gate is irregular in its construction; and the wall between West and Bridle-Gates, which has been already described, bears evident marks of having been built in the most hasty manner, and with the greatest economy of materials. This wall, in its present form, I conceive to have been built about that period, when the old historians state Richard the Second to have fortified the town, and built the Castle; which he probably repaired and strengthened, but which evidently had been built several centuries before his time."

and thirty-one Englishmen, were provided with houses in *Hantune*, after the Conqueror was established on the Throne; and that forty-eight other houses, in the possession of various persons, whose names are mentioned, were exempted from tax by grant from the King. The Abbess of Warwell had also a fishery here, and a small plot of ground, which paid ten shillings.

These particulars evidently prove, that this town had attained considerable importance before the Norman Invasion, though it appears to have suffered greatly from the ravages of Earl Tostan. Henry the First is supposed to have made it a borough by charter, as the "Burgesses of Southampton" are mentioned in his grants to the Canons of the Priory of St. Dionysius, which he had founded. In a new charter, bestowed by Henry the Second, the Burgesses are confirmed in their "Gild, Liberties, and Customs," by *sea* and land. The liberties and customs by sea, plainly indicate, some commercial privileges and exemptions which they must have enjoyed, and consequently evince, that the commerce of the town was then worthy of notice.

Many additional privileges were granted to the Burgesses by King John, who exempted them from toll, passage, and pontage, by sea and land, in fairs, and in markets, throughout all his dominions, as well on this side the sea as beyond: by the same charter, he granted them the Port of Portsmouth, in ferm, for which, together with the ferm of Southampton, they were to pay 200*l.* yearly. The agreement to pay this sum, sufficiently indicates the opulence and flourishing state of the town at that period, which appears to have arisen principally from the *Wine* trade; and as early as 1215, the merchants of Southampton are recorded to have imported more wine than any other merchants in England, those of London excepted. In those days, white or sweet wines were mostly in use, and these were chiefly imported from Genoa and Venice, by aliens, who were restricted to this Port by a duty payable to Southampton, if the wine was landed elsewhere.* The former extent of this trade may be inferred from the numerous
large

* Statutes at Large, &c.



Engraved by Geo. H. & J. D. Colclough, London.

Printed by J. P. Colclough, Southampton.

HIGH STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.



large vaults beneath the houses near the Quay, in the High-Street, and in various other parts of the town.

In the reign of Henry the Third, the Barons of the Cinque Ports became very troublesome to the Merchants of Southampton, by frequently attaching their persons, and seizing their goods, under pretended reference to ancient grants. These grievances, however, being stated to the King, he issued a writ, dated the fourteenth of May, 1252, commanding the Barons to desist from their outrages: four years afterwards, he invested the Burgesses with new privileges, by a very ample charter, dated at Bristol, July the fourteenth, 1256. In the time of Edward the First, considerable trade was carried on between this Port and France; and the War which commenced towards the conclusion of the century, between that country and England, was in a great measure owing to the detention at St. Vallery and Barfleur, of some ships belonging to Southampton.

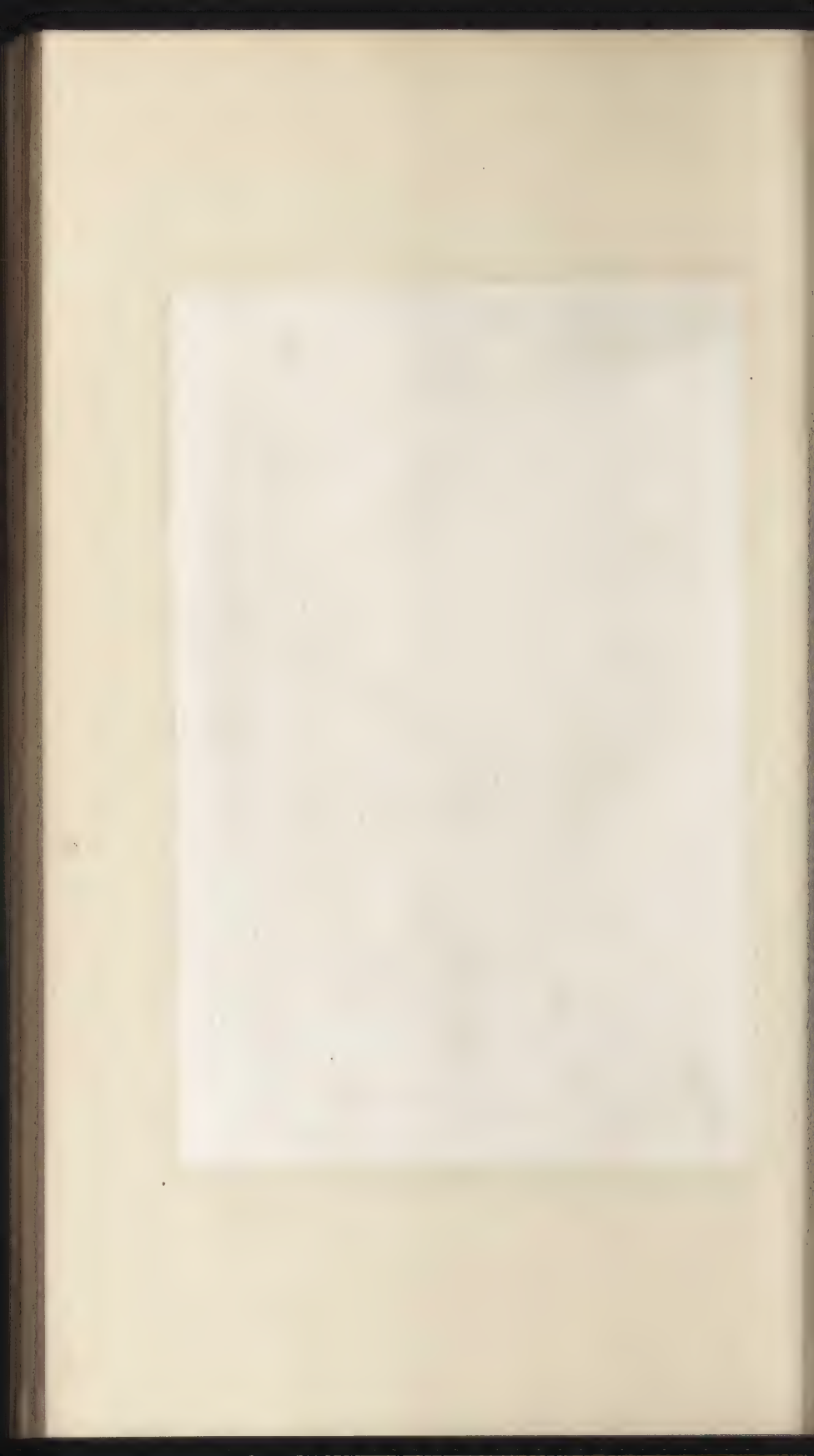
At the accession of Edward the Third, the trade of this town was very flourishing, and continued so till the commencement of the rupture with France, in 1338, on account of the refusal of the states of that kingdom to acknowledge the claims of Edward to its Throne. The same year the Mayor and Bailiff were commanded, by writ, to cause all their ships, of forty tons burthen, and upwards, to be victualled and furnished with men at arms, ready to defend the land, in case of invasion. These preparations, however, were made too late; the French, with their allies, the Spaniards and Genoese, landed in October, from a fleet of fifty gallies, and having slain all who opposed them, they entered and plundered the town, and afterwards destroyed the greatest part of it by fire: many of the principal inhabitants were at the same time inhumanly put to death. This fatal event interrupted the growing prosperity of Southampton, as many of the Merchants were totally ruined, and others afterwards removed to places less exposed to invasion. In the following year, an act was passed for re-building and strongly fortifying the town; and the King, in a new charter, confirmed all the grants made by his predecessors, and invested the inhabitants with additional immunities. In the same reign, it

was also enacted, (anno 1353, or 1354,) that all the wool, leather, woolfells, and lead, should be brought from the Staple-Houses at Winchester to this Port. Soon after the accession of Richard the Second, another attack was made on this town by the French, who appear to have been desirous of effecting its destruction; this time, however, they proved unsuccessful. The attempt appears to have led to the further strengthening of the town, as Richard is said to have erected a *Castle* for its defence; but that fortress was built long before, even so early as 1153. It was most probably repaired and enlarged by this Sovereign, at the same time that additions were made to the walls, and other fortifications constructed.* In this reign, a plan was proposed, by a rich Genoese merchant, for rendering Southampton one of the principal ports in Europe; but the jealousy of some London merchants is said to have defeated the design, and to have occasioned the death of the projector by assassination. The commercial immunities of Southampton were in this reign increased by a new charter; but, from the late pillage, and destruction of the town, and the alterations in the general system of traffic, these encouragements were inadequate to effect the restoration of its ancient trade. Henry the Fourth,

* Till lately, it has been a popular opinion, founded, indeed, on the authorities of Leland and Camden, that the ancient site of Southampton was round St. Mary's, in the suburbs; and that the burning of the town, by the French, in the time of Edward the Third, occasioned it to be re-built in its present situation. That this opinion was erroneous, is, however, incontestible, not only from the situation of the Churches, the *Domus Dei*, and other ancient buildings, but also from the age of the central part of the Bar-Gate, of some parts of the Walls, and of the foundation of the Castle, which certainly occupies the same spot which it did nearly two centuries previous to its destruction in the year 1338. "It is, however, probable, that the old town of St. Mary's, never very considerable, and which would naturally decline in proportion to the increase of the new town, being totally destitute of defence, suffered yet more severely than Southampton itself; and its destruction might be much accelerated by this disaster, as few would re-build their houses without the walls, who could by any means find habitations within them."



BERNARD STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.



Fourth, in his first year, granted the town 200*l.* to be paid annually, during pleasure, for the repairs of the fortifications. In the same reign, the merchants of Genoa and Jeane, were permitted to import their merchandize into London, but were still obliged to land their commodities previously at Southampton, or to pay a duty, by way of penalty, for landing them elsewhere.

The English army, which gained such immortal honor on the plains of Agincourt, under Henry the Fifth, was assembled and embarked at Southampton; and here it was that the foul conspiracy against the life of that Monarch was previously discovered and punished. Some writers attribute this conspiracy to the influence of French gold; but others, with greater probability, ascribe its origin to the alliance of the Earl of Cambridge, second son to the Duke of York, with the family of the Earl of March, whose sister he had espoused. The Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope of Masham, and Sir Thomas Grey, were the principal conspirators; but the plot, which had for its first object the assassination of the King, was revealed by the Earl of March; and the above noblemen being immediately arrested, were brought to trial, condemned, and executed in this town. Lord Scrope, who had been a particular favorite with the King, was hanged, drawn, and quartered; the others were beheaded: their bodies were interred in the Chapel of the *Domus Dei*, or God's House; where the following inscription, in commemoration of this event, appears on a stone erected by a predecessor of the present Earl of Delaware.

RICHARD, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE,
LORD SCROPE, OF MASHAM,
SIR THOMAS GREY, OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
CONSPIRED TO MURDER KING HENRY V.

IN THIS TOWN,

AS HE WAS PREPARING TO SAIL WITH HIS ARMY AGAINST
CHARLES THE SIXTH, KING OF
FRANCE;

FOR WHICH CONSPIRACY
THEY WERE EXECUTED AND BURIED NEAR THIS
PLACE,
IN THE YEAR M.CCCC.XV.

The

The almost continual wars between England and France during this reign, and the former part of that of Henry the Sixth, greatly affected the commerce of this town, and impoverished its inhabitants, whose distresses are fully set forth in a new charter, granted in the year 1445. The subsequent contentions for empire between the Houses of York and Lancaster, still further contributed to the destruction of its trade: the feuds, indeed, run so high, that a fierce skirmish took place at Southampton, among the partizans of the rival Houses, in which several of the inhabitants were slain. About twenty others of the Lancastrian party were afterwards condemned and executed, and their carcases were impaled by the King's orders.

During the succeeding reigns to that of Henry the Eighth, the commerce of Southampton continued in a tolerably respectable state, and the port was latterly much frequented by the merchants of Venice, who traded pretty largely in wool and tin. The impolicy of permitting the exportation of wool, however, was at length clearly understood; and effectual measures being taken to prevent it, great part of the commerce of this town was lost, as the Levant merchants being no longer able to supply themselves with that commodity, forsook the port.

From this period the importance of Southampton gradually declined for upwards of a century; and Bishop Gibson speaks of it as having lost most of its inhabitants, together with its trade. The great houses of the merchants, he observes, "are now dropping to the ground, and only show its ancient magnificence."^{*} This state of things has, however, again altered; and both the population and commerce of the town have considerably increased during the last century: of late years it has also been much frequented as a watering-place; for which purpose its peculiarly healthful and pleasant situation is extremely favorable.

Southampton is built "on the extreme point of the high gravelly bank which separates the course of the Itchin river from the estuary of the Test, or Anton Water: by this happy choice, the whole town, though almost surrounded with water, enjoys the advantage

* Gibson's Camden, Vol. I. edit. 1695.



Original of the engraving in the possession of the Hildesheim Museum, and the engraving by the artist.

West in St. Michael's Church, Hildesheim.

With the name of the engraver of the Hildesheim Museum, and the engraver of the engraving.



vantage of the driest situation; and the fall of level, in every direction, keeps the streets constantly free from damp and filth." The High Street, which runs nearly north and south, is upwards of half a mile in length, and particularly handsome and spacious. Leland notices it as one of the *gayrest* streets in England, and "well buildid for timbre building:" most of the houses are now, however, of brick. The entrance into this street from the land side is by the *Bar-Gate*, the approach to which is very striking, it being continued through an extensive and well-built suburb. On the north front of this gate, are representations of two gigantic figures, which are traditionally said to be intended for Sir Bevois, of Southampton, and the giant Ascupart, whom, according to the popular legends, he slew in combat. Over the arches of the gate is the *Domus Civica*, as Leland terms it, or *Town Hall*, which is fifty-two feet long, and twenty-one feet wide: the ascent to this is by a commodious stone staircase.

The CASTLE was situated on the west side of the town, but very little of the building itself is remaining. Its area was of a form approaching to a semicircle, or rather of a horse-shoe, in the southern part of which stood the keep, on a very high artificial mount. The keep was circular, but has given place to a smaller and more modern round tower, erected with the materials of the former one. The view of the town, and adjacent country, from this spot, is uncommonly interesting. The Castle has been very lately purchased by the Earl of Wycomb, and is now undergoing considerable improvement, for his occasional residence.

Southampton contains six parishes, and five Churches; all of which were in existence as early as the time of Henry the Second, who gave four of them to his Priory of St. Dyonisius. *St. Michael's*, which forms the eastern side of the square of the same name, is a very ancient and curious building. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a low tower rising from the centre, and finished by a lofty and well-proportioned octagonal spire, erected about sixty years ago, as a sea-mark for vessels entering into this port. "On each side of the west window," observes Sir H. C. Englefield, who has given a particular description of this

structure in his Walk through Southampton: "the Saxon masonry of the original front is still discernible: in the eastern front the same masonry is also visible, together with a fragment of the little angular column which occurs so frequently in Saxon buildings, and a small morsel of a billeted moulding. The length of the Church from east to west, and the breadth of the nave, are unaltered, but the original side aisles have been taken down, and enlarged. The nave, with its side aisles, as far as the tower, is the only part of the Church used at present for the ordinary divine service; and is separated from the more eastern part by an open screen. The old Saxon columns have been, every other one, taken away, and handsome pointed arches, of considerable space, turned over the remaining ones: their capitals have a small fluting on them common to that style of architecture. The tower stands on four plain and strong semicircular arches, without any sort of ornament, except a very small impost moulding." In the north aisle of the chancel is a handsome monument, in commemoration of the Lord Chancellor WRIOTHESLEY; and in the opposite aisle, on the south, is a most curious antique *Font*. "It consists of a block of black marble, three feet four inches square, and one foot six inches deep, supported in its centre by a cylinder of the same material, ornamented with horizontal rings, so as much to resemble a barrel; and at each angle, by a plain pillar of white stone, one foot six inches high, and about six inches in diameter. The whole stands on another marble block, of about three feet square, and about seven inches deep, out of which are cut bases for the small columns, consisting of a flat ring on a large round cushion: these rest on a plain square plinth of about three inches high; a plain leaf falls from the bases of the columns on each angle of the plinth. The top stone is excavated into an hemispherical bason, two feet six inches in diameter, round which runs a scroll of foliage, of very rude execution, but not bad design; and the angles are filled with an imitation of the ancient ornament, now generally called the honeysuckle. The sides of the block, of which three only are now visible, as the font stands against the wall, are each divided into three circular compartments, with

with a sort of winged monster in each, something like a griffin, except one, which has an angel in a long robe of linen, covered with a shorter tunic: his hands are folded on his heart; and round his head is the nimbus, or glory: behind his shoulders are two wings, which reach to his feet. These sides are one foot one inch and a half deep; the remaining four inches and a half of the thickness of the block, slope away to the central cylinder, in a sort of fluting, or broad leaves, now much defaced. The workmanship of the whole is in the very rudest style of Saxon sculpture.”*

All Saints Church is an elegant modern structure, erected since the year 1792, in place of a former Church, which had been found too small for the increased population of the parish. It was built by Mr. John Hookey, from the designs, and under the direction, of the late Mr. Reveley, whose premature decease has deprived the arts of a very valuable supporter. “The front of this building, which is in the High Street, is sixty feet six inches wide, and is adorned with four three-quarter columns of the Ionic order, four feet diameter, and thirty-six feet high, supporting a pediment, on each side of which the angles are finished with *antæ*, or Grecian pilasters. The three central spaces are filled in the lower part by three wide and commodious arches for the entrance doors, with fan lights over them to light the vestibule; and on each side, between the column and pilaster, is a semicircular-headed window, lighting the gallery stair-cases: in the second range are five plain niches.”† The entablature is continued round the Church. At the east end is a turret, rising from a square basement, and consisting of six corinthian columns, supporting a circular entablature, on which is an attic, with three faces for the dial, crowned by a dome: this, from its elevated situation, can be seen many miles each way. On entering the Church, the attention is immediately arrested by the bold and graceful curvature of the roof, which springs from the mouldings of the interior pilasters, as from an impost, and is wholly unsupported by columns; its form is that
of

* Walk through Southampton, p. 66—80.

† Skelton's Southampton Guide, p. 34.

of the segment of a circle, and its rise eight feet. The altar is contained in a recessed arch, very elegantly ornamented. The length of the Church, in the inside, including the vestibule, but omitting the recess for the altar, is ninety-five feet; its breadth, sixty-one feet; its height, from the pavement to the middle of the ceiling, forty-seven feet. The basement, on the south side, and the square plinths of the great columns, are of stone; all the other parts of the building are of brick, stuccoed. The substruction of this Church is divided into arched vaults, or catacombs, so contrived as to prevent any nuisance arising from the practice of interment: as an additional precaution, the coffins, which must be of lead, are always inclosed in stone. The remains of CAPTAIN CARTERET, the celebrated circumnavigator, and of the late BRYAN EDWARDS, Esq. of Springfield, near this town, author of the History of the West Indies, are deposited in this building.

Holy Rood Church is a large building, with a tower at the south-west angle, and a colonnade in front, vulgarly called the *Proclamation*, where the hustings is erected, and the poll taken, on the election of the representatives for this town. The interior is handsome, and had formerly a regular choir, many of the stalls of which yet remain. Here, among other monuments of the *Stanleys* of Poultons, is one, executed by Rysbrach, to the memory of MISS E. STANLEY, sister to the late Right Hon. Hans Stanley, with an elegant inscription by the poet Thomson, who has also celebrated this accomplished woman in his *Seasons*. She died in the year 1738, at the age of eighteen, "a mistress not only of the English and French, but in a high degree of the Greek and Roman learning." The Churches of *St. Mary*, and *St. Lawrence*, are not particularly remarkable. The parish of *St. John* was annexed to that of *St. Lawrence* in the year 1706; and its Church has been long pulled down.

The *Parsonage* of Holy Rood Church is an old and curious edifice. Various other buildings, in different parts of the town, display considerable antiquity, and particularly the spacious mansion in Porter's Lane, near the site of the Water Gate, which has been

been minutely described by the ingenious pen of Sir H. C. Englefield,* who conjectures it to have constituted a part of the palace, occasionally inhabited by the Saxon and Danish Sovereigns: the length of the front of this building is 111 feet.

The *Domus Dei*, or God's House, was founded in the reign of Henry the Third, by two merchants, brothers, of the names of Gervasius, and Protasius. It was afterwards given, by Edward the Third, to Queen's College, Oxford, which had been founded by Philippa, his Queen, and to which it still belongs. The present establishment consists of a Warden, four aged men, and as many women, who are allowed two shillings each, weekly, from the College; and have a yearly donation of coals from another charity. The Chapel is very ancient; but its original form has been greatly altered by repairs. Divine service is now performed here in the French language; and the congregation chiefly consists of the natives of Jersey and Guernsey, who reside in Southampton.

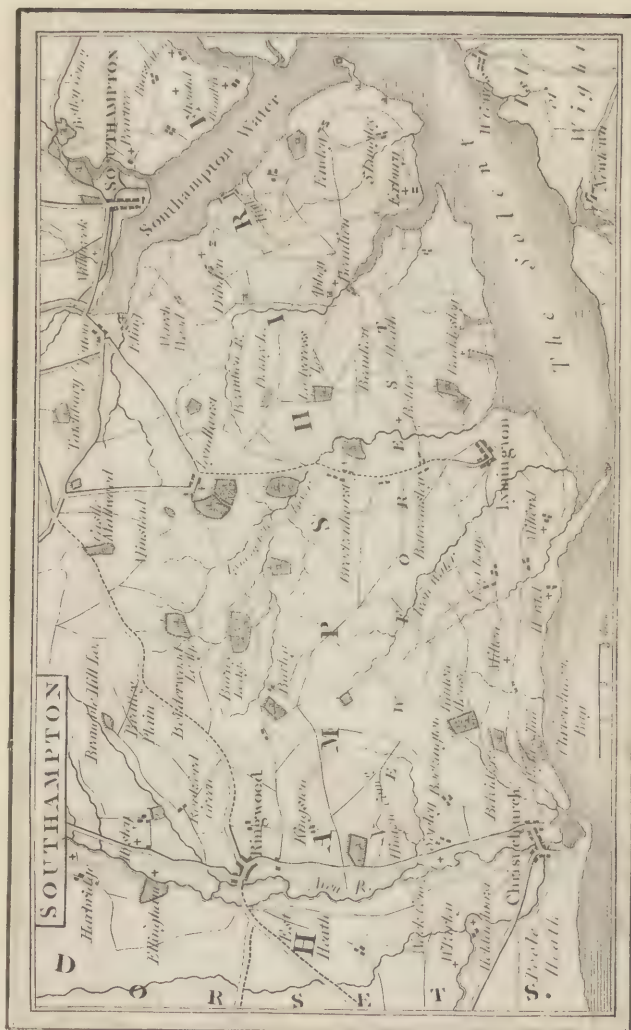
Among the other ancient institutions in this town, was a House of *Grey Friars*, founded in the year 1240, but of which scarcely any remains are now standing; part of its site being occupied by Glocester Square; and another part, by a large building, originally constructed as a Sugar Refinery, afterwards converted into a Military Hospital, and now used as a warehouse "for the vast quantities of Spanish wool, which, by *stress of weather*, are landed here every year." Here was also an *Hospital* for Lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and long previous to the Dissolution, given to the Priory of St. Dyonisius. *St. John's Hospital*, a less ancient establishment, for the instruction of six boys in the woollen manufacture, has been lately given to the Poor House by the Corporation, with the consent of the heir of the founder. The *Poor House* is a large modern and convenient building.

A *Free Grammar School* was established in Southampton by Edward the Sixth, in an old building in Winkle-Street, now used as a carpet manufactory, from which, many years afterwards, it was

* See Archæologia, Vol. XIV. The description is illustrated by three engravings.

was removed to its present situation, an ancient mansion, known by the name of West-Hall: the dining-room has a stuccoed ceiling in compartments, and is supposed to be at least as old as the time of Henry the Eighth. The master is appointed by the Corporation; but the original plan has been departed from; the scholars being chiefly boarders. A *Charity School* for ten boys has also been established here, by means of a donation bequeathed previous to the year 1760, by Alderman Taunton, of this town: some part of the produce of whose bequest is appropriated, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, to the apportioning female servants on their marriage, who may be able to prove a faithful servitude of four years or upwards. *Sunday Schools* were instituted here in the year 1786, and are still continued: the overplus of the funds, which arise from gifts, and annual subscriptions, are appropriated to the support of a *School of Industry*; for the more complete instruction of twenty-five girls taken from the sunday schools. Near the entrance of the town, on the right, is a neat building, or range of *Alms-Houses*, erected about fifteen years ago, for the accommodation of eighteen poor widows, who are allowed two shillings each, weekly, from the produce arising from a bequest by Robert Thorner, Esq. of Baddesley, who died in July 1690.

Southampton is a county in itself, a privilege bestowed on it by King John, and as such is independent of the Lord Lieutenant, and Sheriff of Hampshire, having its own Clerk of the Peace, which office has been added by charter to that of Town Clerk. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, two Bailiffs, and a Common-Council, (constituted by all those that have served the foregoing offices,) a Town Clerk, two Coroners, and other inferior officers. These are chosen under a charter of Charles the First, which, however, is little more than a confirmation of the charters granted by many of his predecessors. The Corporation have the power of choosing non-resident Burgesses, who, though not members of the Common-Council, are privileged to vote at elections for the Mayor, and for the parliamentary representatives: the number of voters for the latter is about 600; and consists of the Burgesses, and such of the inhabitants as pay





scot and lot: the first return was made in the twenty-third of Edward the First. The Mayor is Admiral of the Liberties from South-Sea Castle to Hurst Castle, and half-sea over from Calshot to the Isle of Wight. The records and regalia of the Corporation are kept in the *Audit-House*, a handsome building, erected about thirty years ago; the ground floor of which is open, and, with a large area behind it, forms a commodious market, which is exceedingly well and plentifully supplied: the market days are every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Four *Fairs* are held here annually; the principal of which is opened by the Mayor and Bailiffs, with much ceremony, on the Saturday preceding Trinity Sunday, and continues till the Wednesday noon following. It is held near the east side of the town, on the road leading to the Chapel Mill, on the site of which was formerly an *Hermitage*, occupied by William Geoffry, to whom, and to the town of Southampton, this fair was granted by one of the Henries. During the continuance of the fair, no person can be arrested for debt within its precincts.

The attractions which Southampton presents for sea-bathing, and other healthful purposes, are increased by a *Chalybeate Spring*, rising about 100 yards to the westward of Bar-Gate, and much in repute for its medicinal qualities. The *Baths* are convenient; and every attention is paid to the accommodation of the numerous visitants who frequent this town during the bathing season. The great influx of company of late years, has, indeed, given origin to many improvements; though even here, as at Clifton,* speculation has acted on false data, and several plans for additional buildings, from which important advantages were predicted, have been either abandoned altogether, or had their execution protracted to a distant and unknown period. The *Assembly Rooms* are beautifully situated near the West Quay, and very elegantly fitted up; the Long Room was built in 1761, the Ball Room about six years afterwards. A *Theatre* was erected here in 1766; but this, though subsequently enlarged, being still found inadequate to accommodate the numbers that frequently sought admission, a new one, on a much more extensive and commodious scale, has just been built, on the site of St. John's Hospital. Additional recreation is de-

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* See Vol. V. p. 732.

rived from the *Races*, which are annually held on Stoneham Common, about three miles from the town; and from an annual *Sailing Match*, instituted by G. H. Rose, Esq. one of the Members for Southampton.

The principal trade of this port is with Portugal and the Baltic, and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey: to the two latter places, 6000 tons of unwrought wool are allowed to be exported annually; great part of which is again returned, manufactured into coarse knit hose: hemp, iron, and tallow, are imported from Russia; and tar and pitch from Sweden; the importations from Portugal are chiefly wine and fruit. English iron is also brought coastwise from Wales; and coals, lead, and glass, from Newcastle. The situation of Southampton being far more favorable for navigation than manufactures, the latter are principally confined to those of silk and carpets. Formerly, sloops of war and frigates were built here; but this business has declined, and only small vessels are now constructed. For commercial purposes, three *Banks* have been established at Southampton; and an Act of Parliament obtained, for cutting a *Canal* from the platform on the south side of the town, to the Andover navigation at Redbridge, &c. but this, as well as other projected improvements, are now in a dormant state, from the general effect of the war—a want of money.

The principal springs which supply the inhabitants with water, for domestic purposes, rise in the hill about a mile north of the town, and unite at an ancient stone conduit-house, near the Polygon, whence the water is transmitted to the conduits within the walls through leaden pipes. The population of Southampton, as returned under the act of 1801, was 7913; viz. 3390 males, and 4523 females: the number of houses was 1582. The environs of the town are particularly pleasant; and the neighbouring country abounds with elegant seats, and finely situated villages. Near the town, on the north, are *Barracks* for the reception of cavalry, which have been lately erected by Government, and occupy about two acres of ground.

With the eminent natives of Southampton is enumerated DR. ISAAC WATTS, born in July 1674. His father kept a boarding-school

ENTRANCE TO SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS,





school for young gentlemen; but young Watts appears to have been very early sent to the Free-School in this town, where his proficiency in languages became so conspicuous, that a subscription was proposed to support him at the University: this scheme, however, failed, from his resolution to take his lot with the Dissenters; and "such he was," observes Dr. Johnson, "as every Christian Church would rejoice to have adopted."* About the age of twenty-two, he became domestic tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, with whom he continued five years, when he was appointed to succeed Dr. Chauncey, as pastor to a religious congregation. In 1712, his health was irreparably injured by a violent fever, of long continuance, which rendering the kind offices of his friends necessary, he was prevailed on, by Sir Thomas Abney, to reside with him; and in his family he continued during the remainder of his days, being "treated with all the kindness that friendship could prompt, and all the attention that respect could dictate." He died in his seventy-fifth year, of mere decay from age; after a life of active piety, and unwearied benevolence. His writings are numerous, and much valued; particularly those which relate to the instruction of youth, from "the dawn of reason, through its gradations of advance in the morning of life." His *Treatise on Logic* has been admitted as a class book into the Universities; and his *Improvement of the Mind* is equally valuable for the purposes of education. Some of his poetry is very pleasing; his *Translation of the Psalms* is by far the best in general use: "It is sufficient," says Dr. Johnson, "for Watts to have done better than others, what no man has done well." The merit of his labors procured him an unsolicited diploma, which he received from Edinburgh and Aberdeen in 1728. The praise bestowed on him by the eminent critic already referred to, marks both the vigor of his genius, and the extent of his capacity. "He has provided instruction for all ages, from those who are lisping their first lessons, to the enlightened readers of Malebranche and Locke; he has left neither corporeal nor spiritual nature unexamined; he has taught the art of reasoning, and the science of the stars."

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From

* *Lives of the Poets.*

From the South Gate, and Platform at Southampton, runs a *Causeway*, or *Causey*, planted with trees, and nearly half a mile in length. This walk is called the *Beach*, and in its whole length commands a view of the Southampton Water, enlivened by a multitude of vessels, and closed by the Isle of Wight. Near its eastern extremity is the *Cross-House*, and Itchin Ferry: the former is a small round structure, with four divisions, or apartments, opposite to the principal points of the compass, and intended for the accommodation of passengers waiting for the ferry-boat. In one of the quarters are the arms of Southampton, with the date 1634; but parts of the building are apparently much older. "At this point the ferrymen do homage to the Mayor and Corporation, whenever the perambulation of the boundaries of the town is performed; and, in return for the permission of landing on the demesne of the town, engage at all times to carry over gratis, the Burgesses and their families."

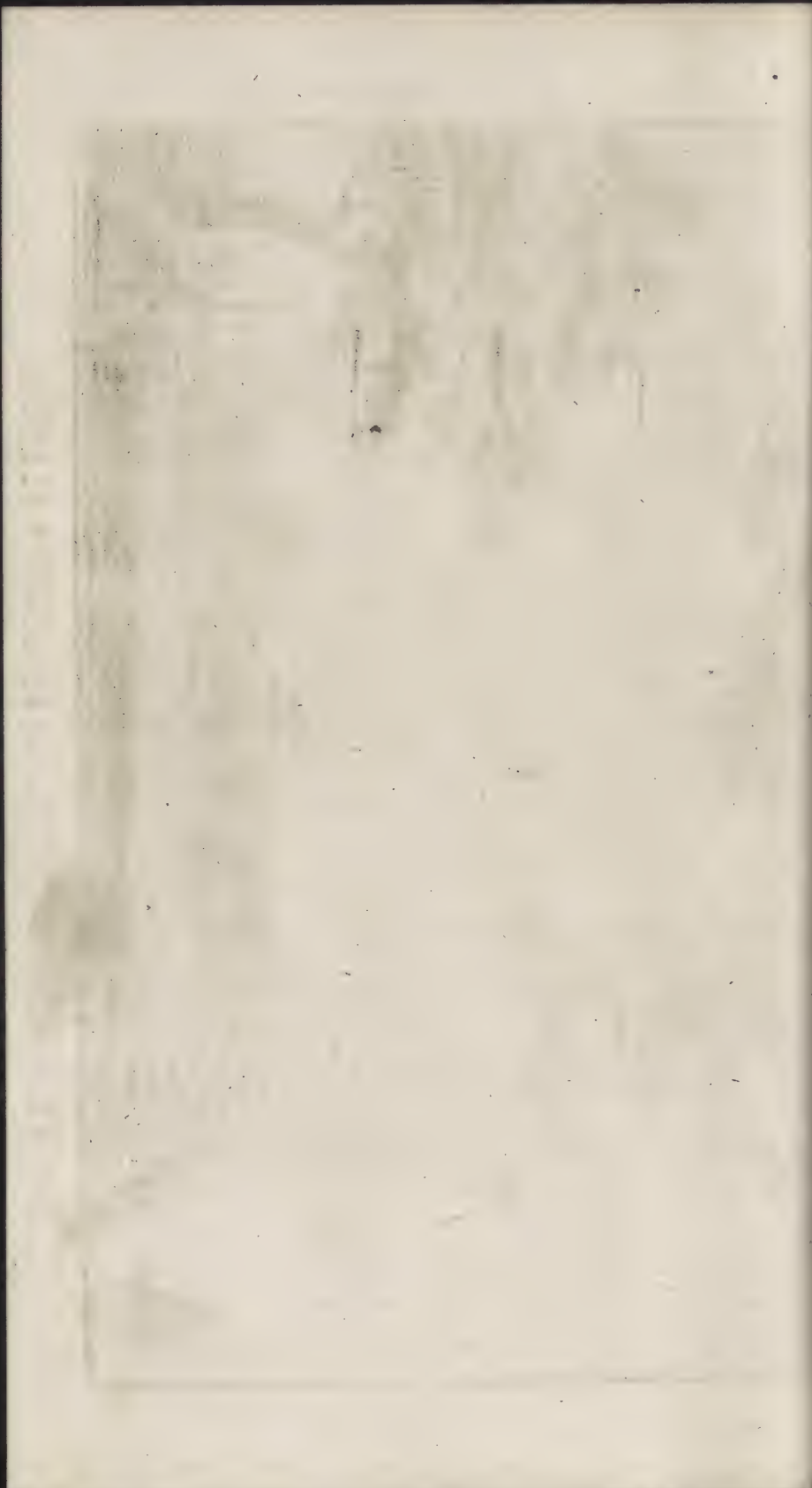
About three miles from Southampton, to the south-east, in a very beautiful situation, at a little distance from the banks of the Southampton Water, are the ruins of NETLEY ABBEY; formerly called *Letley*, or Pleasant Place, and also *Edward-stow*, by which name it occurs in a charter granted by Henry the Third, who is generally considered as its founder; though some doubts have been raised as to the fact. Henry's charter is dated in the thirty-fifth of his reign, (anno 1251:) but Tanner asserts, that the Abbey was founded in 1239; and it is certain that Roger de Clare (on consideration of receiving 500 marks sterling) endowed it with certain possessions within three years of that period, that is in 1242. Among its subsequent benefactors, were Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, Robert Ver, and Walter de Burg; the latter of whom invested it with lands in the county of Lincoln, which he held of the King, *in capité*, by the service of presenting him with a head-piece, lined with fine linen, and a pair of gilt spurs. Its inmates were of the Cistercian order, and had been originally brought from the neighbouring Abbey at Beaulieu. At the time of the Dissolution, their number was thirteen; and the annual value of their possessions, according to Dugdale, was only 100l. 1s. 8d.

yet



NETLEY ABBEY, *in* HAMPSHIRE.

Pietro sculp.





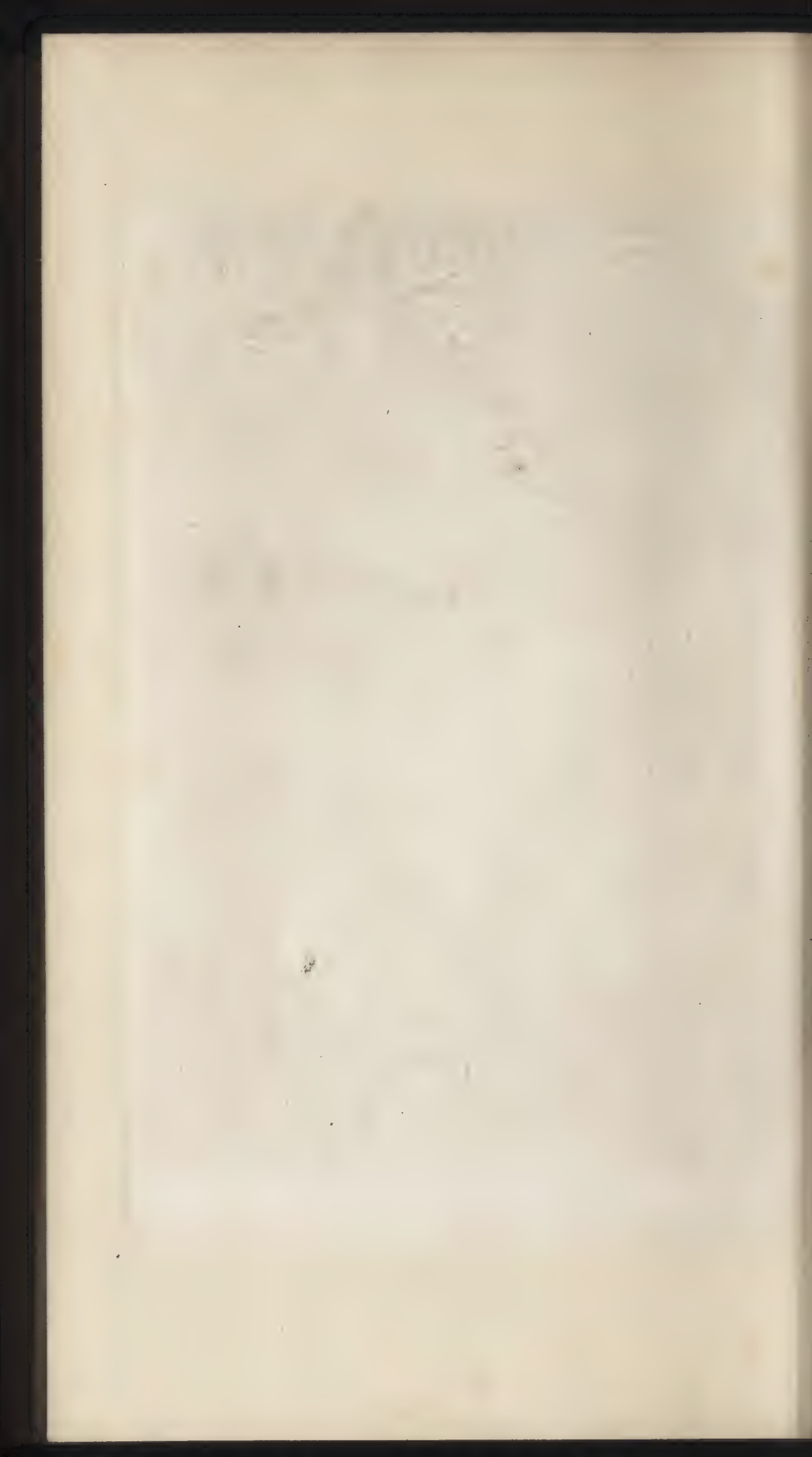
Designed by J. Smith, from a drawing by J. Sanderson, after a sketch by the late J. Smith, of the Institute of England & Wales.

NETLEY ABBEY.

View towards the East, from the Interior.

Hampshire.

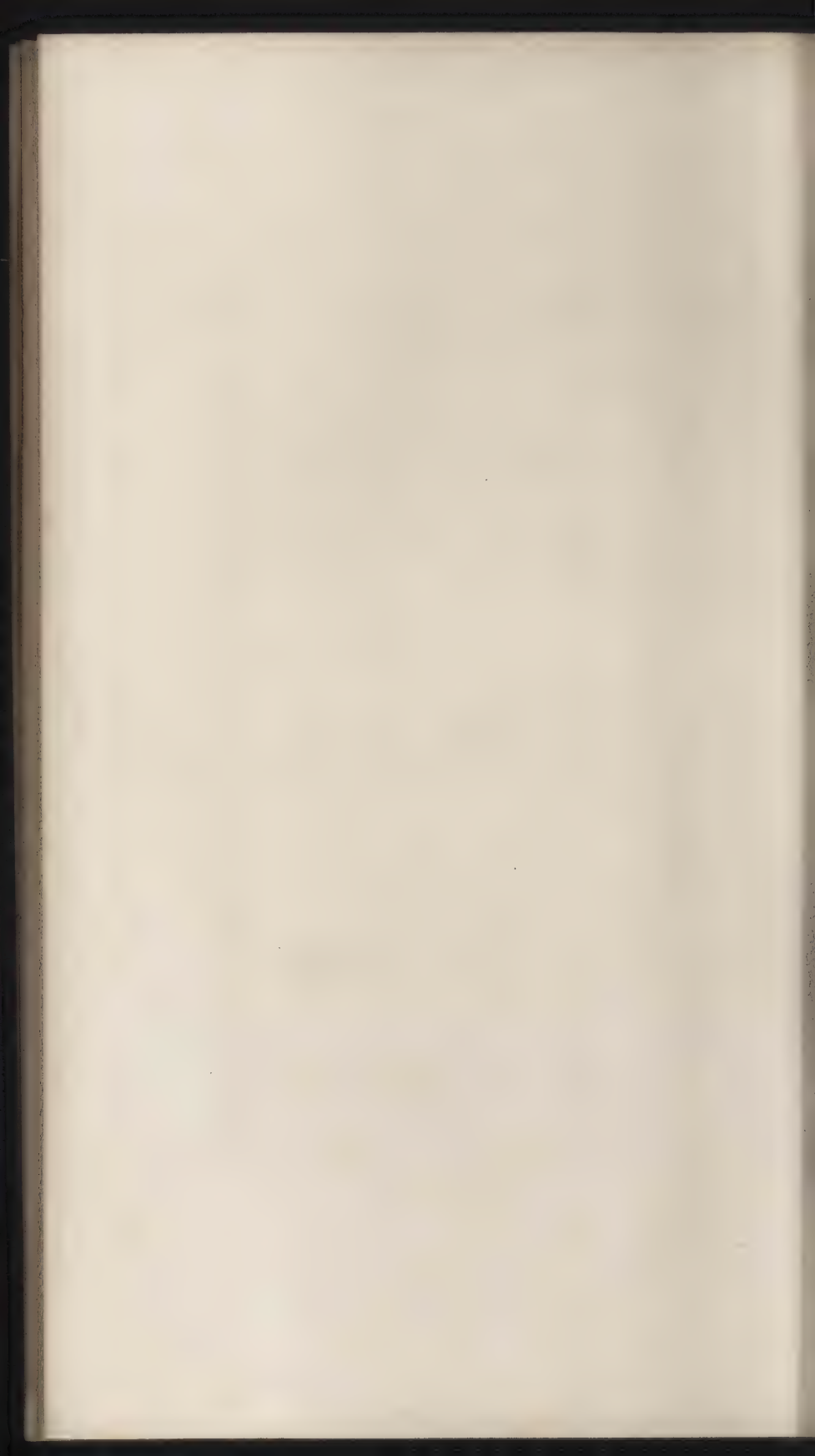
London: Published by James S. Bland, Pall Mall, 1818.





INTERIOR OF A GOTHIC CATHEDRAL

Engraved by J. G. Thompson





Drawn on Stone by J. D. Harding

NETLEY ABBEY.

Printed by C. Hollman and Co.



yet Speed has returned it at 160l. 2s. 9½d. Their library, as appears from Leland's *Collectanea*, could boast but of a single book, and that was the *Rhetorica Ciceronis*. In the year 1537, Henry the Eighth granted the site of the Abbey to Sir William Paulet, afterwards Marquis of Winchester. From his family it appears to have passed, probably by purchase, to that of the Earls of Hertford; as Edward Seymour, son of the Protector Somerset, who was restored to the titles of Earl of Hertford, and Baron Beauchamp, by Queen Elizabeth, resided here in the year 1560, and entertained his Royal mistress in the month of August, in *Netley Castle*.* Towards the end of the following century, it became the property of the Marquis of Huntingdon; and has since passed through several families to Sir Nathaniel Holland, Bart. who obtained it by his marriage with the widow of the late N. Dance, Esq. together with the ancient mansion called WOOLSTAN HOUSE, which occupies a very fine situation contiguous to the Itchin river.

Netley Abbey stands on the declivity of a hill, rising gently from the water; but so environed by beautiful woody scenery, as to be almost secluded from observation, except on a near approach. The ruins have often furnished a theme for poetical description, and moral precept; and the lyre of Keate, of Sotheby, and of Bowles, has been alike employed in mournful plainings over the fallen splendor of this foundation.

“ Now sunk, deserted, and with weeds o’ergrown,
Yon prostrate walls their awful fate bewail;
Low on the ground their topmost spires are thrown,
Once friendly marks to guide the wandering sail.

The ivy now with rude luxuriance bends
Its tangled foliage through the cloister’d space,
O’er the green window’s mouldering height ascends,
And fondly clasps it with a last embrace.

K 3

While

* This is corroborated by the following entry in the register of St. Michael's Parish, at Southampton. “The Queen's Majesty's Grace came from the Castle of Netley to Southampton on the thirteenth day of August, and she went from thence to the City of Winchester on the sixteenth day, 1560.”

While the self-planted oak, within confin'd,
 (Auxiliar to the tempest's wild uproar,)
 Its giant branches fluctuates to the wind,
 And rends the wall, whose aid it courts no more."

KEATE'S NETLEY ABBEY.*

The destruction of the Abbey Church, or Chapel, according to Browne Willis, commenced about the period when it was inhabited by the Marquis of Huntingdon, who converted the nave, or west end, into a kitchen, and offices. Sir Bartlet Lucy, as appears from this writer, (but others say the Marquis of Huntingdon,) sold the materials of the whole fabric to a Mr. Walter Taylor, a builder, of Southampton, soon after the beginning of the last century, for the purpose of removing them, to erect a town-house at Newport, and dwelling-houses at other places. An accident which befel Mr. Taylor, in consequence of this purchase, and which afterwards led to his death, has been regarded by the vulgar as a judgment inflicted by Heaven, for his presumed guilt, in undertaking to destroy a sacred edifice; but more enlightened understandings can only regard it as the effect of a fortuitous combination of circumstances, in perfect accordance with the established laws of Nature.

* The elegiac effusion of Bowles over the dismantled, but picturesque, remnant of this Abbey, possesses great beauty.

" Fall'n pile! I ask not what has been thy fate;—
 But when the weak winds, wafted from the main,
 Through each lone arch, like spirits that complain,
 Come hollow to my ear, I meditate
 On this world's passing pageant, and the lot
 Of those who once might proudly, in their prime,
 Have stood, with giant port; till, bow'd by time
 Or injury, their ancient boast forgot,
 They might have sunk, like thee: though thus forlorn,
 They lift their heads, with venerable hairs
 Besprent, majestic yet, and as in scorn
 Of mortal vanities and short-liv'd cares;—
 E'en so dost thou, lifting thy forehead grey,
 Smile at the tempest, and Time's sweeping sway."



Engraved by Thomas Agnew & Sons, London, after a sketch by J. G. Thompson.

NETLEY ABBEY,
(North-east aspect.)
Hampshire

Engraved by Thomas Agnew & Sons, London, after a sketch by J. G. Thompson.



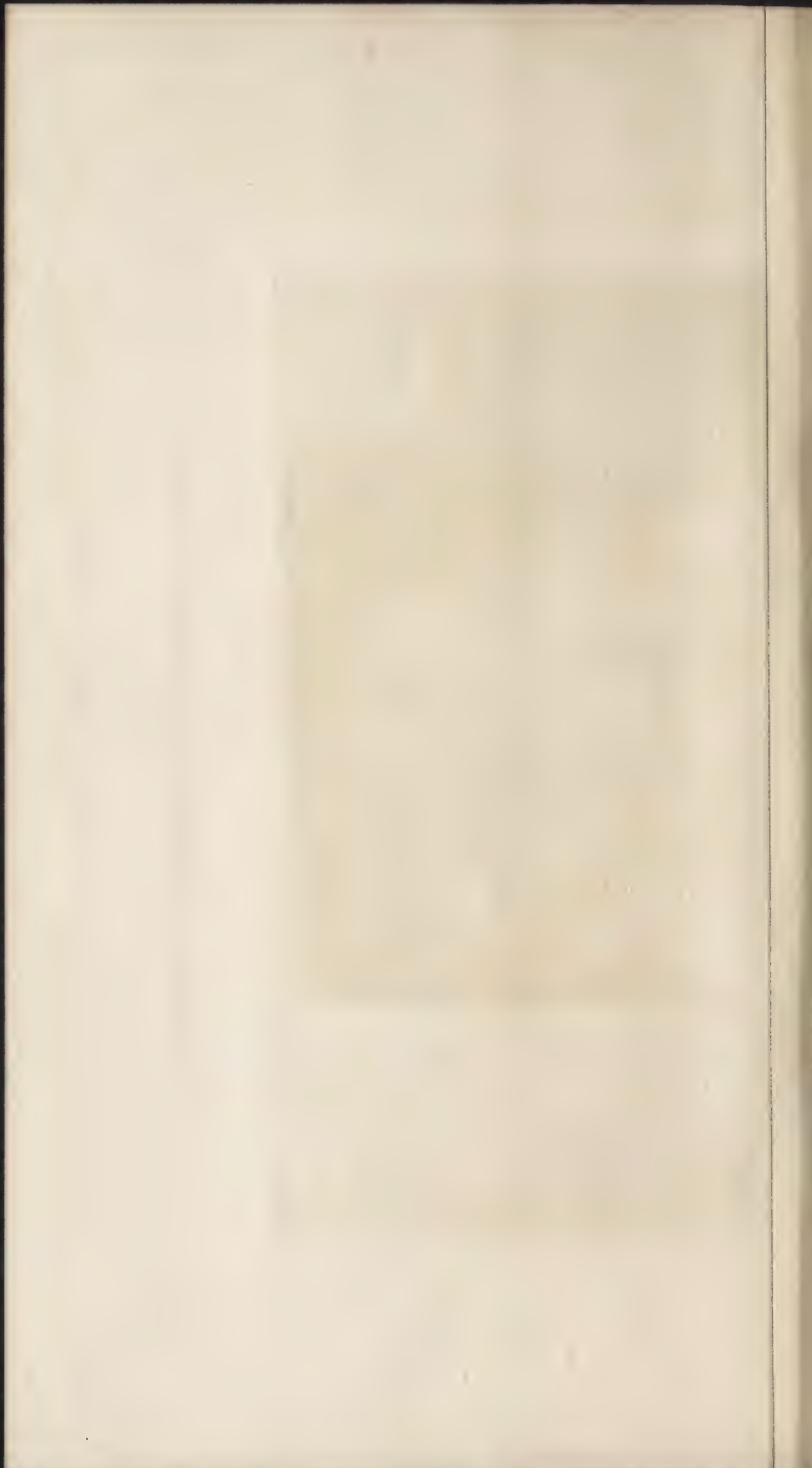






147. RUINS OF NETLEY ABBEY.

Engraved by J. Jackson, from an Original Drawing by N. Whittock.





Engraved by George Wallcut from a Photograph by J. C. Smith

St. Dunstons Church, London

Published by George Wallcut, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

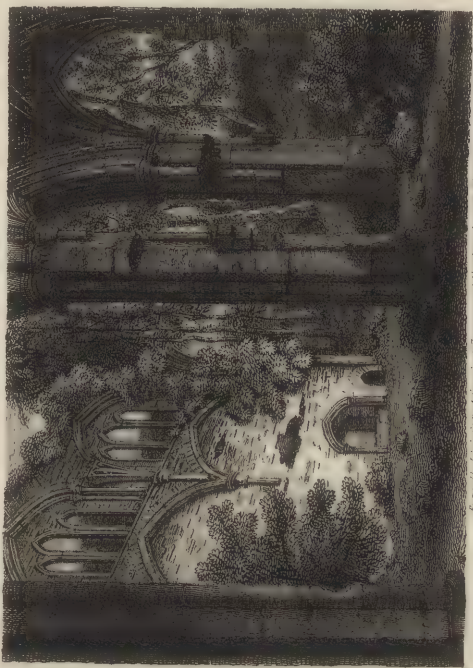




East Wicken Wetley Abbey.

Engraved by T. Turner on the Author's sketch. Published by W. Turner, Old Broad Street, London.





Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

East View of the South Transept of the Abbey.

Printed by J. G. Thompson, 1840.





Engraved by J. G. from a drawing by W. G. and J. G. from a drawing by W. G.

Part of the N. W. Transsept of the Priory of St. Mary.

Published by J. G. in the year 1840. Price 1s. 6d. per copy. Sent by post 1s. 7d.





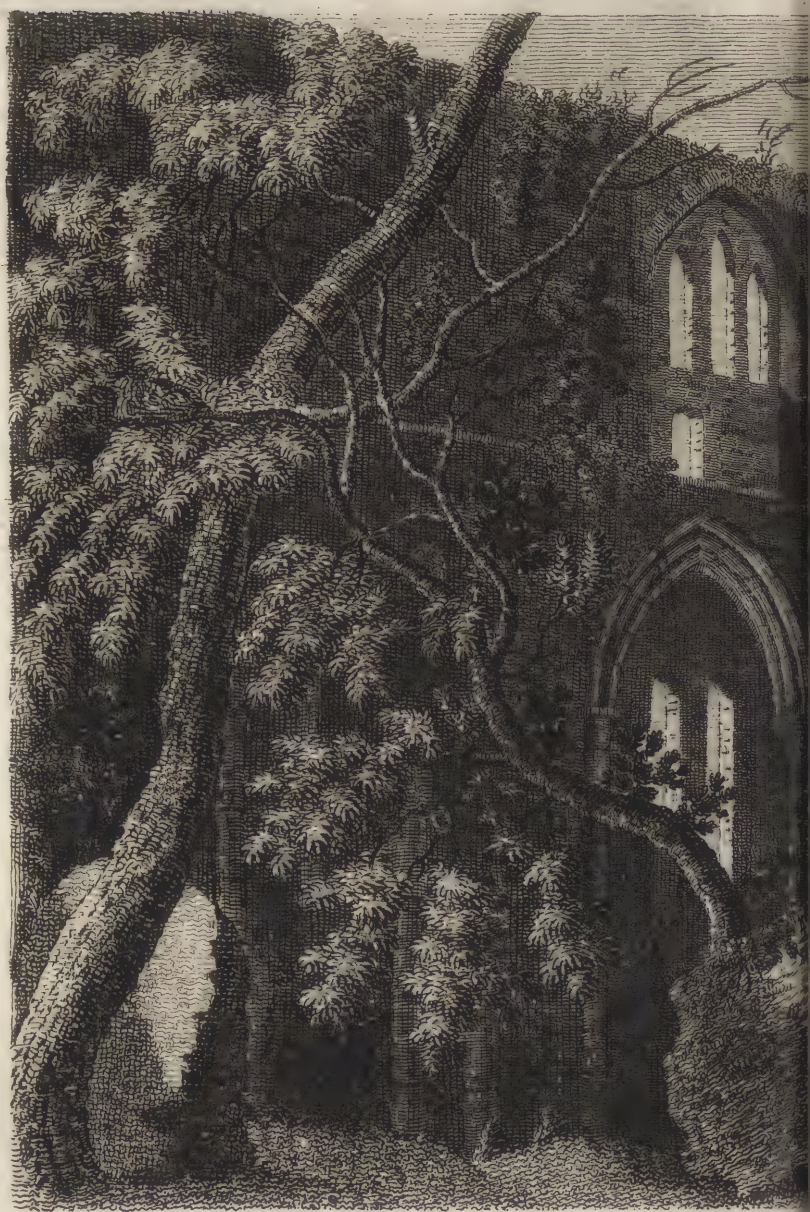
Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq. from a sketch by J. G. Smith, Esq.

West Front of Westminster Abbey, as it appears at present.

Published by J. G. Smith, Esq. at the Office of the Architect, No. 1, Pall Mall East, London.







N E T L E

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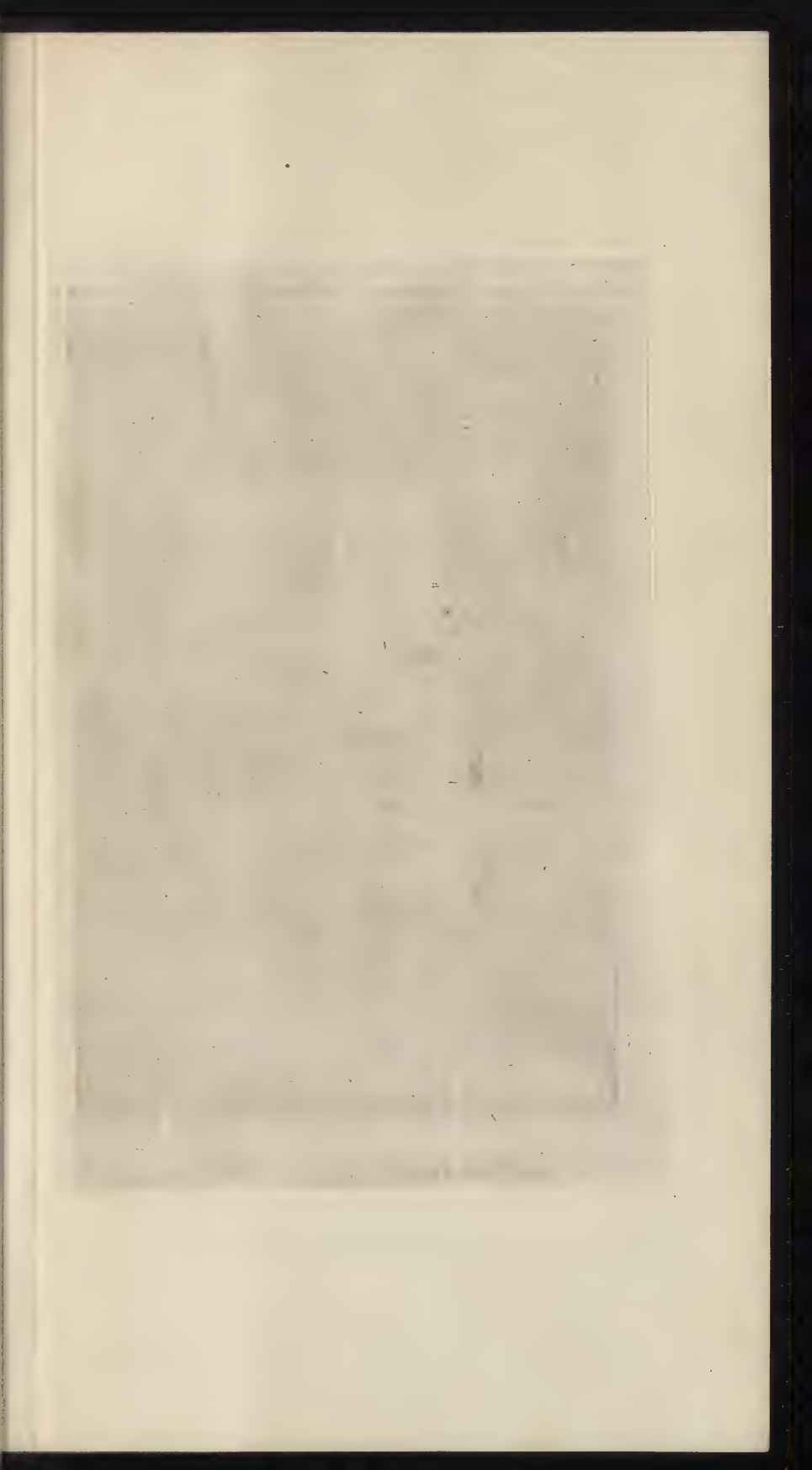
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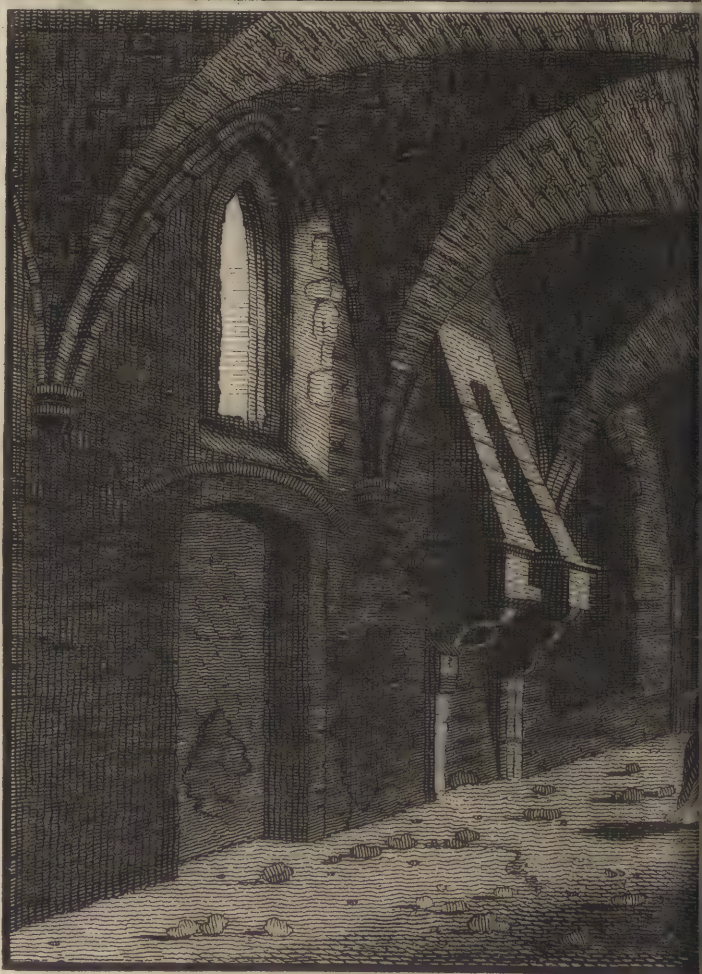


A B B E Y .
Original Drawing
By Mr. Cornhill

Copy from



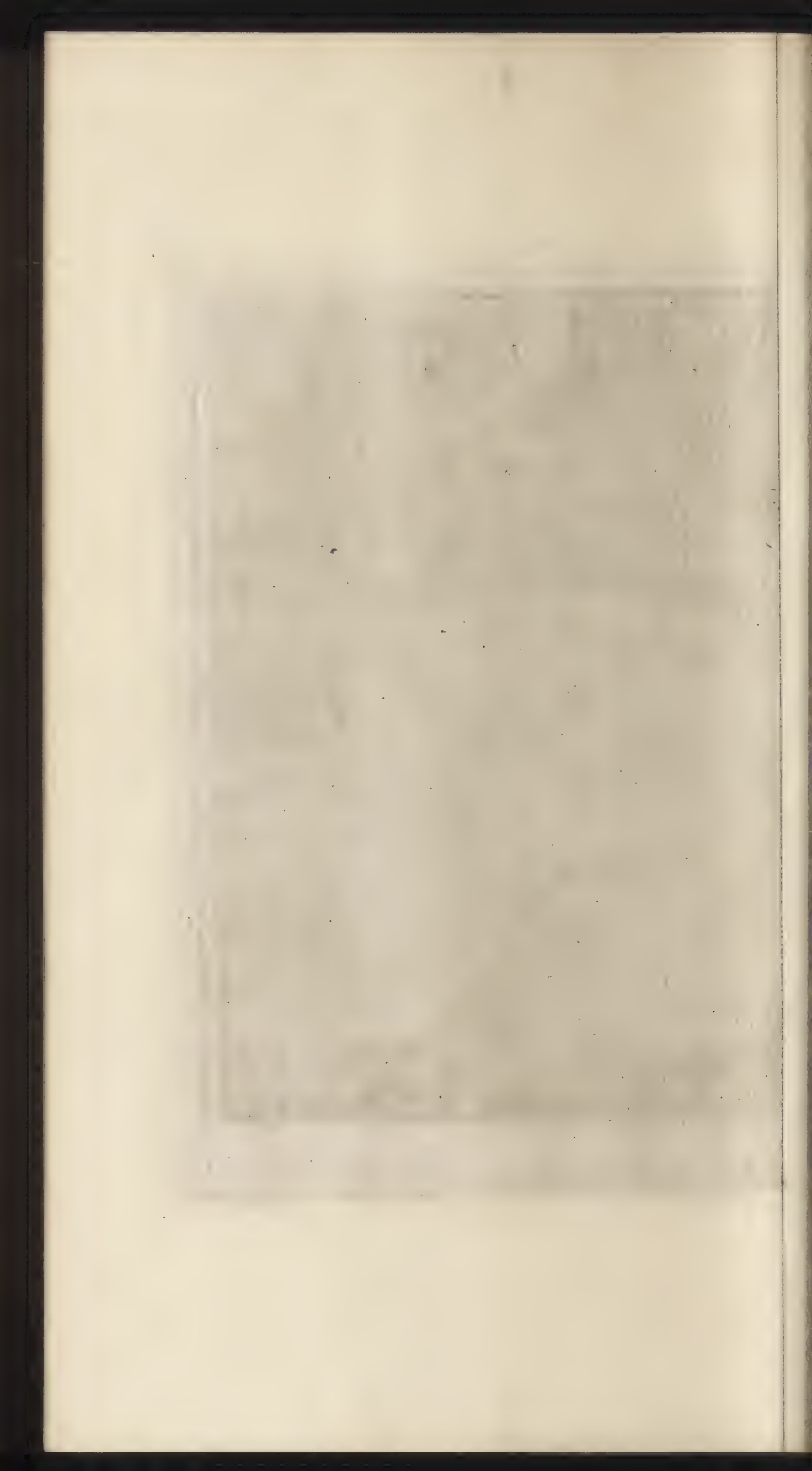




The ABBOT'S KITCHEN, at NE



WLEY ABBEY, *in* HAMPSHIRE. *Eastgate sculp^t*



Nature. The original narrative of this event, as given by Browne Willis, is in several particulars erroneous, as appears from the result* of a late enquiry, made of Mr. Taylor's family; and the substance of which is as follows. After Mr. Taylor had made his contract, some of his friends observed in conversation, that they would never be concerned in the demolition of holy and consecrated places: these words impressed his memory so strongly, that he dreamed, that, in taking down the Abbey, the key-stone of the arch over the east window fell from its place, and killed him. This dream he related to Mr. Watts, (father of Dr. Isaac Watts,) who advised him not to have any personal concern in pulling down the building; yet this advice being insufficient to deter him from assisting in the work, the creations of sleep were unhappily realized; for, on endeavoring to remove some boards within the east window, to admit air to the workmen, a stone fell upon, and fractured his skull. The fracture was not thought mortal; but, in the operation of extracting a splinter, the surgeon's instrument entered the brain, and caused immediate death. Whether this accident occasioned a direct stop to be put to the demolition of the Abbey is uncertain, but the superstitious gloom which it generated, has had an evident tendency to the preservation of the ruins in more modern times.

The *Chapel* was built in the form of a cross, and was originally a very elegant structure, in the English style of architecture; but its beautiful roof, richly adorned by ramifications spreading from the intersections of the groining, has fallen in, its north transept is destroyed, most of its windows are bereaved of their tracery, and many other parts are completely mutilated. The southern transept, and the east end, are the most perfect; the columns and arches which remain are beautifully light, and elegant. On the north side of the intersection of the transept, are the remains of a spiral staircase, that led to the upper part of the tower, which is reported to have been ornamented with pinnacles, and served as a mark for seamen. Various devices, and armorial insignia, supposed to be those of the benefactors to the Abbey, may be traced

K 4

on

* See Skelton's Southampton Guide, p. 62, 63.

on the ruins that strew the ground. The length of the Chapel appears to have been about 200 feet, and its breadth, sixty: the extent of the transept, when entire, was nearly 120 feet. Many parts of the ruins are finely mantled with ivy; and the various trees that have sprung up among its mouldering walls, greatly increase the picturesque appearance of the whole.

Several other parts of the monastic buildings remain; but all of them are dilapidated. The *Abbot's Kitchen*, as it is generally called, though more probably an ancient Crypt, adapted to that use by the Earls of Hertford, is a curious vaulted apartment, about forty-eight feet long, and eighteen broad. The chimney, or fireplace, is of very singular form; nearly opposite to it, is a dark vault, or aperture, said to terminate in a coppice at some little distance from the Abbey. The *Chapter-House*, which formed a square of about thirty-six feet, and was of elegant architecture, the *Refectory*, about forty-five feet in length, and twenty-four in width, and some other apartments, may also be distinguished. These buildings, with others now almost obliterated, appear to have inclosed a quadrangular court, of which the Chapel bounded the south side. A moat, that surrounded the Abbey, may yet be traced; and at a short distance, overhung with trees and underwood, are two large ponds, which supplied the Monastery with fish.

Near the Abbey, but more immediately contiguous to the Southampton Water, are the ruins of the small fort called NETLEY CASTLE, which was erected by Henry the Eighth, at the same period that he built Calshot, and other castles in this vicinity. The views over the water from this fort are good, but the building itself affords no materials for description.

At HAMBLE, a small village near the mouth of the river of that name, was an alien PRIORY of Cistercians, which appears to have been a Cell to Tyrone Abbey, in France, as early as the time of De Blois, Bishop of Winchester.

About three miles up the Hamble river, is the village of BURSLEDON, where several fine vessels have been built for the British navy. The creek is particularly commodious for this purpose, and the depth of water sufficient for eighty gun ships; two of this size are recorded to have been built here in the time of William

the



From the Harbour of Portsmouth and Water.

NETLEY CASTLE & ABBEY,
Hampshire.

Engraved by J. Smith from a drawing by J. Smith



the Third. On the barren waste stretching eastward from this village, the gallant troops, which the Earl of Moira conducted to Ostend, in 1794, were previously assembled and encamped; and here also, in the summer of 1800, was the rendezvous of a part of the army with which the brave Sir Ralph Abercombie tore the ensanguined laurel from the grasp of the French Invincibles on the sands of Egypt.

BOTLEY is a respectable village, having a considerable flour trade; the mills being worked by the water of the Hamble river, which is navigable for boats to this place. The *Church* is nearly a mile distant to the south, and consists only of a nave and chancel; the font is ancient and curious. Botley was the residence of the late *Robert Stares*, whose infamous practices will probably occasion his name to be long remembered with detestation. He was a miller, breeder, and farmer; yet his cupidity was such, that he scrupled not to exercise what ever means would enable him to obtain money; though by his imposing address, he continued for a great number of years to ward off the consequences of his knavery, and to procure the reputation of being an honest man. His arts, however, were at length detected, and his possessions were seized, and sold for the benefit of his creditors; but not before his exaggerated estimates had so greatly imposed on the judgment of eight gentlemen, that they became his trustees, to the eventual loss of nearly 50,000*l*. He died in April, 1798; a melancholy victim to feelings mingled of shame, vexation, and remorse.*

TOWNHILL, about two miles west of Botley, is the seat of Nathaniel Middleton, Esq. who has lately erected a spacious and elegant mansion here, with suitable offices, on an eminence commanding some extensive and interesting views: the Park and Gardens are pleasant. Several neat villas adorn the country between this mansion and Southampton, particularly MIDANBURY LODGE, the property of R. Johnson, Esq. BITTERN LODGE, the seat of James Dott, Esq. and CHESSEL, the residence of David Lance, Esq.

BELLE-VUE, the delightful residence of Josiah Jackson, Esq. is situated near Southampton, on the west side of the Itchin river.

The

* In the Hampshire Repository, Vol. II. is a well-written memoir of this artful speculator, occupying upwards of twenty-four pages.

The house is a superb modern edifice, commanding a most exquisite prospect over the Southampton Water, which appears spread out like a spacious lake, and the adjacent country. The Shrubberies and Gardens are extensive; the Green-House, and Hot-House, are very elegant, and furnished with plants of almost every description, both indigenous and exotic.

About one mile and a half north-west from Southampton is FREEMANTLE, the villa of John Jarrett, Esq. the interior of which is very elegantly ornamented, and particularly a Parlour, whose sides are veneered with choice marble, purchased in Italy by the present proprietor. The Library and Drawing-Room are tastefully ornamented with arebusque paintings: two neat Lodges have been lately erected here with artificial stone.

REDBRIDGE, a populous hamlet, at the mouth of the river Test, in the parish of Milbrook, is of very remote origin, and is mentioned, in Bede's Ecclesiastical History, by the appellation *Reodford*, or *Reed-ford*: this was afterwards changed to *Rodbrige*, as appears by the Domesday Book; and hence the derivation of its present name. Here was a *Monastery* in the infancy of the Saxon Church, but no particulars concerning it are known. Cynbreth, or Cimberth, who was Abbot about the year 687, is recorded to have converted, and baptised, the two brothers of Arvandus, the Sovereign of the Isle of Wight, before their execution by command of Ceadwalla, King of Wessex, who had conquered that Isle, and treated its inhabitants with great inhumanity.* Redbridge has a considerable trade in coals, timber, corn, &c. and ship-building has been carried on here for a great length of time.† The Andover Canal terminates here, and the whole place has

* The young Princes had crossed from the Isle of Wight to Hampshire, and concealed themselves at a place called *Ad Lapidem*, but were afterwards betrayed to Ceadwalla. *Ad Lapidem* is supposed to be *Stone*, in the parish of Fawley, as that place is on the sea-coast, and immediately opposite to the Isle of Wight.

† Several vessels have lately been built at Redbridge, calculated for very swift sailing, on the curious construction of Brigadier General
Bentham

has a very busy appearance. The *Bridge* is partly of considerable age, and partly modern; it unites with a new causeway, that has been continued over the marshes to the village of Totton.

Having

Bentham, now superintendant of naval-works in the Dock-Yards. "This gentleman, who possesses an extraordinary genius in the ship-building line, received permission from the Lords of the Admiralty, in the spring of the year 1795, to put some of his experiments into execution at Redbridge. In the formation of these vessels, the saving in the article of timber is very great, as they do not take up more than an eighth part of that which is employed in the common mode of framing ships. Bulk-heads, or partitions, are placed athwart the vessels, as well as fore and aft; which make them at least equally strong with ships constructed in the ordinary way, at about half the expence, and are also calculated to preserve them from sinking, should they at any time spring a leak, or strike against a rock, and the water would then be confined by these bulk-heads. The two first of the vessels built under General Bentham's inspection, were called Gun Schooners. These were each from 140 to 160 tons burthen, and were named the Redbridge, and the Milbrook; one of them carrying sixteen, and the other fourteen, eighteen pounders. The two next were each of 600 tons, and were called the Dart and Arrow, each carrying twenty-eight thirty-two pounders: these were denominated Sloops of War, but they are at present equal, if not superior, to our common frigates of twenty-eight guns. Instead of their usual ballast, they are furnished with capacious tanks, or reservoirs, made of tinned copper, and containing forty tons of water in bulk: these are placed in the wings of the vessel; take up but little room, and are not found in the least detrimental, even in heavy gales. The water with which they were filled, after having been two years on board, still retained its sweetness and transparency. The two last that were built, very nearly resembled the first: they were named the Netley and the Eling; one of them has fourteen, and the other twelve, eighteen pounders. Those who have sailed in these various vessels, as well as gentlemen well acquainted with naval tactics, agree, that they are equally strong with our ordinary ships; that they sail better, and that they are, on the whole, the best sea-boats that swim: they will also safely ride at anchor, in such circumstances as would oblige other vessels to part, or at least, slip their cables."

Buller's Companion round Southampton, 1801,

Having entered the ancient precincts of the NEW FOREST, we shall give a somewhat extended account of that district; as it is not only interesting in itself, but also from its connection with history, and particularly so with regard to the annals of the first and second of our Norman Sovereigns. This tract, according to its earliest boundaries, included the whole of that part of Hampshire, which lies between the Southampton River on the east, the British Channel on the south, and the river Avon on the west. The advantages it derives from this situation, in respect to conveniency of water-carriage, are superior to those associated with any other forest in England; having in its vicinity several places for shipping timber, among which are Lymington, Beaulieu, and Redbridge; with the additional advantage of the remotest of these ports being little more than thirty miles from the dock-yard at Portsmouth, the most considerable naval arsenal in the kingdom.

That this was a woody tract previous to its complete afforestation by William the Conqueror, (of which the Domesday Book affords a most authentic proof,) may be inferred from its ancient name, *Itene*, or *Y Thene*, as well as from other circumstances. The memory of that Sovereign, however, has been unjustly calumniated on account of the formation of the New Forest, as will clearly appear from the ensuing statement, which has been partly condensed from the Topographical Remarks on Hampshire, by Mr. Warner, and partly formed from an attentive examination of the remarks of others on the same subject.

In Lambarde's Topographical Dictionary the New Forest is described in the following terms. "A large portion of Hampshire, which, after the opinion of the most and best approved historians, William the Conqueror laid to Forest, destroying townes, villages, and churches, thirty miles longe."

This is an abridgment of the first monkish accounts of the formation of the New Forest; accounts followed implicitly (but with increasing aggravations) by every annalist, and writer of English history, from the conclusion of the eleventh century to the beginning of the last; at which æra Voltaire started doubts with respect to the fact of William's devastations: and another elegant writer,

(Dr. Warton,) in his "Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope," concurred with Voltaire as to the Conqueror's character being in this instance misrepresented, and his oppressions magnified. The devastation attributed to William, by some historians, has been finely versified by the above poet; and even his coloring scarcely exceeds the strong language of his prototypes.

"Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began;
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man.
Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling slaves the royal game.
The fields are ravish'd from th' industrious swains;
From men, their cities; and from gods, their fanes:
The levelled towns with weeds lie cover'd o'er;
The hollow winds through naked temples roar;
Round broken columns, clasping ivy twin'd;
O'er heaps of ruin stalk'd the stately hind;
The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And savage howlings fill the sacred quires."

That the picture of William's tyranny is overcharged, only a little attention is requisite to discover: and to whatever extent the afforestation by that Monarch may have been carried, there can be little hazard in declaring, that the act itself was *not* attended with those circumstances of outrage and violation which the monkish writers have so minutely detailed: the devastation of many villages, the extermination of the inhabitants, and the destruction of (according to different writers) twenty-two, thirty-six, fifty-two, or even sixty churches.*

With respect to the monkish writers, who first raised the cry of sacrilege against the Conqueror for this afforestation, we should cautiously admit their evidence in matters wherein themselves were interested. Indeed, our caution should be doubled in the present instance; since these ecclesiastics, the only biographers of William,

were

* Walter, Mapes, Hemingford, Knyghton, &c. The singular circumstance of the Conqueror's sons, Richard and William Rufus, and his grandson Henry, all meeting their deaths in the New Forest, have greatly contributed to establish the opinion of his cruelty in forming it; these events being popularly regarded as judgments.

were his bitterest and most rancorous foes. Exasperated by injuries and contumely, which his power prevented them from revenging, they siezed the means of retaliation, to which impotence and little minds too frequently have recourse, and took every method to traduce his name, and blast his memory: magnifying each small deviation from propriety into enormous wickedness, each exertion of prerogative into unbounded tyranny; and when real sources of abuse failed, inventing excesses which never occurred, and evils that never had a being.

It is peculiarly remarkable that the author of the latter part of the Saxon Chronicle, who was indisputably contemporary with William, and who seems to have viewed his vices with a severe eye, should not take the least notice of the afforestation, nor of the cruelties said to be inflicted on its inhabitants in consequence of it. Every other memorable event of this reign he particularly relates; the total devastation of Northumberland; the compilation of the Domesday Book; the universal and formal introduction of the feudal system into the kingdom; and the fearful famine and pestilence, which other monkish writers have converted into an infliction from heaven as the punishment of William's supposed acts of tyranny. These are all circumstantially mentioned, but not a hint occurs relative to the formation of the New Forest. What is still more singular, he paints the Conqueror's passion for the chase in the warmest colors; and condemns it with the greatest severity, lamenting the excesses which the indulgence of it led him to commit; in the enumeration of which, he would most assuredly have included the remarkable one of the devastation in Hampshire, if the circumstance had reached his knowledge. May we not then fairly infer, from the silence of this accurate and impartial writer, that the *Afforestation*, which, from the authority of the Domesday Book, was incontrovertibly made by William, was effected with such little injury to the subject, and such little disturbance of social intercourse, that it was scarcely, perhaps entirely, unnoticed beyond the immediate scene of its occurrence?

It is further observable, that no particular æra is marked by these annalists at which this afforestation was made; a very extraordinary

ordinary instance of omission in writers whose chief merit is accuracy in arranging events under the years when they respectively happened. Surely so obnoxious an exertion of power, attended with so many circumstances of tyrannical oppression; involving so large a tract of country in desolation, and such numbers of people in utter distress; and giving such a violent shock to the opinions of the age, by throwing down, without ceremony, the walls of such a number of churches; must have been generally known, and as universally execrated. Can we suppose, then, that writers who were on the watch for opportunities of loading William with blame, would not instantly have seized so striking an instance of his unfeeling tyranny; and minuted down, with the nicest accuracy, every circumstance of time, place, and manner attending it; since they must have been sensible, that these minutiae are what stamp every recorded fact with the appearance of authenticity! The destruction of so many churches would have been a noble theme for monkish declamation: and we may rest assured, that these ecclesiastics would have detailed every sacrilegious circumstance with malignant particularity. Instead, however, of these distinct notices, we have nothing but general, confused, and discordant accounts, neither specifying the period of the afforestation, nor agreeing in the number of churches destroyed. It would be a waste of time to enter into a more detailed refutation of the extravagant falsehoods detailed by these monkish writers: even the most modest of them has egregiously overstepped the line of probability in his account. In tracts of country which, (from their nature,) must have been, in ancient times, but thinly peopled, places of public worship were sparingly scattered; and one church frequently served a very extensive district. Such probably was the case in the New Forest: for if these edifices ever existed in such numbers as are said to have been destroyed, some remains of them would surely have been discovered in subsequent periods, and would even now be discoverable.

In thus vindicating the Conqueror from the extreme injustice that has been done to his memory, as to the tyranny exercised in forming the New Forest, it is by no means our intention to absolve him from all reproach respecting devastations. With the
evidence

evidence in the Domesday Book before us,* such an attempt would be inexcusable; and sufficient proof of his oppression and cruelties may be found in other records. In regard even to the New Forest, it is evident that many persons must have been dispossessed of their lands, ere such an extensive tract could have been wholly at his disposal; but yet this was no more than had been previously done in every part of the kingdom, and would therefore appear to be undeserving of *particular* reproach. On the whole, it may be fairly surmised, that William, "being passionately fond of hunting, and wishing to extend the scenes of his favorite amusement, fixed on this corner of Hampshire as a spot proper for his purpose, and accordingly converted a large proportion of it into forest: but that the afforestation was made without much injury to the subject, or offence to religion, from the scantiness of its population, and the barrenness of its surface."

That the afforestation of this district took place between the end of Edward the Confessor's reign and the time of the compilation of the Domesday Book, is evident from that invaluable record itself, in which will be found, in many instances, the contents of each field, or estate, laid into the Forest, in hides, carucates, or virgates; (terms then used in the admeasurement of land;) the names of the hundreds and villages, and of the former proprietors, (for the most part Saxon;) the rent or yearly value of each possession, and the tax paid for each to the Crown, during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The names of many of the places having been changed since the time of the survey, it is difficult to ascertain, with precision, what were then the limits of the Forest. The oldest Perambulation extant, is dated in the 8th Edward I. This is preserved in the Chapter-house at Westminster. The boundaries there described, include all the country from Southampton river on the east, to the
Avon

* From that record it appears, that in the city of York, between the Confessor's time and the final year of the survey, (1086,) a third part of the houses had become desolate; (Domesday Book, Vol. I. folio, p. 298.) and in Ipswich; (Vol. II. p. 290.) Norwich; (Vol. II. p. 116.) Thetford; (Vol. II. p. 18.) and a great variety of other places, the same distress is recorded.

Avon on the west, following the sea-coast as the southern boundary between those rivers; and extending northwards as far as North Chardeford, or North Charford, on the west; and to Wade and Orebrugge, or Owerbridge, on the east.

Another Perambulation, made in the 29th of the same King, and now preserved in the Tower, leaves out, however, a great part of the county contained in the former; and confines the Forest to limits which appear to have been followed in the 22d of Charles II. when the Forest was again perambulated. By the *Charta de Foresta*, all lands not belonging to the Crown, which had been afforested by Henry II. Richard I. or John, were to be disafforested; but as no provision was made for the reduction of the more ancient afforestations, it is not easy to account for the great diminution of this Forest in the reign of Edward I. who was not a Prince likely to submit to any encroachments on his rights.*

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According

* We have here, as in most of the ensuing observations on this Forest, followed the accounts given by the Commissioners appointed by Parliament in their Reports of 1789, which, in general, are extremely accurate; but a gentleman conversant in ancient records, and with our early laws, has enabled us to reconcile the difference between the two Perambulations, by reference to the conclusion of the latter. The first is a mere entry on the back of a Plea-Roll of the Metes and Bounds of the Forest, as they were then; whereas the second is a regular Perambulation of the Forest, made by a jury sworn, under a commission from the King, and in the presence of all the officers of the Forest; who, after a most minute and particular detail of the boundaries, add, "And the Jurors say that the aforesaid Metes and Bounds include all that was within the Forest before the Coronation of King Henry, Great-Grandfather of the King that now is; that our Lord the King has no Demesne-Wood without the said Metes; and that all the Woods, Lands, and Places, lying without the before-described Metes and Bounds, *which by this Perambulation are disafforested*, were brought within the Forest after the Time of the Coronation of the Great-Grandfather of the King; but in what Parcels, or in what Times of each Reign, the Jurors were ignorant." This proceeding was clearly conformable to the *Charta de Foresta* referred to by the Commissioners, which was passed the 9th of Henry III.

According to the Perambulation of the 22d of Charles II. the Forest extends from Godshill on the north-west, to the sea on the south-east, about twenty miles; and from Hardley on the east, to Ringwood on the west, about fifteen miles; and contains within those limits about 92,365 statute acres. "The whole of that quantity, however, is not forest-land, or now the property of the Crown; there are several manors, and other freehold estates, within the Perambulation, belonging to individuals, to the amount of about 24,797 acres: about 625 of these are copyhold, or customary lands, belonging to His Majesty's Manor of Lyndhurst: about 1004* leasehold, under the Crown, granted for certain terms of years, and forming part of the demised land-revenue under the management of the Surveyor-General of the Crown Lands: about 901 acres are purprestures, or encroachments on the Forest: about 1193 acres are inclosed lands, held by the Master-keepers and Groom-keepers, with their respective Lodges: the remainder, being about 63,845 acres, are the woods and waste-lands of the Forest."

In each species of the property above-mentioned, the Crown has different rights or interests.

In the freeholds, the Crown preserves certain rights relative to deer and game; which rights are now of little value to the Crown; but if they could be exercised according to the ancient forest laws, might be very prejudicial to the owners of the lands.

The copyholds are subject to certain small quit-rents and fines: and the timber and trees are the property of the Crown.

The estates granted by lease are the entire property of the Crown: these are now only Cox Leaze, with Pondhead Farm, and woods adjoining, containing about 587 acres; as New Park, which was formerly in lease to an individual, is now in the possession of the Crown; and is used as a farm for furnishing hay for the deer. In these leases the timber is reserved to the Crown.

The encroachments, or purprestures, consist chiefly of cottages built by poor people, and small parcels of land adjoining. Some
encroachments

* Now reduced to 387, by the falling in of the lease of New Park, as shown hereafter.

encroachments have, however, been made by the proprietors of neighbouring estates. These have been held without any rent or acknowledgment to the Crown: under the authority of a late Act of Parliament, the Crown is authorized to grant leases of the same for valuable considerations; and provision is made for preventing future encroachments.

The lands held with the Lodges, or the greatest part of them, which have been inclosed from time immemorial, are the entire property of the Crown, not subject to right of common, or any other claim.

The forest lands, containing 63,845 acres, are also the property of the Crown, subject to certain rights of common, of pasture, pannage, and fuel, belonging to the proprietors of estates within or adjacent to the Forest; which rights, and those of the Crown, were defined and ascertained by the Act 9th and 10th of William III. for the increase and preservation of timber in this Forest.

By this Act, the Crown was empowered to inclose six thousand acres, "to remain in severalty in the actual possession of the Crown for ever, freed and discharged from all manner of right, title, and pretence, whatever, and to be called, made, and kept, a nursery for wood and timber only." The Crown was likewise empowered, so soon as the trees, in all or any part of such inclosures, should be past danger of being hurt by cattle or deer, to throw open the same, and inclose an equal quantity in any other part of the Forest; thus keeping six thousand acres constantly inclosed as a nursery for timber. The Crown has also a right to keep deer on the uninclosed part of the Forest at all times, without limitation. By this Act also, the rights of all parties were distinctly ascertained, and no hardship or injustice was done to the neighbouring inhabitants, or proprietors of estates; for while the bill was depending, a most attentive enquiry was made not only into the condition of the Forest generally, but into the rights as well of individuals, as into those of the Crown; the abuses which prevailed, and the means of remedying them; with which view different commissions of enquiry were issued to men of knowledge and consideration, to which full and distinct answers were returned:

and it was not until after the fullest investigation on behalf of those who had claims on the Forest, that the Act was passed.

For local purposes, the New Forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, viz. Burley, Fritham, Godshill, Lynwood, Battransley, South-East, the Nodes, Inn, and North. These bailiwicks are subdivided into fifteen walks, viz. Burley, Holmsley, Bolderwood, Eyeworth, Ashley, Broomy, Rhinefield, Wilverley, Whitley Ridge, Lady Cross, Denny and the Nodes, Ashurst, Ironshill, Castle Malwood, and Bramble Hill.

Its officers are a Lord Warden, Lieutenant, Riding Forester, Bow-bearer, two Rangers, Woodward, Under Woodward, four Verderers, High Steward, Under Steward, twelve Regarders, nine Foresters, or Master-keepers, being one to each bailiwick. And there have been usually fifteen Under Foresters, or Groom-keepers, one to each walk; but at present there are only thirteen, two of them being appointed to the keeper-ship of two walks each.

The Lord Warden is appointed by letters patent under the great seal, during his Majesty's pleasure. This officer has a general superintendence and command over the Forest in all matters relative to vert and venison; and appoints the Bow-bearer, Rangers, Steward, and all the Master-keepers and Groom-keepers to continue during his pleasure; except for the bailiwick of Burley, which has been in grant to the Bolton family for more than a century, by letters patent, renewed from time to time; and the walks of Bolderwood and Ironshill, of which grants have been very lately obtained for the lives of Prince William and Princess Sophia, the son and daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. There are granted to the Lord Warden, by his patent, the manor of Lyndhurst, and hundred of Redbridge, or New Forest Hundred, and the office of Keeper of the Decoy Ponds, with the herbage and pannage, and rents of free tenants: and he has also possession of the King's House at Lyndhurst, with an allowance of 70*l.* per annum for repairs: but that allowance has been for many years paid to a person appointed by the Lord Warden as housekeeper of the King's House, and called the Lord Warden's Steward; and the repairs are done at the charge of the Crown. The emolu-
ments

ments arising to the Lord Warden, amount to 214l. and to his Steward 48l. besides the 70l. before-mentioned. This Steward is also a Regarder.

The Riding Forester is appointed by letters patent during his Majesty's pleasure. His office is to ride before the King when he goes into the Forest. His salary is 500l. per annum, with a fee buck and doe yearly.

The Bow-bearer is appointed by the Lord Warden during his pleasure. His duty is to attend the King with a bow and arrows, when in the Forest. His salary is 40s. per annum, with a fee buck and doe yearly.

The Rangers are appointed by the Lord Warden during pleasure. Their office is to drive the deer, which stray into the purlieus, back again into the Forest. The salary is 2l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and 4l. per annum in lieu of wood formerly allowed; and one fee buck and doe yearly to each Ranger.

The Woodward is appointed by letters patent from his Majesty during pleasure. He has 200l. per annum for himself, besides the salary of the deputy: and he also receives perquisites arising from the bark of timber assigned for repairs to the tenants of Lyndhurst manor, amounting to about 10l. per annum. The office of Woodward is at present wholly executed by the deputy, whose only duty has been to attend on the assigning of wood for fuel, to direct the digging of the moor-wood, (or roots of trees,) and to dispose of it, and take charge of windfall trees, and other trees or wood casually thrown down in the Forest. Such of those trees as are fit for the navy, are delivered to the Purveyor, to be sent to the Dock-yard; and navy bills for the value are issued to the High Woodward: the rest are valued by the Regarders, and sold by the Deputy Woodward, who accounts to the High Woodward, who is accountable for the whole to the Crown. The Deputy Woodward, besides a salary of 50l. has perquisites to the amount of about 13l. 12s. 0d. and an assignment of four loads of fuel-wood. The present Deputy Woodward is a Regarder.

The Verderers, who are the Judges of the Swanimote and Attachment Courts, are chosen by the freeholders of the county, by

virtue of the King's writ. They have no salary, nor any emolument or perquisite, besides a fee buck and fee doe yearly.

The High Steward is appointed by the Lord Warden during pleasure; has no salary or perquisites, except an old annual fee of five guineas, paid by the Lord Warden. This office may be considered as a sinecure.

The Under Steward is also appointed by the Lord Warden during pleasure. His duty is to attend at, and enroll the proceedings of, the Courts of Attachment and Swanimote. He also holds the court leet for Redbridge (or New Forest) hundred, and the courts baron for the manor of Lyndhurst. He has no salary: his emoluments depend, therefore, upon fees arising from the business of the courts, paid by individuals.

The Regarders are chosen by the freeholders of the county. Their business, as now executed, is to attend the marking of all trees to be felled; to value the timber for sale, and to attend the sales. The profits of their offices are confined to a fee of 2s. 6d. per day when on actual duty, which (varying in proportion to attendance) amounts to about 16l. per annum.

The Master Keepers and Groom Keepers' duty is to preserve the vert and venison in their respective bailiwicks and walks; to prevent any destruction of either, and all encroachments on the Forest. The Master Keepers have no salary nor perquisites, except a fee buck and doe each annually.

The salary and perquisites of the Under Keepers, which, when the investigation was made by the parliamentary commissioners in 1789, arose chiefly from deer, brouze-wood, rabbits, and swine, amounted to from 100l. to 170l. a year, have been materially diminished since that time by the brouzing having been abolished by law; and the incomes of some of them will be further most essentially affected by the determination taken to destroy the rabbits entirely; for which, however, it is naturally expected some compensation will be made.

Besides these officers, there are two others, principally concerned in what relates to the timber; the Purveyor of the Navy, acting
for

for this Forest, and the Surveyor General of the Woods and Forests.

The Purveyor is a naval appointment. His duty is to assign timber for the use of the navy, and to prevent any fit for naval use from being cut for other purposes. He is paid as an officer of the Dock-yard, and has no salary nor emolument from the Forest, except eight loads of fuel-wood yearly, worth about 4*l*. The present Purveyor is also a Regarder.

The Surveyor General of the Woods, &c. appoints a Deputy, whose office is to execute all warrants for felling timber for the navy, or for sale of wood and timber, or executing any other works in the Forest. The emoluments of the principal were, according to the reports of the commissioners in 1789, 1*l*. 8*s*. 0*d*. per day (Sundays excepted) for attendance and travelling expenses, during the execution of any work in the Forest; and five per cent. on all monies received by him, on the amount of all estimates for buildings, repairs, &c. in the Forest; and on the amount of the sales of timber, wood, and bark; together with 2*s*. per tree, as chip-money, for all naval trees. But these are since abolished, as well in this Forest as in all others; and he has now a salary of 3000*l*. a year, in lieu of the whole.

The Surveyor General's Deputy in this Forest has a salary of 50*l*. per annum, and takes as perquisites, the old posts, pales, and rails, left on repairing the fences; five shillings a year from each of the Regarders; and one shilling per lot for every lot of timber, wood, and bark, sold in the Forest, which is paid by the purchasers. The present Deputy Surveyor is also a Regarder.

The only object of real importance to the public in any of the forests, is the increase and preservation of the timber. How far that has been attended to in the management of the New Forest, will appear on a slight consideration as to the nature of the offices, and of the manner in which they were executed. The Master Keepers seem to have considered their appointments rather as marks of distinction, than as offices of responsibility or business. The Surveyor's attention was chiefly directed to the execution of warrants from the Treasury, for raising and laying out money.

The Woodward, acting by deputy, confined himself to the inferior objects of fuel-wood, repair timber, windfall trees, and moor-wood. The Regarders were only called in occasionally for particular purposes; and several of them held other offices, incompatible with that of Regarder. The business of Purveyor was principally to prevent trees fit for the navy from being applied to any other use. The protection of the inclosures, and the preservation of the young wood and timber, must, therefore, have depended chiefly, if not altogether, on the conduct of the Groom-Keepers.

Under these circumstances, the greatest care should have been taken to allow no perquisite to those men, that could make it for their interest to do any thing that might be prejudicial to the forest; or to lead them to counteract the great public object of increasing and preserving the wood and timber: but if a keeper had performed his duty in every particular necessary for promoting that object, he would have lost a great part of his emoluments, which arose chiefly from fees for deer, profits by sale of brouze-wood, and by the breed of rabbits and swine. The mode of rewarding even the Surveyor General and Woodward, and their deputies, held out strong inducements to promote the profuse felling of the timber, but none for its increase and preservation.

The commissioners, in their reports of 1789, observe, that this mode of paying those who have the care of this valuable Forest, is certainly such as no man would adopt in the management of his own property; and that the effects of it upon the Forest appear to have been as follows.

I. That it was so much overstocked with deer, that many died yearly of want in the winter; and not less than 300 died in one walk only in the winter of 1787.

II. That great waste and destruction was made of the hollies and thorns which afforded the best nursery and protection for young trees: and much more wood, and of a larger size than was necessary or proper for brouzing, was cut by the keepers under that pretence, to increase their own profits.

III. That the breed of rabbits was encouraged by several of the keepers, but particularly in the two walks of Wilverley and Rhinefield, where three inclosures, made for the growth of timber, had
been

been converted into warrens by the under keepers, insomuch that in two of them, containing about 611 acres, there was not one young tree; and in the third, containing 224 acres, only a very small number.

IV. That some of the keepers dealt largely in swine, which were suffered to remain in the Forest at all seasons.

V. That the fences of the inclosures made for nurseries of timber, were neglected; and, for want of repairing slight defects when they happened, often required large and expensive repairs; but were in general in such bad condition, as to keep out neither deer, horses, cattle, nor swine.

VI. That the lodges were repaired often, and at great charge, but never substantially, or in a workman-like manner.

VII. That the salutary provisions of the act of the 9th and 10th of William III. were almost wholly disregarded in many other respects.

The different surveys taken in 1608, 1707, 1764, and 1783, (the particulars of which are stated in the reports of the commissioners before alluded to,) not only shew the quantity of timber in the Forest at the times when they were taken, but afford the strongest proof of the opposite effects of the attention formerly bestowed on the management of the Royal Forests, and of the neglect and relaxation which took place at subsequent periods. This neglect appears to have arisen from a concurrence of various causes. When the first of these surveys was made, the landed property of the Crown was the chief fund at the disposal of government; great attention was therefore given to it; and though the Forest laws were liable to many objections, yet that system was better calculated for the protection of the Forests, than the customs which have since obtained.

The attention bestowed on the Forests was suspended by the contest between Charles the First and his Parliament; during the continuance of which, the trees in almost every one of the Royal Forests were, by one party or the other, disposed of or destroyed.*

Soon

* The same has happened in France, and to an immense extent; the effects of which must soon be felt, both with respect to building, to fuel, and to the navy.

Soon after the Restoration, the attention of Government was again directed to the Forests; which is evinced by various Reports and Commissions of Enquiry: but though, by means of that attention, the abuses in the New Forest received some check, yet, as the greatest part of the trees had been felled, the fences of the ancient coppices destroyed, and the deer and cattle every where admitted, it was found impossible to restore the Forest to its former condition without the aid of Parliament.

The act of 9th and 10th William III. was accordingly obtained; and if the powers vested in the Crown had been duly exercised, 30,000 acres of land, formerly bare, might now have been covered with trees from one hundred years of age downward, in addition to the former woodlands in the Forest. But unfortunately, in a very few years after passing that act, the care formerly bestowed on the Forests was discontinued; the superintendence of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands ceased; and the whole fell, by degrees, under the sole direction of a Surveyor General of the Woods, a single officer, under no effectual check or controul, receiving no official books nor records from his predecessors, nor obliged to leave any to those who succeeded him; so that no regular system of management could have been expected or practised: each new surveyor entered on his office without direction or precedent, and adopted such new plan as suited his fancy or convenience.

This defective system, however, has lately been much improved, but has not been entirely amended. An attempt was, indeed, made to carry into effect, by a bill, all the important suggestions of the parliamentary Commissioners a few years after their final report was made: this passed the House of Commons without opposition, but was lost in its last stage in the House of Lords, in a very late period of the session, on a petition of three or four respectable individuals, having rights, on the Forest and estates in its neighbourhood.

This having failed, another bill, respecting this Forest, was brought in, and passed, in the year 1800; from which it is presumed considerable benefits may be derived. Browsing or feeding the deer with the young branches of the trees, (under color of which
great

great abuses were committed, as already stated,) is entirely put a stop to; the limits of the Forest are ascertained with accuracy, and disputed boundaries are settled. The Forest Courts are now regularly held by the Verderers, who preside in them, and who are vested with new and extended authorities, under the act for preventing waste as well as encroachments: and it is understood to be intended, that immediate and effectual means shall be taken for the entire destruction of the rabbits (the greatest of all enemies to the growth of woods) with which at present the Forest is, in many parts of it, over-run. An arrangement has also been made, not only for substituting a fixed salary, as already observed, for the Surveyor General, in lieu of the fees he formerly had, and which operated as a bounty on the destruction of timber; but likewise for establishing a fixed office for him, wherein all books and papers are to be preserved, and proceedings recorded. We may therefore hope that effectual measures will be taken as well for the preservation of the timber now growing, as for a future increase; and that this Forest will become, what it ought to have been long ago, a source of national defence, by furnishing an abundant, instead of a very scanty supply, of timber for our navy.

The quantity of timber actually delivered for naval purposes, from the year 1761 to 1786, was 23,000 loads of oak, and 7003 loads of beech, as appears by the commissioners' reports in 1789: the average quantity, therefore, must be about 885 loads of oak, and 270 loads of beech. In the same reports it is also stated, that the number of deer killed annually, is about seventy-six brace of bucks, and seventeen brace of does; a few of which are sent to His Majesty's larder, and the great officers of the Crown; the remainder are distributed in fees to the forest officers, and to the proprietors of neighbouring estates, by way of compensation for the damage sustained by them from the deer trespassing on their lands.

The encroachments made on the Forest are always on its outskirts, or contiguous to some hamlet, where a hut can be raised, and a patch of ground inclosed for a garden, without any, or but little observation. These inclosures are frequently thrown down by the

Under Keepers; but to remove a house, of which possession has been taken, requires a legal process; and the trespasser is therefore extremely assiduous in rearing his cottage, and getting into it. "I have known," observes Mr. Gilpin, when speaking of the New Forest, in his *Remarks on Forest Scenery*, "all the materials of one of these habitations brought together—the house built—covered in—the goods removed—a fire kindled—and the family in possession, in the course of a moon-light night."* Many of these
 little

* Vol. II. p. 39. The many advantages, continues this author, "which the Borderers on Forests enjoy, such as rearing cattle and hogs, obtaining fuel at an easy rate, and procuring little patches of land for the trouble of inclosing it, would add much, one should imagine, to the comfort of their lives: but, in fact, it is otherwise; these advantages procure them not half the enjoyments of common day-labourers. In general, they are an indolent race, poor and wretched in the extreme: instead of having the regular returns of a week's labour to subsist on, too many of them depend on the precarious supply of forest pilfer. Their ostensible business is commonly to cut furze, and carry it to the neighbouring brick-kilns; for which purpose they keep a team or two or three forest-horses; while their collateral support is deer-stealing, poaching, and purloining timber. In this last occupation they are said to have been so expert, that, in a night's time, they would have cut down, carried off, and lodged safely in the hands of some receiver, one of the largest oaks of the forest: but the depredations which have been made in timber along all the skirts of the forest, have rendered this species of theft, at present, but an unprofitable employment. In poaching, and deer-stealing, they often find their best account; in all the arts of which many of them are well practised. From their earliest youth they learn to set the trap, and the gin, for hares and pheasants; to insnare deer, by hanging hooks, baited with apples, from the boughs of trees; and (as they become bolder proficient) to watch the herd with fire-arms, and single out a fat buck, as he passes the place of their concealment.

"I had once some occasional intercourse with a Forest-borderer, who had formerly been a noted deer-stealer. He had often, like the deer-stealer in the play,

———— struck a doe,
 And borne it cleanly by the keeper's nose.

Indeed,

HAMPSHIRE.

little tenements have been so long occupied, and have passed through so many families, that they are now effectually secured as private property.

The *Scenery* of the New Forest affords as great a variety of beautiful landscape, perhaps, as can be met with in any part of England of similar extent. "Its woody scenes, its extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild country, unlimited by artificial boundaries; together with its river views, and distant coasts, are all in a great degree magnificent. It must still, however, be remembered, that its chief characteristic, and what it rests on for distinction, is not *sublimity*, but *sylvan beauty*. Its lawns and woods are every where divided by large districts of heath: many of these woods have formerly been, as many of the heaths at present are, of vast extent; running several miles without interruption. Different parts too, both

Indeed, he had been at the head of his profession; and during a reign of five years, assured me he had killed, on an average, not fewer than a hundred bucks a year. At length he was obliged to abscond; but composing his affairs, he abjured his trade, and would speak of his former arts without reserve. He has oftener than once, confessed the sins of his youth to me; from which an idea may be formed of the mystery of deer-stealing, in its highest mode of perfection. In his excursions in the Forest, he carried with him a gun, which screwed into three parts, and which he could easily conceal in the lining of his coat. Thus armed, he would drink with the Under-Keepers without suspicion; and when he knew them engaged, would securely take his stand in some distant part, and mark his buck. When he had killed him, he would draw him aside into the bushes, and spend the remaining part of the day in a neighbouring tree, that he might be sure no spies were in the way. At night he secreted his plunder. He had boarded off a part of his cottage, (forming a rough door into it, like the rest of the partition, stuck full of false nail-heads,) with such artifice, that the keepers, on an information, have searched his house again and again, and have gone off satisfied with his innocence; though his secret larder, perhaps, at that very time, contained a brace of bucks. He had always, he said, a quick market for his venison; for the country is as ready to purchase it, as these fellows are to procure it. It is a forest adage of ancient date, *non est inquirendum unde venit venison.*" Ibid, p. 40—44.

both of the open and of the woody country, are so high as to command extensive distances; though no part can in any degree assume the title of mountainous.* Besides the heaths, lawns, and woods, of which the Forest is composed, there are in some parts extensive bogs; the most considerable of these is at the place called Longslade Bottom, in the road between Brokenhurst and Ringwood; it extends about three miles, and is the common receptacle of all the springs that rise in its vicinity.† The most interesting part of the Forest, in a picturesque point of view, is that confined between the Beaulieu River and the Bay of Southampton: the water views are very grand; and the banks, both of the River and the Bay, being richly decorated with woody scenery, give them a peculiarly beautiful character. In noble distances, and what may be more appropriately termed, grand forest scenes, the northern division of this tract is the most striking.

Though the *Horses* of the New Forest are in general private property, there is a diminutive breed, that exists in a wild state; and whose ideas of liberty are so unconfined, from pasturing in so wide a range that, to take them is frequently a business of great difficulty. Sometimes they are hunted down by horsemen, who relieve each other; and, at other times, caught with a rope and a noose. In the more desolate parts of the Forest, there is also a kind of wild *Hog*, which is very different from the usual Hampshire

* Remarks on Forest Scenery, Vol. II. p. 49, 52.

† In landscape, observes Mr. Gilpin, "the bog is of little prejudice: it has, in general, the appearance of common verdure; but the traveller must be upon his guard. These tracts of deceitful ground are often dangerous to such as leave the beaten roads, and traverse the paths of the Forest. A horse-track is not always the clue of security: it is, perhaps, only beaten by the little Forest-horse, which will venture into a bog in quest of better herbage; and his lightness secures him a place, where a larger horse, under the weight of a rider, would flounder. If the traveller, therefore, meet with a horse-path, pointing into a swamp, even though he should observe it to emerge on the opposite side, he had better relinquish it. The only track he can prudently follow, is that of wheels."

shire breed, and has many of the distinguishing characteristics of the wild boar. *Asses* and *Mules* are likewise bred in the Forest in great numbers.

The *Oaks* of the New Forest are mentioned, by Mr. Gilpin, as having a character peculiar to themselves. They seldom rise into lofty stems, he observes, as oaks usually do in richer soils; but their branches, which are more adapted to what the ship-builders call knees and elbows, are commonly twisted into the most picturesque forms. This peculiarity is supposed to arise from the roots having to pierce through a rocky stratum, or hard gravelly bed; which obliging them to take a zig-zag course, occasions their branches to assume a kind of correspondent direction. Many of these oaks are very ancient, and of great bulk.*

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* To the many instances of the prodigious size which oaks attain, recorded in Evelyn's *Sylva*, and other works, may be added another from the New Forest. In Langley Wood, belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, an *Oak* was felled in the year 1758, which had 300 rings of annual growth, and whose trunk was thirty-six feet in circumference just above the ground: it did not, however, exceed twenty feet in height; but was full six feet in diameter at top, and perfectly sound. Its massive branches, consisting principally of knees and crooks fit for naval purposes, extended nearly forty feet each way. This tree was felled in an unusual manner for the preservation of its crooks, which were cut off one by one whilst the tree was standing, and were lowered by tackling, to prevent their being injured. The two largest arms were sawn off at such distances from the trunk, as to form the most capital *first-rate* knees. Scaffolds were then erected; and two pit saws being braced together, the body was first cut across half through at the bottom, and then sawn down the middle, between the two stumps of arms that had been left: at the end of one stood a perpendicular bow, larger than most timber trees; to prevent this being injured, a bed of some hundreds of faggots was placed to break its fall. This half was so weighty, that it crushed a new timber carriage to pieces the instant it came upon it. The King's carriage was then sent purposely from Portsmouth, to assist in conveying it to the Dock-yard: it was drawn by twelve horses, occasionally aided by eight others, the shortest way to the sea-side; and was by sea conveyed to Portsmouth. This tree was, in the first place
sold

The CADENHAM OAK, so called from its being situated near the village of that name, is regarded as one of the curiosities of the New Forest, it having long been famous for its premature vegetation, its buds appearing every year in the depth of winter. The tree stands at a very short distance from the road, near a small inclosure, and in summer, has nothing to distinguish it from the surrounding oaks. After the buds have unfolded themselves, they make no further progress, as the leaves immediately shrink from the season, and die. During the remainder of the winter, the tree continues torpid, like other deciduous trees, but again vegetates at the usual season. The unusually early germination of this tree, like that of the Glastonbury thorn, is, by the superstition of the foresters, attributed to the influence of *Old Christmas-Day*; and it has certainly been ascertained, that in some years, the leaves have not appeared till the morning of that day:* it is, however, equally clear, that they have been known to shoot forth both earlier and later, according to the mildness or rigor of the season. It is supposed, that other oaks in this Forest have the same property of early germination, as the Cadenham tree is in so much repute, and "resorted to annually by so many visitants, that it could not easily supply them all, without some foreign contributions." The species of oak that has this property, is most probably the *Quercus sempervirens*.

Another celebrated *Oak* of this Forest, and noted also for its premature vegetation, was formerly standing at Canterton, near Stony Cross, a little to the north of Castle Malwood, and traditionally said to be the very tree against which the arrow glanced that was shot by Tyrrel, and caused the death of William Rufus.

This

sold for 40l. it was next purchased by a Mr. White, of Anville, for 100l. and he is supposed to have cleared by it at least 100l. more; as the contents, in which were thirty-two loads, at half-a-crown per foot, (no unusual price for naval crooks,) amounted to 200l. The faggots were more than sufficient to defray incidental expenses.

* See Gilpin's *Forest Scenery*, Vol. II. p. 168, note; and Shaw's *Western Tour*, p. 486.

This tree had become so decayed and mutilated about sixty years ago, that the late Lord Delawar, to preserve the remembrance of the spot, had a triangular stone erected, about five feet high, and inscribed thus:

Here stood the Oak-Tree, on which an Arrow, shot by Sir WALTER TYRRELL at a Stag, glanced, and struck King WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS, on the Breast, of which he instantly died, on the Second Day of August, anno 1100.



King WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS, being slain, as before related, was laid in a Cart belonging to one Purkiss,* and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the Cathedral Church of that City.



Anno 1745.

That where an Event so memorable had happened, might not be hereafter unknown, this Stone was set up by John, Lord Delawar, who had seen the Tree growing in this Place.



It must be observed, that the real circumstances attending the death of Rufus, are involved in some obscurity; as several of our early historians say not a word of any tree being accessory to his fall. Eadmer says only, that he was shot through the heart: Symeon Dunelmensis, and Hoveden, say, by an arrow incautiously directed, *sagitta incaute directâ*. Matthew Paris, whose account is followed by Speed, is the first who affirms that the King's heart was pierced by an arrow obliquely glancing from a tree: "*Exiit ergo telum, et obstante arbore in obliquum reflexum faciens medium cordis regem sauciavit.*" Alanus de Insulis is quoted by Baxter, to prove that Tyrrel was engaged to shoot Rufus by Anselm, the

VOL. VI. JAN. 1805. M. Pope's

* His descendants, and of the same name, now live close to the spot in a neat cottage; and, according to the tradition of the country, have never been sufficiently rich to keep a complete team, nor poor enough to apply for parish relief, since the event thus commemorated.

Pope's Legate; and the deed itself is extolled by Alanus, who, in the reign of Henry the First, was promoted to the Divinity Chair at Paris, as *pulcherrimum facinus*.*

The spot where Rufus fell, is by Leland called *Thorougham*; but no place of that name is remembered. Mr. Gilpin imagines it might be what is now called Fritham, and which is at no great distance from the spot pointed out by tradition, as the scene of the King's death. "This is a sweet, sequestered bottom, open to the west, where the corner of a heath sinks gently into it; but sheltered on the east by a beechen grove, and on every other side by clumps of trees, forming an irregular screen around it; among which are several winding avenues of greensward."

The area of CASTLE MALWOOD contains many acres: some oaks and beeches grow on its banks, which are not very great: its Keep is occupied by one of the Lodges belonging to the Forest. CASTLE MALWOOD COTTAGE is the seat of A. Drummond, Esq. The situation is high, and the views from it are very extensive.

LYNDHURST, a small village, beautifully situated, has, from the era of the formation of the New Forest, been considered as a sort of capital to it; and here was exercised the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice in Eyre for this Forest, so long as he continued to exercise it, of which there is no trace subsequent to the reign of Charles the Second. All the Forest Courts under the jurisdiction of the Verderers, are still held here; as well those of Attachment, &c. as the Swanimote; the former are held on such days as the presiding Judges appoint, three times in a year; the latter, on the fourteenth of September annually. The *King's House*, in this village, though but an indifferent residence, is occupied by the Lord Warden whenever he visits the Forest. An ancient *Stirrup* is preserved here, said to have been used by William Rufus, at the time he was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel. The *King's Stables* are very large, and were probably considered as magnificent when first erected, which appears to have been about the time of Charles the Second.

About one mile west from Lyndhurst is CUFFNELLS, the pleasant residence of the Right Honorable George Rose. Situated near the
centre

* Gough's Additions to the Britannia, Vol. I. p. 132.



from the Palace of England, 1810

CUPENBELLAS,
(The Seat of the Right Honorable Lord, &c.)
Hampshire.

Engraved by Thomas & John P. Bury, 1810.

Original by a landscape from a drawing by G. B. Bury.



centre of the New Forest, it possesses many peculiar advantages of scenery; and from its bold irregularity of surface being finely adorned by majestic oaks, and noble beech trees, composes some charming landscapes; which, whether contemplated in the fore-ground, in the middle distance, or in the more remote horizon, cannot fail to gratify the eye of taste. When the late Mr. Ennes was called in to exercise his art of landscape gardening on this spot, he found that Nature had nearly superseded his intended operations, and was obliged to confine himself to a few plantations and walks in the vicinity of the House: these, however, are disposed with taste, and are creditable to his professional judgment.

The House stands on a rising ground, embosomed with trees, and is calculated more for internal convenience, and domestic comfort, than splendor. It was the property of the late Sir Thomas Tancred, of whose heirs this estate was purchased, about twenty years ago, by Mr. Rose, who has greatly embellished the place, and made very considerable additions to the Mansion. The south front* is formed by a Drawing-Room, thirty-six feet by twenty-four; the Library, forty-two feet by twenty-four; a handsome Vestibule, and the *Conservatory*: the latter is filled with a choice assemblage of indigenous and exotic plants, and, from its size and construction, is much admired. It communicates, by large folding doors, with the *Library*, which is supposed to contain one of the most valuable collections of books belonging to any private gentleman in the kingdom. They came into the possession of Mr. Rose from the late Earl of Marchmont, who died in 1792; and to whom Mr. Rose was sole executor. A whole length portrait of the Earl, in his robes, as worn at the Coronation, is intended to be placed over the chimney in this apartment. In the Drawing-Room is a half length of SARAH, Duchess of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; given, by her Grace, to the Earl, who was one of her executors. In this Mansion is also an original picture of WILLIAM THE THIRD, with whom Sir Patrick Hume, afterwards

M 2

created

* This front, with the west end, and the fine grove of oaks that shelters and adorns the north side of the house, is represented in the annexed Print.

created Earl of Marchmont* by this Sovereign, returned to England; and a few other original portraits of intimate friends of the late Earl, who were remarkable as statesmen, or authors: among them

* The events in the life of this very zealous patriot, and eminent statesman, were various and extraordinary. From his first election into the Scotch Parliament, in the year 1665, he distinguished himself by an active and able opposition to the encroachments made on the liberties of his country, and for which he suffered close imprisonment under the oppressive government of that day. Obtaining his release, he retired to Holland, but returned to Scotland in the year 1685, with the Earl of Argyle, with whom, and others, he contended in arms against the forces of James the Second; but being unsuccessful, he sought refuge in the burial vault of his own Parish Church at Polwarth. Immured in this dismal recess, he continued more than two wintry months, deriving his whole nourishment from the hands of a faithful daughter. At length he effected his escape, sailed for France, and, to avoid detection, assumed the character of a travelling physician, in his journey to Bourdeaux, whence he proposed to embark for Holland, where he at length arrived, and experienced a most cordial reception from the Prince of Orange, with whom he returned to his native land in 1688. Preferment rapidly followed; he was created a peer, made Lieutenant Chancellor of Scotland, a Commissioner of the Treasury, &c. The late Earl of Marchmont, and last of this family, was no less eminent for his talents and patriotism than his grandfather, though, from the altered character of the times, they were manifested in a different manner. When Lord Polwarth, he was one of the most active, able and eloquent opponents to Sir Robert Walpole's administration. In this opposition, he ranked among his friends and partizans, Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham; Sir William Wyndham; Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath; Mr. afterwards Lord Lyttleton; and other eminent men. On the death of his father, he was raised to the House of Lords, where he was equally distinguished, and admired. To his persevering exertions (under the encouragement of his Majesty) the country is principally indebted for the publication of the Records of Parliament from the earliest period to his own time. His Lordship died in 1792. Mr. Pope, to whom he was executor, commemorated his name by an inscription in his own grotto at Twickenham; and Lord Cobham honored his bust with a niche in the "Temple of Friendship," at Stowe. See *Beauties*, Vol. I. p. 299.

them are those of POPE, by Richardson; LORD BOLINGBROKE; SIR WILLIAM WYNDHAM; and the late EARL OF CHATHAM. Mr. Rose has been honored by two visits from their Majesties, and the Royal Family, who spent a few days at Cuffiells in the years 1801, and 1804.

BROKENHURST, a very pleasant village, of Saxon origin, is recorded, in the Domesday Book, by the name of *Broceste*; and is there also said to have a *Church*, which edifice is yet standing, though somewhat disguised by subsequent alterations. The arch over the southern door-way is ornamented with the zig-zag moulding; and the descent into the Church, both at the south side, and the west end, is by several steps. The *Font* is a very antique and curious piece of workmanship; and was evidently formed when the custom of total immersion was prevalent. The site of the Church is an artificial bank of earth, between four and five feet high, and about fifty or sixty yards in diameter; this appears to have been raised, that the Church might become more conspicuous to the adjacent country; as the village lies in a bottom, and was, in ancient times, completely embosomed in wood. In the Church-Yard is a very old and venerable *Oak*, measuring upwards of eight yards in diameter; and also a noble *Yew-tree*, more than sixty feet high, and fifteen feet in girth. In the twelfth century, a carucate of land in Brokenhurst, was held, by an ancestor of Sir Henry Spelman, by the service "of finding an Esquire, with a hambergell, or coat of mail, for forty days in England; and of finding *Litter* for the *King's Bed*, and *Hay* for the *King's Palfrey*, when the King should lie at Brokenherst,"

BROKENHURST HOUSE, the residence of Theophilus Foulks, Esq. is a handsome modern building, standing in a pleasant Park, and commanding a very grand and picturesque view, in which "both the fore-ground, and the distance, are complete. The former is an elevated Park scene, consisting of great variety of ground; well planted, and descending gently into the plain below. Among the trees which adorn it, are a few of the most venerable oaks of the Forest, probably of an age long prior to the Conquest. From this grand fore-ground is presented an extensive Forest

view. It consists of a wide range of flat pasturage, garnished with tufted clumps, and woody promontories shooting into it, and, contrasted by immense woods, which occupy all the rising grounds above it, and circle the horizon. The contrast between the open and woody parts of the distance, and the grandeur of each part, are in the highest style of picturesque beauty."* This estate is the property of the infant son of the late John Morant, Esq. WATCOMBE HOUSE, in Brokenhurst Park, was for three years the residence of the philanthropic Howard, whose memory is still cherished in the hearts of the poor inhabitants,

Over the heath called *Sway Common*, to the south-west of Brokenhurst, various TUMULI, or barrows, are scattered; several of which have been opened by the Rev. Mr. Warner, who supposes them to have been constructed about the time when the Britons, under Natanleod, or Ambrosius,† and the Saxons, under Cerdic, were contending for empire. This conjecture is strengthened by the circumstance of a rude earth-work on the Lymington river, being still called *Ambrose-Hole*, and by the historical evidence of several battles having been fought by Ambrosius in this part of the country.‡ Several of the barrows are situated within the area of an Entrenchment, on the brow of a hill, a few hundred yards to the south-east of a wood, called Setley-Wood. "Two of these," observes Mr. Warner,§ "probably cover the remains of chieftains, since considerable labor and care have evidently been exerted in their formation. They have each a regular fosse and vallum: the mound, or tumulus, is composed of a part of the earth taken from the fosse; another portion of it forms the surrounding vallum. It is evident that these barrows were raised at the same time, since they

* Gilpin on Forest Scenery, Vol. II. p. 63.

† Both Camden and Archbishop Usher, imagine Ambrosius and Natanleod to be the same person; the former being his Roman, and the latter his British name.

‡ Gough's Camden, Vol. I. p. 115.

§ Topographical Remarks, Vol. I. p. 72.

they are connected together, and have only a single vallum at the point of their junction. I paced the fosse of each, and found the larger to measure 110 yards; the smaller ninety-five yards. A short distance to the south of these is another barrow, of a similar construction, and standing entirely alone. This, and one of the two connected with each other, I opened in company with the Rev. W. Jackson, Vicar of Christ-Church. Large quantities of burnt earth, and parcels of wood, reduced by fire to charcoal, were found in each; but, after searching with great attention, removing all the factitious earth, and digging to a considerable depth below the surface of the natural land, we were convinced that simply burning the body, and covering its ashes with mould, had been the mode observed in these instances of inhumation. These tumuli, then, I refer to the Saxons; and I think it will be allowed, I have authority for so doing, when it is considered, that the German tribes seldom, if ever, used *urn-burial*.*

The other barrows, which lie about half a mile to the southward, and due west from the New Inn on the Lyndhurst road, Mr. Warner ascribes to the Britons. In two of them, which he opened, each about four feet high, and fifteen feet in diameter, the appearances were similar. They were both formed of a white gravel, mixed with loose sand; piercing through this to the depth of four feet, a quantity of black earth was found, which had evidently suffered the action of fire, and among it were large parcels of wood ashes. On removing this, and digging below the surface of the natural land, a cell, or excavation, was perceived, about two feet square, that had been formed in the bed of gravel which lies immediately under the surface, for the reception of an urn. In one of the barrows, the urn was in a perfect state, but was broken by the carelessness of a workman before it could be taken out. It was composed of unbaked clay; its form was very clumsy, and its workmanship rude. Within it were ashes, and small human bones, in a state of calcination, mixed with an earth of the texture and consistence of peat. The urn in the second barrow, which

M 4

was

* Tacitus de Mor. Germ.—Lelandi Assertio Arturii, p. 44.

was situated in a more moist spot, had been resolved into its original clay.

About three quarters of a mile from Lymington, on the north, are the remains of a Roman Camp, called *Castle Field*, or more generally BUCKLAND RINGS; though very improperly, as the form is rectangular. "Its situation is on an elevated spot of ground, higher than any part of the surrounding country; enjoying a most extensive prospect. At the distance of 150 yards from its eastern extremity, flows the Lymington River, which the Camp overlooks and commands. Its form is a long square; and the dimensions of the *valla* and *fossæ*, accord precisely with those mentioned by Hyginus, Polybius, and Vegetius, as used by the Romans on similar occasions. Its four sides stood exactly east, west, north, and south; and on the three existing ones, (for the easternmost was purposely levelled about fifty years ago,) traces of the *portæ*, or entrances, are still to be discerned." The north, south and east sides of this Camp were defended by treble ditches and ramparts; on the west side, the works were only double. The area is about 800 yards in circumference: its length on the north side, 200 yards; its length on the south side, 210 yards; its breadth towards the west, 125 yards; its breadth towards the east, 135 yards. The perpendicular height of the inner vallum is about eight feet, measuring from the area; the breadth of the principal ditch, from the tops of the contiguous ramparts, is about forty yards. Only three sides of this Camp are now perfect, the other having been levelled between sixty and seventy years ago. This Camp is supposed to have been formed by Vespasian, about the period that he conquered the Isle of Wight. "The inquisitive eye," says Mr. Warner, "may still discern in a morass, which runs in a right angle from the western side of the river, nearly to the foot of the entrenchment, the traces of a cut, or dock, evidently connected with the work; which, though in the lapse of ages, it has been entirely choaked up, and converted into a swamp, yet probably was sufficiently deep, in Vespasian's time, to receive the largest of the Roman gallies."* About two miles to the south-east,

* Topographical Remarks, &c. Vol. I. p. 60.

east, on the opposite side of the river, is a high artificial mount, supposed to have been a *Speculum*, or Watch Tower, to this Camp; and commanding a very extensive view over the Isle of Wight, the Channel, and the adjacent country.

LYMINGTON,

A SMALL market town, of remote but unknown origin, is situated on the declivity of a gently-rising ground, on the western bank of the Lymington River, about a mile from its confluence with the Sea. From a consideration of local circumstances, Mr. Warner imagines that a town or village was formed near this spot by the Britons.* That the Romans were acquainted with it is evinced, by the contiguity of Buckland Rings, and by the evidence of Roman coins, nearly 200 pounds weight of which, of the Lower Empire, were discovered here in two urns, in the year 1744. A brass coin of Tetricus, sen. Rev. LARTITIA AVGG. found hereabouts, is also mentioned by Mr. Gough, as being in his own possession.†

In the Domesday Book, Lynnington occurs under the name of *Lentune*. When that survey was taken, the manor belonged to Rogerius, or Roger de Yvery, the founder of the illustrious house of Yvery, who had accompanied the Conqueror to England. Roger, his son, was a soldier of considerable talent; but having joined in an unsuccessful insurrection against William Rufus, he was obliged to quit the kingdom; and his possessions escheated to the Crown. In the reign of Henry the First, Lynnington, together with the Lordship of the Isle of Wight, the borough of Christ Church, and other lands in this county, were granted to Richard de Repariis, or Redvers, a powerful and opulent Baron, who had been a steady adherent to the fortune of that Monarch. In this family it continued till the reign of Edward the Second, when it was released to that King by Isabella de Fortibus, the heiress,
together

* Topographical Remarks on Hampshire, Vol. I.

† Additions to Camden, Vol. I.

together with the Lordship of the Isle of Wight, and all her other possessions in Hampshire. The validity of the deed was questioned by the next heir, Hugh de Courtney, Baron of Oakhampton; but his claim was annulled by the Parliament. This manor, however, appears to have been afterwards returned to the Baron, as it was numbered with his other estates at the period of his decease. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, it again fell to the Crown, on the decapitation of Henry Courtney, Earl of Devonshire.

Very few local events are recorded of this town; though tradition affirms, that it has been *thrice* burnt by the French; and saved only a fourth time* from undergoing the like fate, by the prudent conduct and fortitude of a woman. The distinctive epithets, *Old* and *New*, applied to different parts of the town, appear, in a certain degree, to countenance these popular relations.

Whatever may be the antiquity of Lymington, it does not seem to have attained any considerable importance, till it became the property of Baron de Redvers; when a "port being established, the wines of France, and other foreign commodities, were unshipped at its quays."† It also became famous for its SALT WORKS;‡ though this manufacture is, with great probability, supposed to have been carried on here at a much earlier period, and probably by the Britons; as large quantities of wood ashes have often been found near the site of the present works;§ which are situated on the borders of the Sea-shore, at a little distance from the town, and extend nearly three miles in a south-west direction.

Here

* Warner's Topographical Remarks, Vol. I. p. 34.

† Warner, from Rot. Parl. 3 Edward I.

‡ In the year 1145, a tithe of the salt manufactured at Lymington, was granted, by Richard de Redvers, to the Abbey of Quarre, in the Isle of Wight.

§ The British method of obtaining salt, as appears from Strabo, L. IV. p. 197, was to set fire to a number of trees, heaped together, and when the mass was reduced to charcoal, to pour on it a certain quantity of sea-water, which produced a concretion somewhat similar to salt,

Here is still the most considerable manufacture of *marine salt* (so called from its being made of sea-water) of any upon this coast. The process of making the salt is very simple. The water is pumped, by means of wind-mills, into large ponds close to the shore, which communicate with several smaller, of a square form, shaped with great exactness, three to four inches in depth, and forty to fifty feet broad. The water is let into these ponds (or brine-pans) during the summer months, and remains exposed to the sun four or five days, which causing a considerable evaporation, it becomes a strong saline liquor, of a bitter taste, denominated *brine*; this is conveyed into wooden cisterns, or tanks, adjoining the work, or building, in which are commonly from two to six iron pans, (often more,) of a square form, eight inches deep, and eighteen feet in breadth, for the purpose of boiling the brine; by which simple operation (with the aid of a small quantity of seasoning, composed chiefly of butter) it becomes in the course of eight hours, a hard grained salt, fit for the table. When taken out of these boilers, it is put into wooden troughs to cool, having apertures in the bottom, through which drains a liquor called *bitters*, or *bittern*, from which the medicinal salts, Epsom and Glauber, are made during the winter season, when the stock of brine (which can only be procured in the summer) is exhausted. The fires for boiling the common salt, are lighted in the month of May, and are seldom put out till September.

The average quantity of common salt annually made during the last seven years, was five thousand tons, of which two thousand tons have been exported chiefly to America, and of medicinal salt, one hundred and forty tons. There are about forty works now standing, of which only *the half* are in use, giving employment to eighty men and boys. The whole is principally under the direction of Mr. St. Barbe. From the foregoing circumstance, it is obvious how much the manufacture has decreased: this has gradually taken place within the last thirty years. The cause of the diminution in the produce of this article, is occasioned by the manufacturer not being able to render it so cheap as the mineral salt generally used throughout the kingdom; and which arises from

from the coal, of which fifty-four chaldrons are consumed in boiling one hundred tons of salt, being subject to a duty here, which is not paid by the manufacturer of mineral salt in the northern part of the kingdom, who receives the coal from the pit's mouth overland.

In regard to quality, the grain is larger and coarser than the mineral salt; but it possesses a much stronger saline property than the latter, and is therefore undoubtedly better calculated for the purpose of curing animal food. The intrinsic price, or value, of one bushel, is only one shilling before the duty is paid, which is ten shillings the bushel. The repeal of such a heavy tax upon this very necessary article, has been in contemplation; and it hardly admits a doubt, that such a measure would prove salutary, as tending to the relief and comfort of the poorer classes.

The Church at Lymington divides the *old* from the *new* part of the High Street; and though originally a regular pile, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a spire in the centre, is now become extremely informal, through different alteration. The only sepulchral memorials worth noticing, is a tablet surmounted with a fine bust, by Rysbrach, to the memory of CHARLES COLBORNE, Esq. who died in May, 1747; and a neat mural monument, with a bas-relief of shipping, by Bacon, in commemoration of JOSIAS ROGERS, Esq. who died in the year 1795, Captain of the Quebec frigate.

In the reign of Edward the Third, Lymington was summoned as a borough to send representatives to Parliament; yet it does not appear to have complied with this precept till the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth. In the reign of James the First, it was incorporated by charter, and from that period the returns have been regular. The right of election is vested in the Mayor and Burgesses: the number of voters is about eighty. The number of houses, as returned under the late Act, was 492; that of inhabitants, 2378.

The situation of Lymington on the banks of a navigable river, so nearly contiguous to the sea, is extremely favorable for its trade; but this advantage was formerly much greater than at present, as, by the injudicious construction of a dam, or causeway,



On stone by J. S. Templeton

BOLDRE CHURCH



to the north of the town, the depth of the river has been considerably lessened, and its channel gradually contracted by the accumulation of mud deposited by the tides, and which had previously been carried off by the freshes. The causeway was made about seventy years ago, before which, vessels of upwards of 500 tons burthen could be brought up to the quay; though now the water will scarcely allow a vessel of 300 tons to be navigated to the same place.* The scenery on the banks of the Lymington river is very beautiful; and particularly so at full tides.

Between two and three miles to the north from Lymington, on the opposite bank of the river, is BOLDRE, an ancient village, recorded in the Domesday Book, by the name of *Bovreford*. The Church was in existence at the beginning of the twelfth century, and still displays some interesting specimens of its original architecture, though some parts of it have been altered at subsequent periods. The north aisle appears to have been added about the reign of King John: in one of the windows are the arms of Lewis, the Dauphin of France, who had been invited into England during that troublesome reign; of William de Vernun, grandson to Richard de Redvers the Elder, and of some of the other Barons that favored the cause of Lewis, who quitted the kingdom, for which
he

* Warner's Remarks, Vol. I. p. 219. Though the port of Lymington is subordinate to that of Southampton, it has still many privileges of its own. "As early as the second of Edward the Third, the *petty duties* were taken by the inhabitants on certain merchandizes brought to this port. The people of Southampton disputed their right to imposing and receiving duties. The question was tried, and the men of Lymington were cast. This was in 1329, Madox Firm. Burg. p. 220. Notwithstanding this decision against them, the men of Lymington, afterwards, were repeatedly guilty of the same offence, and as repeatedly paid for it: but at length, in the year 1730, having again taken the petty customs, and being sued for the same by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, the people of Lymington had the address to get the cause moved from the courts above to the county assize, where a jury from their own neighbourhood gave a verdict in their favor: and since this period the petty customs have been paid at Lymington." Ibid.

he had contended in arms, in so inglorious a manner, that history has not recorded the place of his embarkation; though tradition insinuates it was at Leap, a few miles to the eastward of Lymington.* The Church is finely situated on an eminence to the north of the village, and commands a variety of pleasing views. The REV. WILLIAM GILPIN,† the late exemplary and celebrated Vicar of this parish, founded two schools here, in the year 1791, for the instruction of twenty boys, and an equal number of girls. The cost of the *School-House*, which is a plain brick building, was about 210l. the expense of instructing the children, is forty guineas annually. To provide a permanent fund to defray this charge, Mr. Gilpin appropriated the whole of his drawings and sketches, which he divided into eighty-nine lots; and since his decease, they have been sold by auction in London: the sum procured for them greatly exceeded the original estimate of their value. The regulations by which the schools are conducted are extremely judicious.‡ The *Poor-House* at Boldre is also on a respectable establishment, to the plan and execution of which, Mr. Gilpin very largely contributed. The Parsonage-House, at *Vicar's Hill*, overlooks a very wide extent of beautiful scenery.

WALHAMPTON, the seat of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. was given, by Richard de Redvers, to the Canons of Christchurch, who possessed it at the Dissolution, when Henry the Eighth granted it to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton; from whose descendants it came into the possession of the Earls of Arundel, and afterwards to the family of the present owner. The grounds were laid out about seventy years ago; and command some pleasing views of the Isle of Wight, and the intervening channel.

* Warner's Remarks, Vol. I. p. 83.

† Author of the Remarks on Forest Scenery, and several other admired Publications on Picturesque Beauty, as well as an Essay on Prints, the Lives of several Reformers, and other Works.

‡ See Hampshire Repository, Vol. II. where very particular accounts are given of the management both of the Schools, and of the Poor-House.

channel. A swamp, of about twelve acres, has been formed into a lake, the sides of which are well wooded, and its extremities concealed by plantations. Near Walhampton is NEWTOWN, formerly the property of the Mitfords, of this county, but now the seat of H. C. Plowden, Esq. who purchased it a few years ago. The Mansion is spacious and handsome: from a circular room at the top, is a very extensive and diversified view.

At BADDESLEY,* a chapelry to Boldre, was a PRECEPTORY of Knights Templars, founded about the latter end of the twelfth century, and, on the abolition of that order, granted, by Edward the Second, to the Knights Hospitallers. The site of the Preceptory is occupied by a small manorial Chapel, appertaining to an estate now belonging to Thomas Weld, Esq. of Lullworth Castle, Dorsetshire; but formerly to the Worsleys, of Appuldurcombe.

PILEWELL

* The history of the *Groaning Tree* of Baddesley, which became the subject of much conversation about half a century ago, is thus related by Mr. Gilpin. "A cottager, who lived near the centre of the village, heard frequently, a strange noise behind his house, like that of a person in extreme agony. Soon after, it caught the attention of his wife, who was then confined to her bed. She was a timorous woman, and being greatly alarmed, her husband endeavoured to persuade her, that the noise she heard was only the bellowing of the stags in the Forest. By degrees, however, the neighbours on all sides heard it; and the circumstance began to be much talked of. It was by this time plainly discovered, that the groaning noise proceeded from an *Elm*, which grew at the bottom of the garden. It was a young, vigorous tree, and, to all appearance, perfectly sound. In a few weeks the fame of the groaning tree was spread far and wide; and people from all parts flocked to hear it. Among others, it attracted the curiosity of the late Prince and Princess of Wales, who resided at that time, for the advantage of a sea-bath, at Pilewell, within a quarter of a mile of the groaning tree.

"Though the country people assigned many superstitious causes for this strange phenomenon, the naturalist could assign no physical one, that was in any degree satisfactory. Some thought it was owing to the twisting and friction of the roots: others thought that it proceeded from water, which had collected in the body of the tree; or, perhaps, from pent air: but no cause that was alledged appeared equal to the effect.

In

PILEWELL HOUSE "is a handsome family seat, beautifully situated, enjoying a fine view, that ranges from the Needles to Spithead. The south front is the most striking, consisting of an elegant suite of apartments. Its west wing is formed by the Library, a noble and well-proportioned room, stocked with a variety of choice books. An extensive lawn, belted by a shady walk, with occasional openings, stretches from the house to the sea-side."

At SOWLEY, a short distance to the eastward of Pilewell, is an extensive sheet of water, which covers nearly 140 acres of ground, and was formerly denominated *Fresh-water*, as appears by ancient charters, and considered as forming a boundary to the possessions of Beaulieu Abbey. It is in many parts extremely deep, and teems with excellent fish: its waters are now applied to turn the wheels of two large mills belonging to some iron-works.

About two miles from Sowley, and almost close to the sea-shore, is PARK FARM, anciently one of the *Granges* belonging to the Monks of Beaulieu. Its situation is extremely pleasing, as it lies embosomed in fine woods, through which occasional views are admitted of the Isle of Wight, and the neighbouring Channel. The granges, or farms, appertaining to Beaulieu Abbey, had the privilege of having divine service celebrated in them, by a bull granted

In the mean time, the tree did not always groan; sometimes disappointing its visitants; yet no cause could be assigned for its temporary cessations, either from seasons, or weather. If any difference was observed, it was thought to groan least when the weather was wet; and most when it was clear and frosty; but the sound at all times seemed to come from the roots.

"Thus the groaning tree continued an object of astonishment, during the space of eighteen or twenty months, to all the country around; and for the information of distant parts, a pamphlet was drawn up, containing a particular account of all the circumstances relating to it. At length, the owner of it, a gentleman of the name of Forbes, making too rash an experiment to discover the cause, bored a hole in its trunk. After this it never groaned. It was then rooted up, with a further view to make a discovery; but still nothing appeared which led to any investigation of the cause. It was universally, however, believed, that there was no trick in the affair; but that some natural cause really existed, though never understood." *Remarks on Forest Scenery, Vol. I. p. 163, 164.*

granted by Pope Alexander the First. The *Chapel* of Park Grange is yet standing, though much dilapidated: it unites at the south-east end with the Farm House, a massive stone building, of equal antiquity. The length of the Chapel is forty-two feet; its breadth about fourteen: the interior is divided into two apartments by a stone screen, which reaches to the roof. The floor of the altar part is elevated about six inches: in the south wall is a niche, where the pix and crucifix were placed. In each division of the Chapel, the vaulting is supported by four plain ribs, which unite in a rose at the centre. The interior part is lighted by three pointed windows: the anti-chapel has only two lancet lights at the south-west extremity.*

At a short distance from Park Farm, on the road to Beaulieu, are the ruins of the Barn and Chapel of ST. LEONARD'S, anciently the principal Grange belonging to Beaulieu Abbey. The *Barn* was of great magnitude, its length measuring 226 feet; its breadth, seventy-seven; and its height, upwards of sixty feet: within the end walls, is a barn of considerable size, that has been constructed with the old materials. The remains of the Chapel evince it to have once been extremely beautiful; but its original splendor is nearly obscured, from the ruin having been long applied "to the ignoble purposes of a goose-house and a hog-stye." At the east end, on each side the altar-piece, is an elegant niche, "adorned with lateral pinnacles, richly embossed, and a sara-cenic arch, crowned with a cross."†

In a beautiful valley, on the banks of the Beaulieu River, or Boldre Water, is BUCKLER'S-HARD,‡ a populous village, principally inhabited by workmen employed in ship-building. Many frigates and men of war have been built here, the situation being very convenient for the purpose, and the tide forming a fine bay at high water. Buckler's-Hard is included in the extensive manor of Beaulieu; and here, previously to the peace of 1748, John,

VOL. VI. FEB. 1805.

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second

* Warner's Remarks, Vol. I. p. 233. † Ibid, 235.

‡ The word *Hard* signifies a firm causeway, made upon the mud, for the purpose of landing.

second Duke of Montague, the then proprietor, proposed to establish a town, to be called after his own title, intending it as a depository and refining-place for sugars brought from the Island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, of which, also, he was then owner. St. Lucia being declared neutral at the peace, the Duke's property there was lost; and the projected building of the town was, in consequence, relinquished; though its limits had been fixed, and the streets marked out.

The ruins of BEAULIEU ABBEY are beautifully situated about three miles above Buckler's-Hard, on the eastern banks of the river, over which is an old wooden bridge, that communicates with the village of *Beaulieu*. The delightful valley that surrounds these venerable remains is of a circular form, bounded by well-wooded hills, and in itself consists of a rich variety of ground. The original name of Beaulieu was *Bellus-Locus*, or Fine-Place; a term expressive of the situation; and which, indeed, is still preserved in its present name. The trade of the village is principally confined to a manufacture of coarse sacking. The river is navigable to the bridge for vessels of fifty tons burthen.

BEAULIEU ABBEY was founded in the year 1204, by King John, for Monks of the Cistercian Order; a class of religious to which that Monarch had previously been particularly adverse. The motives which impelled him to this act of piety, as it was denominated by the superstition of the age, being difficult to be assigned from any of his known principles of conduct, have furnished the Monks with an opportunity of resorting to the convenient system of miraculous interposition. In the outset of their legend, they observe, that the King, after various oppressive measures exercised against the Cistercians, summoned the Abbots and principals of that order to Lincoln, whither they hastened, flattering themselves that he would there confer upon them some marks of his grace and favor. Instead of this, the historians continue, "the savage Monarch ordered the Abbots to be trodden to death by horses: but none of his attendants being found sufficiently cruel to obey the sanguinary command, the ecclesiastics, dreadfully alarmed, retired hastily to their inn. In the course of the ensuing night,

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when



The Great Hall of Beaulieu Abbey, Ilants.
Published 18. Sept. 1783 by C. Hooper.

S. J. Parsons del.





J. Buckland del.

REFECTORY OF BEAULIEU ABBEY, HANTS., N.



when the Monarch slumbered on his bed, he dreamt that he was standing before a Judge, accompanied by the Cistercian Abbots, who were commanded to scourge him severely with rods and thongs; and when he awoke in the morning, he declared that he still felt the smart of the beating. On relating this dream to a certain ecclesiastic of his court, he was advised to crave pardon of the Abbots, whom he had before so barbarously treated; and assured that the Almighty had been infinitely merciful to him, in thus revealing the mysteries of his dispensations, and affording him paternal correction. The King, adopting this counsel, ordered the Abbots to attend him, and, contrary to their expectations, received them with kindness;* and the remembrance of his dream still continuing to influence his conduct, he shortly after granted a charter for the foundation of the Abbey.

The endowments bestowed by John were very great; and, in addition to various important privileges and immunities, he ordered a payment to be made of 100 marks, towards the erection of the monastic buildings, which were raised on such a magnificent scale, that, notwithstanding numerous pious donations made during the time of carrying on the works, as well as assistance derived from various other sources, the sum of 4000 marks remained undischarged on their completion: this debt the Monks were enabled to defray, by a grant of the impropriation of the Church and Chapel of Cokewell, in Berkshire. Henry the Third confirmed all the benefactions of his predecessor, John, and invested the Monks with the liberty of free-warren throughout their manor of Farendon, in Berkshire, which the latter King had bestowed on them, together with the privileges of holding fairs and markets therein on stated days. Edward the Third confirmed all the preceding grants; and, in the twentieth of his reign, ordered a tun of prisage wine to be delivered to the Monks annually for the celebration of mass. About this period, the Abbey was received under the especial protection of Pope Innocent, who invested it with the privilege of sanctuary, exempted it from the payment of tithes, and conferred various

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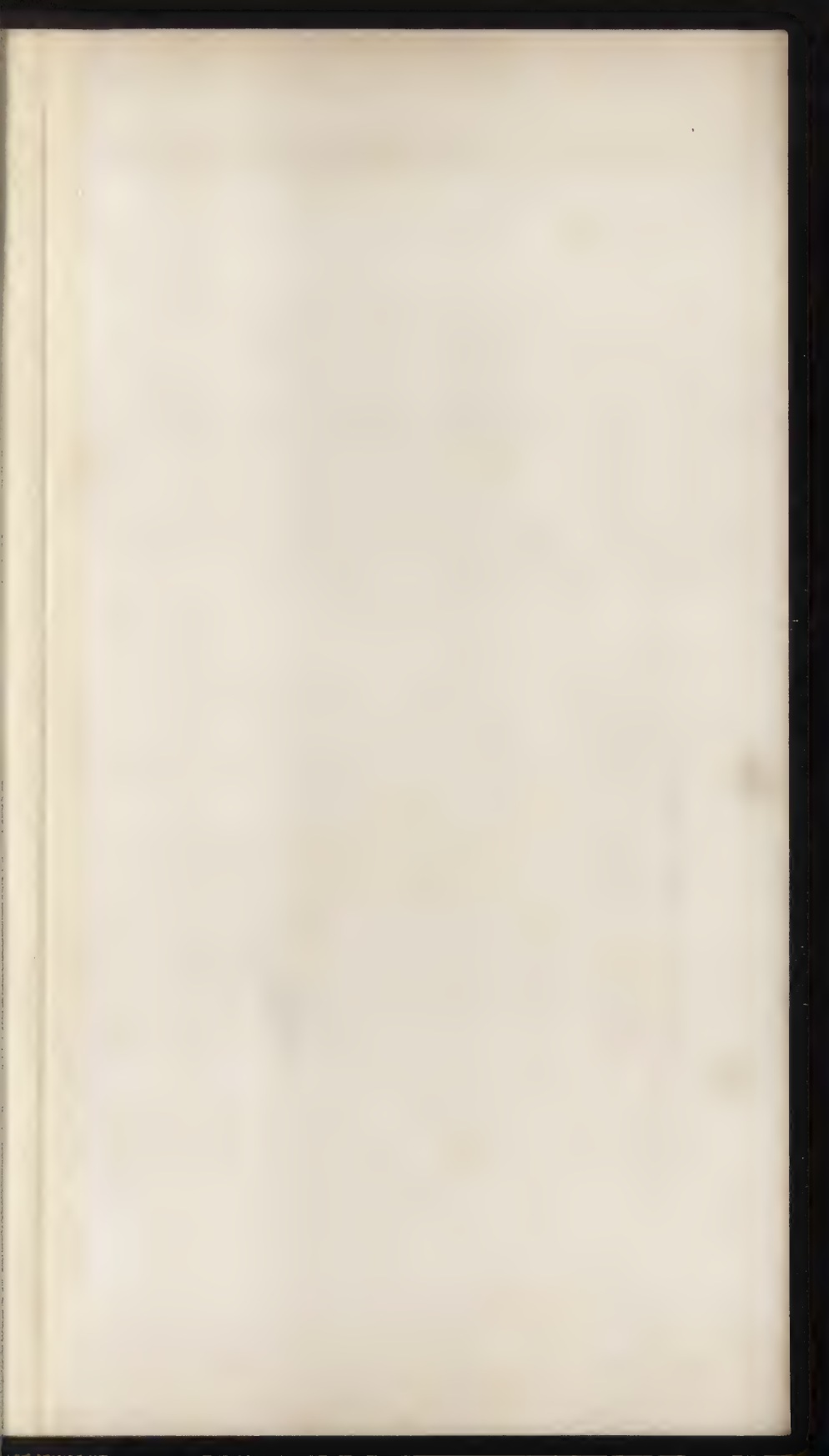
rights

* Mon. Ang. Tom I. p. 926; et Appendix, No. II.

rights upon its members. That the Abbot had the power of sitting in Parliament, is asserted by tradition; but this report has not been corroborated by reference to any historical document. On the Dissolution, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the possessions of the Abbey were, according to Dugdale, estimated at the annual value of 326l. 13s. 2d. but according to Speed, at that of 428l. 6s. 8d. In the following year, the manor of Beaulieu, with all its rights, privileges, and appurtenances, (the rectory, and right of patronage, excepted,) was granted to Thomas Wriothesley, Esq. afterwards Earl of Southampton. This grant was confirmed by James the First, to Henry, Earl of Southampton; and the patronage of the Parish Church, together with the rectory of Beaulieu, was again vested in its Lords. In the reign of William the Third, this estate became the property of Ralph, Lord Montague, afterwards created Duke of Montague, by marriage with the heiress of the Wriothesleys. His son, John, second Duke of Montague, transmitted it to his daughters, Isabella and Mary, from whom, by intermarriages, the manor has descended to the Lord Beaulieu, and the Duke of Buccleugh.* The circumference of the manor embraces an extent of twenty-eight miles, and the clear annual revenue amounts to between 4000 and 5000l.

The immediate precincts of the Abbey were encircled by a stone wall, which in several places remains nearly entire, and is richly mantled with ivy; its circumference is about a mile and a quarter: the entrance is by an ancient stone *Gateway*. Proceeding onward, the first object that attracts particular attention, is an edifice, nearly of a square form, now called the Palace, but originally built for the *Abbot's Lodging*, and converted into a family seat after the Dissolution. Over the entrance is a canopied niche, in which stood the image of the Virgin Mary, to whom the Abbey was dedicated. The Hall is a well-proportioned room, handsomely vaulted, the ribs springing from pilasters, and spreading over the roof in beautiful ramifications. Eastward from this edifice is a long building, supposed, from the extent and height of the apartments,

* Warner's Remarks, Vol. I, p. 292, 293.





On Stone by I. Haghe.

THE PALACE HOUSE

Published by R. G.

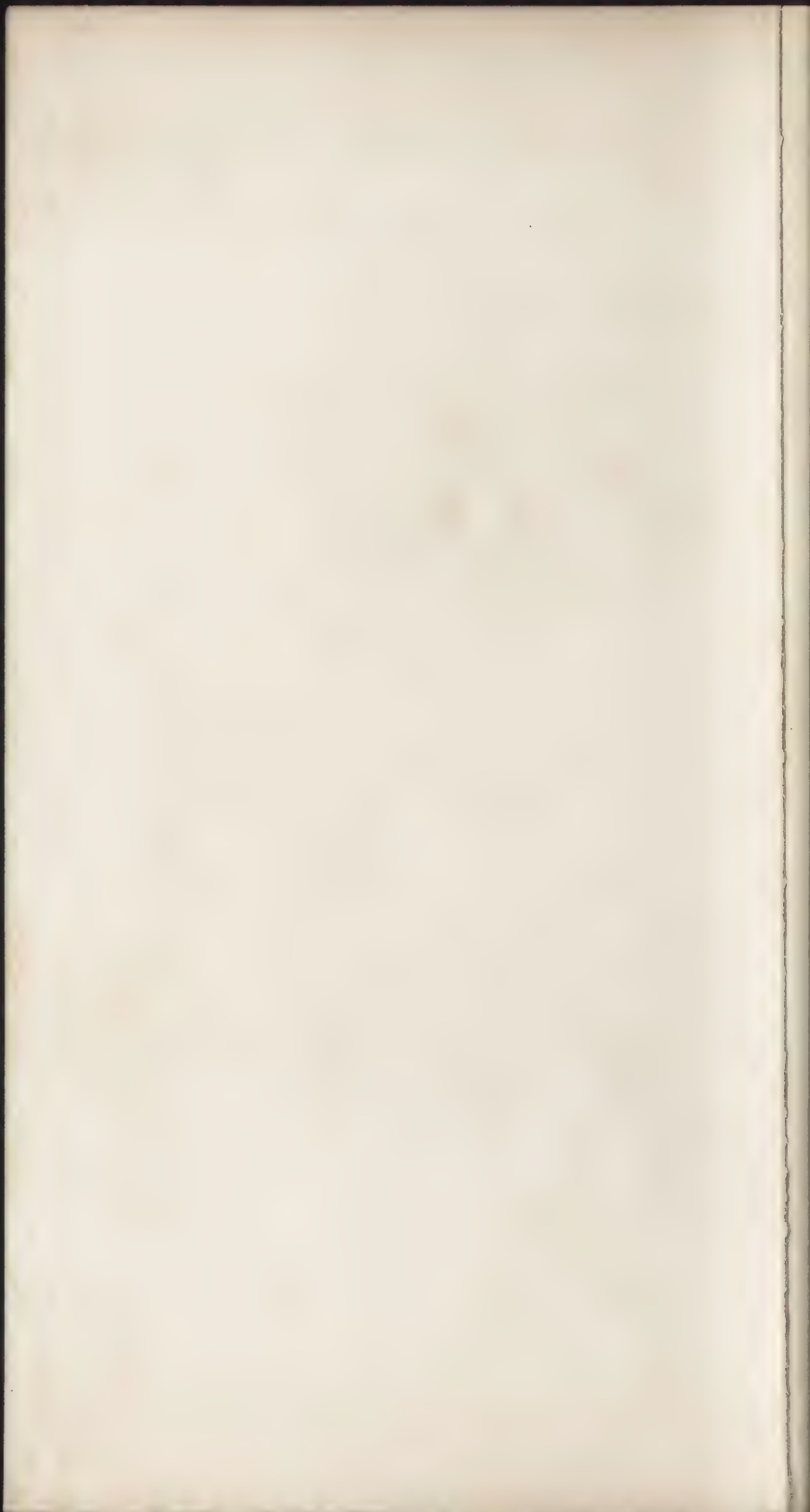


Painted by J. M. Gilbert.

BEAULIEU HANTS.

Lymington, Hants.

Day & Haghe Lith^d to the Queen.



ments, to have been the *Dormitory*: beneath it are several good cellars. The ancient *Kitchen* is also standing; and near it is the *Refectory*, a plain stone edifice, with strong buttresses: this is now the Parish Church of Beaulieu; the Abbey Church, which stood to the north-east, having been entirely destroyed. The roof is curiously raftered with oak; the intersections of the ribs being embossed with rude sculptures of angels with shields, abbots' heads, and other figures. On the west side, elevated about twelve feet above the floor, is the ancient rostrum, or pulpit, from which lectures were read when the monks were assembled at their meals below. The ascent into it is by a flight of stone steps, curiously arched and ribbed over head, and enlightened by pointed apertures: its form is demi-octagonal.

The site of the Abbey Church may be traced by the unevenness of the ground; but not a vestige of the building is remaining. Fragments of demolished tombs are occasionally dug up here, this having been the burial-place of various illustrious personages; and among them, of Queen Eleanor, mother of King John. Some traces of the *Cloisters* are yet distinguishable, round an area of about a quarter of an acre, now converted into a garden, on the west side of which is a *Gateway*, with rich mouldings, pillars, and capitals. Behind the garden, are ruins of some of the offices of the Monastery, and particularly of the apartment in which the monks manufactured their wine. Some fields to the north of this building, spreading along a gentle declivity, with a southern aspect, still bear the name of the *Vineyards*.* Several of the fishponds, belonging to this Monastery, are yet entire, and abound in fish.

During the period that Beaulieu Abbey was invested with the privilege of a sanctuary, its walls afforded a temporary protection to Margaret of Anjou, the courageous Queen of Henry the Sixth, who, returning from the Continent in full expectation of being reinstated in her former dignity, was, on her arrival at Weymouth,

N 3

informed

* See Warner's Remarks, Vol. I. in which are various proofs of the vine having been cultivated in this country.

informed of the imprisonment of her husband, the destruction of his army, the death of the Earl of Warwick, and the elevation to the throne of her mortal enemy, Edward the Fourth. On this occasion, her intrepid spirit bent beneath the pressure of accumulated woe; and, with her youthful son, she sought refuge within the friendly walls of Beaulieu, where, soon afterwards, the presence of the Earl of Devon, and some other faithful adherents, caused her to re-assume her fortitude, and again prepare for active exertion. Another celebrated fugitive, to whom the Abbey of Beaulieu afforded sanctuary, was Perkin Warbeck, whose real origin has been a theme of much argument, and is yet, perhaps, a subject for future historians completely to develop. Having landed in the west of England, and received a check before the gates of Exeter, he fled to this asylum, where he continued some time; though every chance of escape was precluded by the conduct of Lord Daubeney, who invested the place with 300 men. At length, the promises of the King, Henry the Seventh, allured him from his retreat; and, after the publication of an actual, or pretended, confession of imposture, he was committed prisoner to the Tower. Shortly afterwards, on a charge of treasonable practices, he was condemned to die, and was executed at Tyburn, in the year 1499.

Near the mouth of the Beaulieu river, and village of Exbury, is EXBURY HOUSE, the seat of Colonel Mitford, author of the *History of Greece*, by whose judicious alterations the grounds of this estate have been greatly improved; the views are in many parts extremely fine: this demesne is about eight miles in circumference.

LEAP, a small hamlet on the sea shore, inhabited by fishermen, is the common place of embarkation from this part of Hampshire to the Isle of Wight, it lying nearly opposite to Cowes. On this coast, observes Mr. Gilpin, "fowling and fishing are commonly the employments of the same person. He who in summer, with his line or his net, plies the shores, when they are overflowed by the tide, in winter, with his gun, as the evening draws on, runs up in his boat among the creeks and crannies, which the tide leaves in the mud lands, and there lies in patient expectation of his prey."

At

As the coast between this portion of the county and the Isle of Wight, is of a peculiar description, consisting, when the tide ebbs, of vast muddy flats, covered with green sea-weed, the fowler has here an opportunity of practising arts which can only be pursued in similar situations, and which require the exertion of considerable fortitude. The sea-fowl commonly feed by night; and as they advance in all their multitudes to graze on the savannas of the shore, the fowler attentively listens to their noise, which, when on the wing, bears resemblance to the full cry of a pack of hounds. Should they alight at some place at too great a distance for his gun, though of the longest barrel, to reach them, and his situation put it out of his power to edge his boat along some winding creek, he despairs of success that night; but if he discovers them within the range of his piece, or pieces, for he is generally doubly armed, he prepares to fire. As his prey feed in silence, his aim can only be governed by the indistinct noises which arise among so large a host; he directs his first piece, therefore, as well as he can, towards the sound, and instantly catching up his other gun, discharges it towards the spot where he supposes the flock to rise on the wing. His gains for the night are now decided; and he has only to gather his harvest. He immediately puts on his mud-pattens, which are flat pieces of board, worn to prevent his sinking in the mud, and goes groping about in the dark in quest of his booty; picking up perhaps a dozen, and perhaps not one.—“So hardly does the poor fowler earn a few shillings, exposed, in an open boat, during a solitary winter night, to the weather as it comes, rain, hail, or snow; on a bleak coast, a league perhaps from the beach; and often in danger, without great care, of being fixed in the mud, where he would become an inevitable prey to the returning tide.”*

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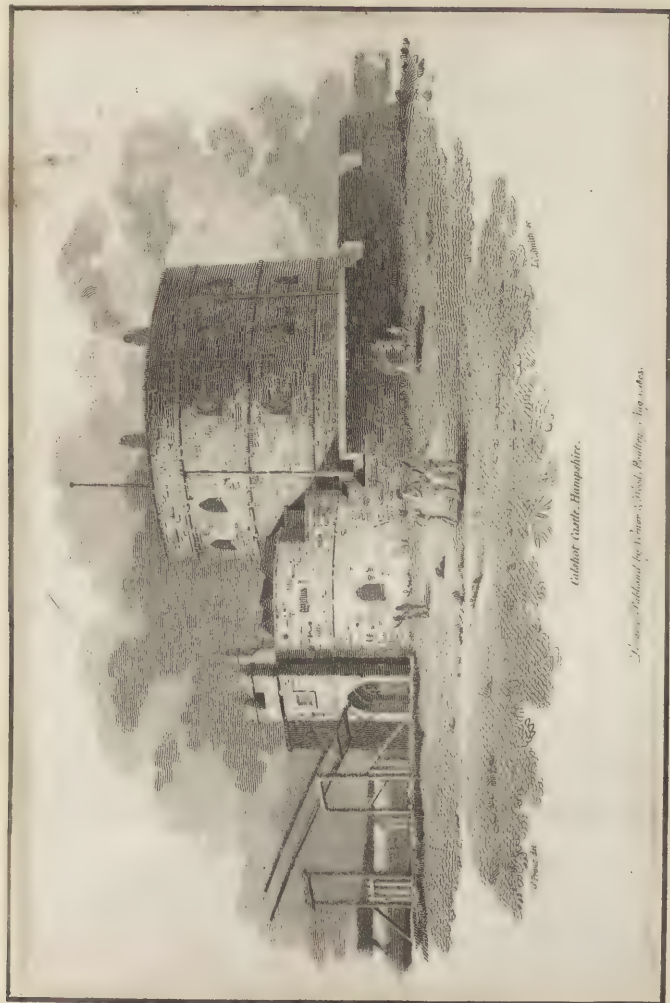
are

* Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Vol. II. p. 191—193. “I have heard,” continues this author, from whose account the above particulars are selected, “of an unhappy fowler, whom this hazardous occupation led into the greatest distress, and that too in the day-time, which shows the double danger of such expeditions in the night. Mounted on his mud-pattens,

are bred in the rushes and sedges of a small creek eastward of Leap, and in the covers of the various little rough islands that rise on its surface.

Proceeding

pattens, he was traversing one of these mud-land plains in quest of ducks, and being intent only on his game, he suddenly found that the waters, which had been brought forward with uncommon rapidity by some peculiar circumstances of tide and current, had made an alarming progress around him. Incumbered as his feet were, he could not exert much expedition; but to whatever part he ran, he found himself completely invested by the tide. In this uncomfortable situation, a thought struck him, and, as the only hope of safety, he retired to that part of the plain which seemed the highest, from its being yet uncovered by water; here, striking the barrel of his gun (which, for the purpose of shooting wild-fowl, was very long) deep into the mud, he resolved to hold fast by it, as a support, as well as security, against the waves; and to wait the ebbing of the tide. A common tide, he had reason to believe, would not, in that place, have reached above his middle; but as this was a spring-tide, and brought in with so strong a current, he durst hardly expect so favorable a conclusion. In the mean time, the water making a rapid advance, had now reached him. It covered the ground on which he stood—it rippled over his feet—it gained his knees—his waist—button after button was swallowed up—till at length it advanced over his very shoulders. With a palpitating heart, he gave himself up for lost; still, however, he held fast by his anchor. His eye was eagerly in search of some boat, which might accidentally take its course that way, but none appeared. A solitary head floating on the water, and that sometimes covered by a wave, was no object to be descried from the shore, at the distance of half a league; nor could he exert any sounds of distress that could be heard so far.—While he was thus making up his mind, as the exigence would allow, to the terrors of destruction, his attention was called to a new object. He thought he saw the uppermost button of his coat begin to appear. No mariner floating on a wreck, could behold a cape at sea with greater transport, than he did the uppermost button of his coat; but the fluctuation of the water was such, and the turn of the tide so slow, that it was yet some time before he durst venture to assure himself, that the button was fairly above the level of the flood. At length, however, a second button appearing at intervals, his sensations may rather be conceived than described; and his joy gave him spirits and resolution to support his uneasy situation four or five hours longer, till the waters had fairly retired.”



Oldbury Castle, Hampshire.

Engraved by W. H. Sturt, from a drawing by W. H. Sturt.



Proceeding along the coast to the north-east, the eye is arrested by a whimsical kind of building, called EAGLEHURST; but more generally, *Luttrell's Folly*, from its having been erected by the Honorable Temple Luttrell. It was raised as a prospect-house, and occupies a very beautiful and commanding eminence, which has been formed into a terrace, and extends a considerable way along the beach: the sea-view is remarkably interesting. This edifice is in the form of a lofty tower, in which are the banqueting and sitting rooms; these apartments are fitted up in a very expensive and splendid style: the offices are detached. This estate is now the property of the Earl of Cavan.

About one mile from this edifice, on a singular tongue of land, which projects nearly half way across the Southampton Water, is CALSHOT CASTLE, a small fortress, constructed by Henry the Eighth, as a safeguard to Southampton Bay. It has still a garrison, though but ill-adapted for defence, and at present of very immaterial importance: the surrounding prospects are very fine.

CADLAND, the interesting seat of Robert Drummond, Esq. near the pleasant village of Fawley, includes an area about five miles in circumference, inclosed as a Park, and finely diversified by its irregular surface, and woodland scenery. The House is a plain, but commodious building, standing on a gentle eminence, near the banks of the Southampton Water. The grounds were laid out by Brown, and contain a great abundance of old and venerable timber.

At HYTHIE, a beautiful little hamlet, that skirts the Southampton Water, is the ferry from this side to the town of Southampton, which lies immediately opposite to it on the north. The prospects from the adjacent eminence, are extensive, and extremely fine.

At DIBDEN, an ancient village, called *Depe-dene* in the Domesday Book, was a *Fishery* and a *Saltern*, at the time of making that survey. The Church is very old, but incommodious and mean: several of the *Lisle* family, of Moyle's Court, and Crux Easton, lie buried in this fabric. In the Church-yard is an immense yew-tree, the bole of which is about thirty feet round near the root. The trunk is hollow, but still sufficiently strong to support

support three stems of very considerable size. About 140 acres of marsh and mud-lands, on the shore near Dibden, have lately been securely embanked, and cultivated at the expense of Lord Malmsbury, who possesses a large estate in this neighbourhood.

The manor of BURY-FARM, between three and four miles northward from Dibden, is the property of Sir Charles Mills, Bart. and is held by an ancient grant from the Crown, by the tenure of the possessor presenting the Sovereign with a pair of white greyhounds whenever he enters the New Forest. This custom was observed in the year 1789, when the late Rev. Sir Charles Mills presented his present Majesty with a couple of those animals, as he alighted from his carriage at Lyndhurst; the breed being purposely preserved by the family. The House is a modern building, erected on the site of an ancient mansion, in removing which, and in digging the foundations of the present one, a considerable number of Roman coins were discovered; most of them are still in the possession of Sir Charles.

ELING, called *Edlinges* in the Domesday Book, appears, from that record, to have been a place of some consequence, it having a Church, two mills, a fishery, and a saltern, at the period of making the Survey. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor was held by the tenure of providing half a day's entertainment for the King, whenever he should pass that way. The Church has been enlarged at different periods, as appears from the variety in its architecture. In sinking a well in this parish, a few years ago, a quantity of fossil shells was discovered at the depth of thirty-six feet.

About two miles south-westward from Eling is the beautiful Forest-Lawn, called HOUND'S-DOWN, which to the eye appears of a circular form; but the skirts of the area are every where broken by grand screens of forest-wood, which give a dignity to the view but rarely equalled. This is regarded as one of the best pasture grounds in the New Forest; the herds of deer that are seen grazing on it in a summer evening, add greatly to the interest of the landscape,

Returning



Murst Castle





HURST CASTLE, in HAMPSHIRE.



Hurst Castle, Hampshire.
Pub. 20 May 1864, by C. Hooper.

W. H. Sturt.



Returning to the sea coast, in the neighbourhood of Lymington, one of the first objects that arrests attention, is **HURST CASTLE**, a fortress erected to defend this part of the Channel by Henry the Eighth, and consisting of a circular tower, strengthened by semi-circular bastions. This Castle is situated near the extremity of an extraordinary natural causeway, or point of land, which runs two miles into the sea, in a south-east direction, and approaches the Isle of Wight within the distance of a mile. Compressed within these narrow limits, the tide rushes through the strait with redoubled force, and has deepened the channel to no less a depth than twenty-eight fathoms. The causeway itself, at high water, scarcely exceeds 200 yards in breadth, and is a steril length of beach, covered with loose gravel and pebbles. The side towards the Isle of Wight is a bold shore, beaten into ledges or terraces of pebbles, by the violence of the waves: the other side, which is sheltered, is undulating, marshy, and undermined; forming the water, when the tide flows, into a smooth land-locked bay.*

Within the dreary walls of Hurst Castle, Charles the First was confined for several days in December, 1648, the month immediately preceding that in which he was beheaded. Here also was imprisoned, during a period of thirty years, a Roman Catholic Priest, named Atkinson, who was condemned to perpetual confinement, for merely exercising the duties of his function. He died in October, 1729, at the age of seventy-four. The Castle has still a garrison; though, since the rise of Portsmouth, and the station of a fleet there, the works have generally been neglected.

Besides the curious situation of Hurst Castle, observes Mr. Gilpin,† “there is another peculiarity on this coast, which deserves notice. This is an Island called the **SHINGLES**, which sometimes rises fifteen or twenty feet above the water; and at other times, totally disappears. It shifts its situation also, rearing itself, at one time, nearer the Isle of Wight; and at another, nearer the coast of Hampshire: the mystery of it, is this. In that part of the channel lies a vast bank of pebbles, so near the surface, that it is
beaten

* Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Vol. II. p. 89.

† Ibid, p. 92.

beaten up into an Island by the raging of the sea, sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other, as the tides and currents drive: from the same causes, also, all the prominent parts of it are easily dispersed, and the Island vanishes."

On the sea-coast, within the manors of MILFORD and HORDLE, traces of the ancient *Salinæ*, or *Salt-works*, may yet be discovered at very low ebbs of the tide. From the bold and lofty eminence, called Hordell or Hordwell Cliff, is a very grand view of the ocean, which here appears to compose a capacious bay; its eastern extremity being formed by the Isle of Wight, and its western point by Hengistbury Head. Hordle Church is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and parts of the structure appear to be as ancient as the reign of Edward the Confessor. A flat stone records the memory of Christopher Clark, some time Lord of this Manor, who died in 1720, at the great age of 112. The cliffs on this coast abound with fossil shells, a stratum of which is thought to range through the whole of the New Forest, in a north-eastern direction.

HIGH CLIFF obtained a considerable degree of popular celebrity from a sumptuous mansion erected here by the late Earl of Bute, for the advantage of the sea air, and extent of the prospect. The danger arising from the situation, and other circumstances, have, however, occasioned this seat to be neglected, and part of the building to be taken down, as the land-springs are constantly undermining the Cliff, so that large masses of it frequently fall into the sea. In some places on this coast, the violence of the waves, combining with the effect of the springs, is recorded to have encroached upon the land nearly a quarter of a mile within the last thirty or forty years.

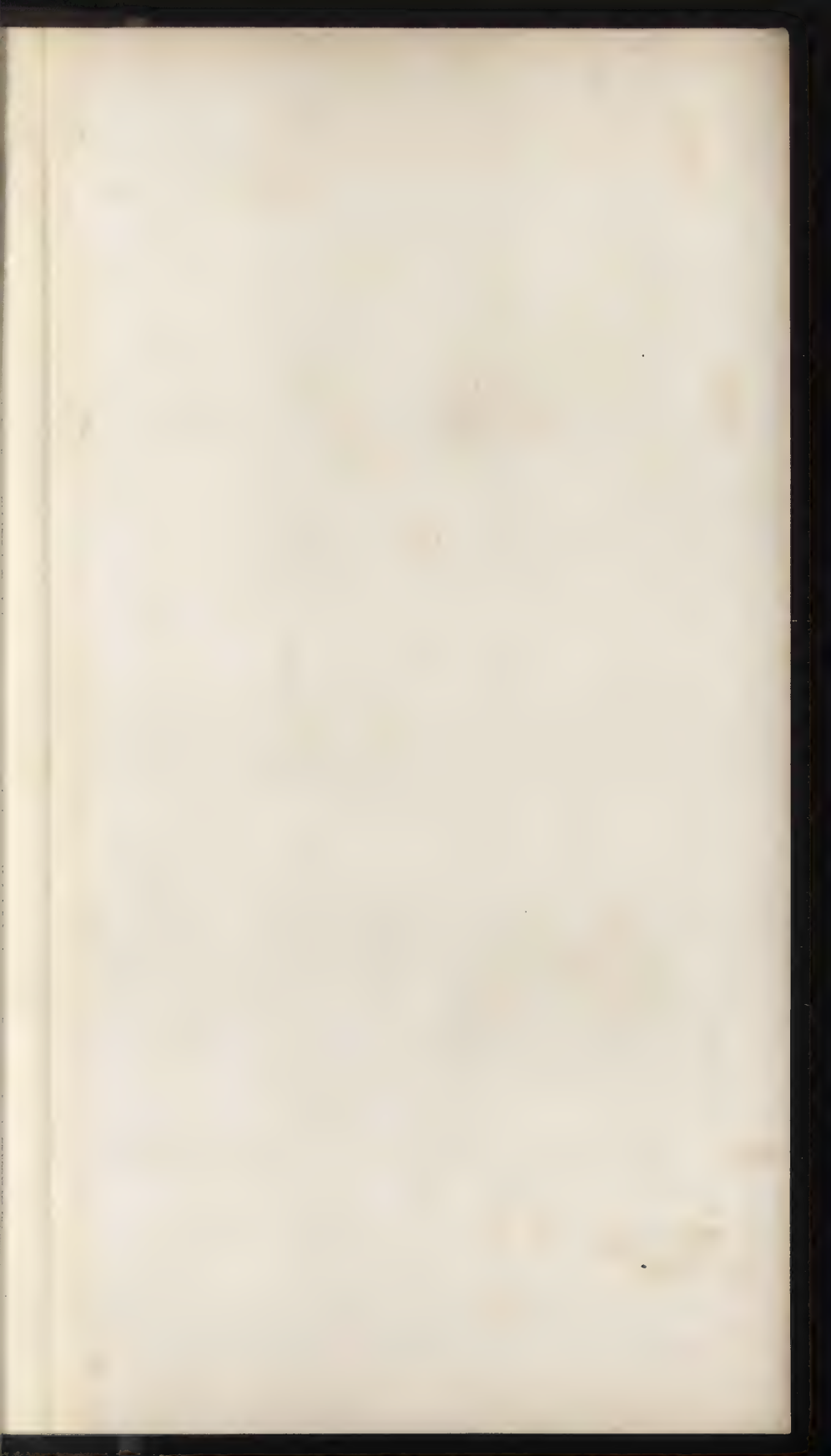
About two miles eastward from Christ-Church, is a farm, called SOMERFORD GRANGE, which belonged to the Priory founded in that town, and, at the period of the Dissolution, was given to John Draper, the last Prior, together with the manor. The principal buildings are a ruined brick house, apparently of the time of Charles the First; and a more ancient Chapel, of stone, adjoining it on the east: the roof of the latter is handsomely arched with



2000

High Cliff, Hampshire, the Seat of the Earl of Portsmouth.







On Stone by L. Haghe

MILFORD

Published by R



Painted by J. M. Gilbert.

HANTS.

Lymington 1838.

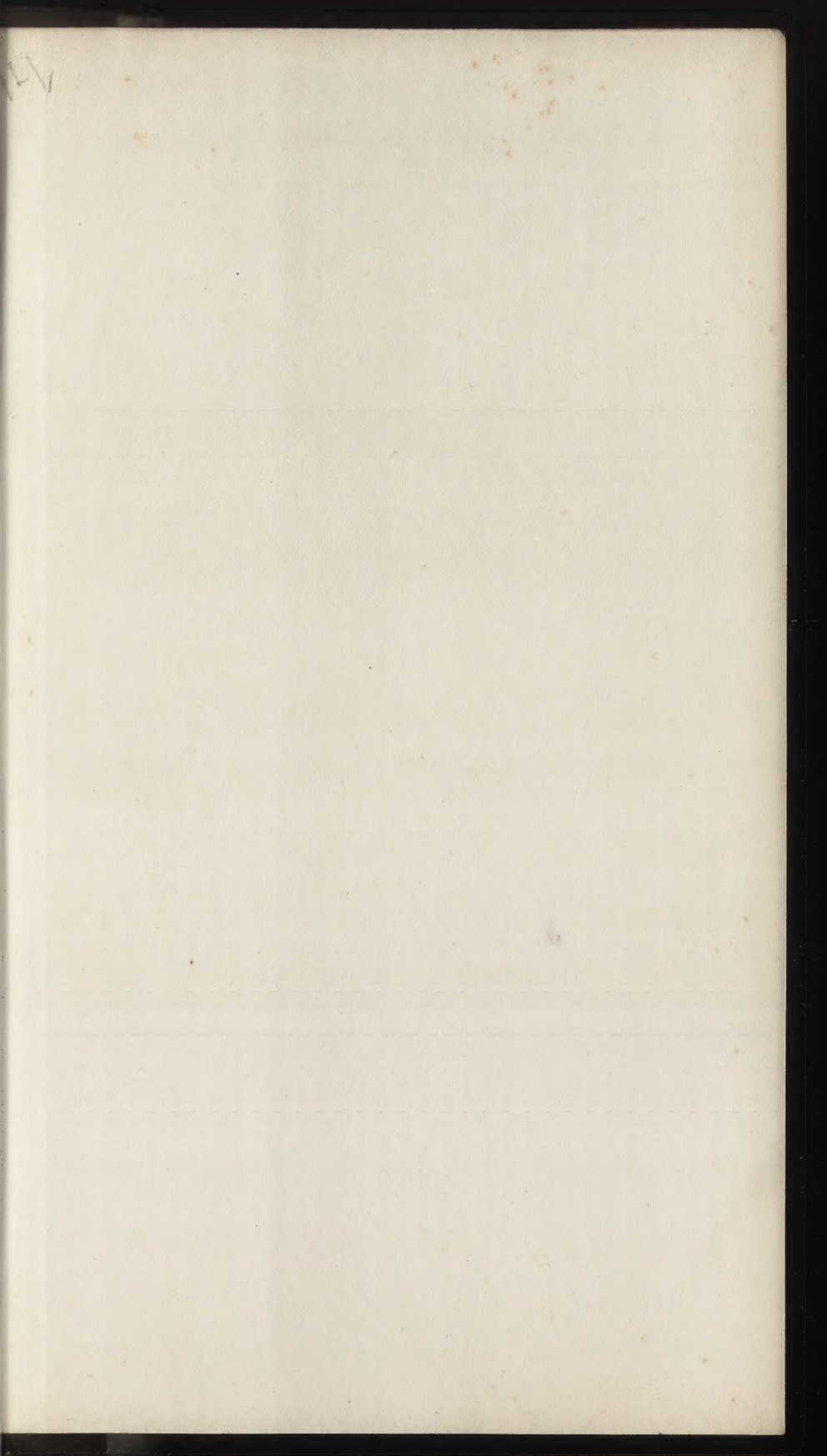
Rev. & Mrs. B. B. B. to the Queen.



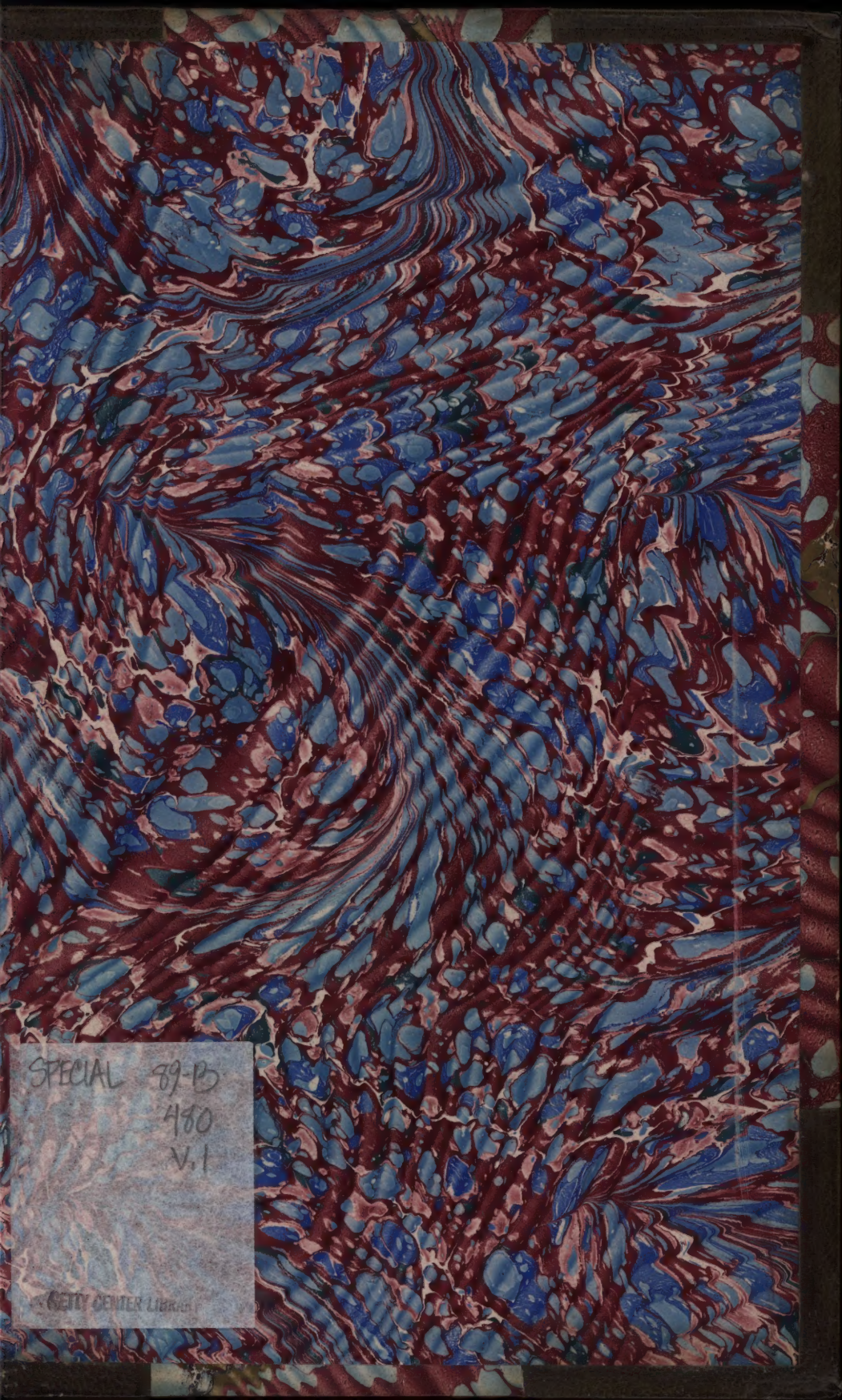












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